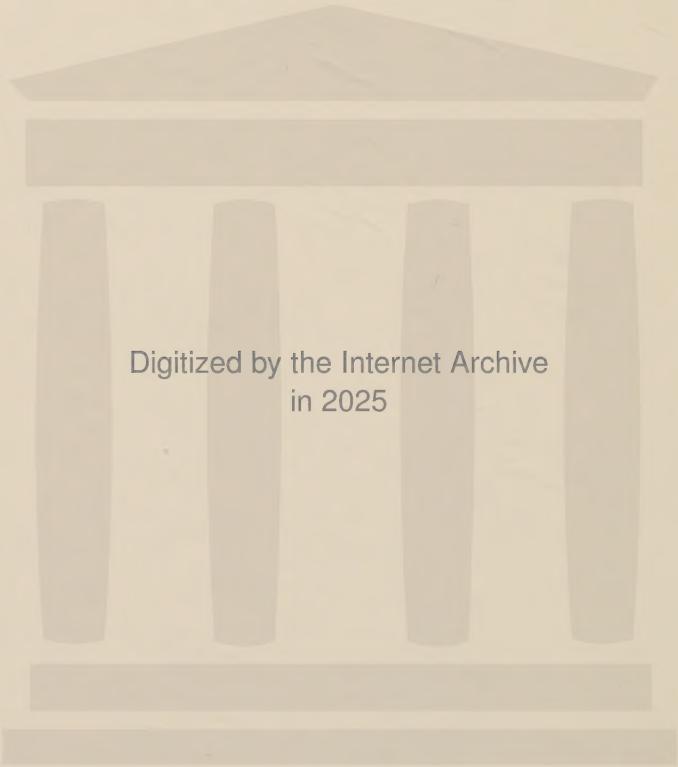
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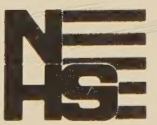

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXIV—IN THREE PARTS.

PART III—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON:
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1889.

PART III.—VOL. XXIV.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI AND WEST TENNESSEE (AND THOSE IN ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA CONNECTED WITH THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG) FROM JANUARY 20 TO AUGUST 10, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 20, 1863.

In General Orders, No. 14, from these headquarters, of date Holly Springs, Miss., December 22, 1862, dividing the troops of this department into four army corps,* the following changes are hereby made:

I. The First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver commanding, and the Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman commanding, will hereafter constitute a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

II. The Sixth Division, Brig. Gen. J. McArthur commanding, and the Seventh Division, Brig. Gen. I. F. Quinby commanding, will hereafter constitute a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 20, 1863.

I. All trading, trafficking, or the landing of boats at points south of Memphis other than at military posts, or points guarded by the navy, is positively prohibited.

II. All officers of boats violating this order will be arrested and placed in close confinement. The boats and cargoes, unless the property of the Government, will be turned over to the quartermaster's department, for the benefit of the Government.

III. All officers of the army passing up and down the river are directed to report all violations of this order, together with the names of the boats, place, and date, to the first military post on their route and to the commanding officer at the end of their route.

IV. The navy is respectfully requested to co-operate in the enforcement of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 461.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR: In answer to Special Orders, No. 131, this moment received, I have to report that within ten minutes after being with General McClernand at Milliken's Bend, I had ordered all of Steele's cavalry to be disembarked and the colonel to report to Colonel Stewart. I was surely under the impression at the time that only Osterhaus' division of Morgan's corps and Stuart's of mine were to come up to Turner's Point this p. m. Steele's cavalry are still at Milliken's. I have none here save some 30 or 40 of Thielemann's, whom I cannot call cavalry, rather mounted orderlies. Still, if Colonel Stewart wants them, he can have them.

I expect to march with Stuart's division, without wagons, by the left flank, follow the levee to the canal, the canal to the river below Vicksburg, and to reconnoiter very closely the ground between this and Vicksburg. When here, *en route* for the Yazoo, I sent a brigade from Young's to the railroad; distance 4½ miles. Road nearly straight; first mile cleared land, then a couple of low, swampy timber-land, in which was a creek not exceeding 25 feet wide. Bridge torn up by the retreating pickets, but easily repaired. Railroad laid inland, which looked like old fields or prairie; some few houses. Road crossed railroad, and went on, doubtless to New Carthage. No wagon road along railroad. I advised one of Morgan's brigades to move out on the road to railroad, and hold the rest of his command in hand. I will reconnoiter the ground hence to Vicksburg, and make an accurate map. Steele can remain at Milliken's till sent for, and can then march down.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. T. SHERMAN.

P. S.—Captain [J. W.] Paddock, assistant adjutant-general to General Steele, reported in person that all cavalry fit for duty had been ordered to disembark.

ADAMSVILLE [TENN.], *January* 21, 1863.

General DODGE:

SIR: I have been down on White Oak to see what Captain Kemp was doing, and to order him up to Pittsburg Landing. As you ordered me to Bolivar, I have taken 8 of General Bragg's men on the trip, and I am informed by two reliable citizens that General Forrest, Colonel [J. B.] Biffle, and another colonel (I can't recollect his name) are camped 4 miles from Clifton, on what is called the Elliott Farm. I am also informed that their intentions are to guard the river against our crossing to re-enforce General Rosecrans. One man reports that they were going to take this country as quick as General Grant got all his forces in Mississippi.

Yours, truly,

W. K. M. BRECKENRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

N. B.—On hearing the reports from Clifton, I thought it best not to remove Captain Kemp from White Oak until I heard from you.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 21, 1863.

Surg. C. H. Laub, U. S. Army, having reported for duty, and being the senior surgeon in the department, is hereby announced as chief of the medical department, and will relieve Surg. H. R. Wirtz in the duties of the same.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Milliken's Bend, January* 21, 1863.

General Stuart will forthwith disembark his cavalry and order it to report to Colonel Stewart, aide to General McClernand. The First Division will remain on board their boats at Milliken's Bend till further orders from General McClernand or myself. The Second Division will forthwith prepare to follow the Forest Queen to Young's Point, and will be ready at 4.30 p. m. The boats will land in close and in good order, and one regiment from each brigade will be sent out 200 yards, with vedettes 200 yards farther, immediately on landing. The entire division will disembark at Young's Point at daylight, prepared to move 4 or 5 miles inland. Arms, accouterments, and everything must be in order, and officers in command will attend to seeing landings made for the artillery and wagons.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIS A. GORMAN, *Comdg. Dist. of Helena:*

The following dispatch is just received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 21, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

By direction of the President, Major-General Grant will assume command of all troops in Arkansas which may be in reach of his orders. The portion of Arkansas occupied by such troops will be temporarily attached to the Department of the Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK.

In conformity with the above, I have attached your command to the Thirteenth Army Corps, Major General McClernand commanding. I will have you furnished soon with all such past orders as are necessary for your guidance. I wish you to return to Helena with your command as soon as possible, and discharge all the steamers that can possibly be spared. Do not understand this as an order to abandon any enterprise for breaking up the enemy in his strongholds, if you are near the accomplishment of such a result.

The Mississippi River enterprise must take precedence over all others, and any side move made must simply be to protect our flanks and rear. So long, however, as the enemy have steamers in the White and Arkansas Rivers, it is necessary for the safe navigation of the Mississippi to Vicksburg to break up all their forces on those two rivers, and, if possible, get possession of their boats.

I will be going down the river in a few days, when I hope to meet you at Helena.

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, *Comdg. Dist. West Tennessee:**

Have moved from the east bank of the river, from this place to Columbus, all large guns still remaining, and also the guns from Island No. 10 and from the floating battery below there. These guns, or such of them as can be used, may be brought to Memphis; the remainder sent to Cairo.

It will be necessary to keep up small garrisons at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Hickman, and, possibly, at Fort Pillow. This latter, however, should be inspected before establishing a garrison.

As soon as practicable, relieve the Fifteenth Regular Infantry from Columbus, and bring them to this place, preparatory to being sent down the river. The same with the First Infantry, at Corinth.

There are three companies of cavalry, belonging to Colonel Cornyn's Missouri regiment, at Columbus, and three companies here. I wish them to be collected at Memphis as soon as possible. The other six companies of this regiment are at Helena, and will be ordered here immediately. As soon as it possibly can be done, send a regiment of cavalry to Corinth. One of the new regiments to arrive can be put in charge of the heavy guns in the fort, and drilled by some artillery officer of experience. Same at Corinth. All the rolling stock of the railroad should be got away from Columbus as soon as possible.

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

In view of future operations, I would suggest that stringent orders be made looking to the saving of all sacks emptied by the army, and placing them in charge of an engineer officer. When it comes to erecting batteries, these sacks will come in play most conveniently.

I am doing all I can to get forward a proper supply of ammunition and mining tools. I presume several thousand spades and picks will reach you in a few days.

By orders, which will accompany this, you will see that the troops under General Gorman have been added to your army corps. I do not think it is desirable that they should be moved from their present position or from Helena until near the time when their services may be required. I have here two more divisions ready to move when they get transportation, but as I am expecting siege guns to forward, and there are many other supplies not yet arrived, there is no great hurry about starting them.

I hope the work of changing the channel of the Mississippi is begun, or preparations, at least, being made to begin. On the present rise it is barely possible that Yazoo Pass might be turned to good account in aiding our enterprise, particularly if Banks should be fortunate enough to get above Port Hudson. Do you hear from Banks?

U. S. GRANT.

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*Transmitted by Hamilton to Hurlbut, February 7, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
No. 22. } *Memphis, Tenn., January* 22, 1863.

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XV. In pursuance of orders from Headquarters of the Army, the major-general commanding assumes command of all troops in Arkansas which are, or may be, in reach of his orders, and that portion of Arkansas occupied by such troops is temporarily attached to the Department of the Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

2. The forces under command of Brigadier-General Gorman are assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand commanding, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Young's Point, La., January 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I arrived here safely yesterday at 2 p. m. with all my transports and my command. Before nightfall I reconnoitered the country within three-quarters of a mile of the canal, and by 9 o'clock this morning quite to and beyond it. The water of the Mississippi River, which is rising rapidly, is in the upper end of the canal, and must run through in a few hours if the rise continues. Further reconnaissances have been made to-day along the river bank, some 2 miles below the canal. The line of the canal is now occupied by forces deemed sufficient to hold it. It is believed that by to-morrow night all my forces will have gained positions at the same time defensible and commanding.

Copies of the Vicksburg Whig, dated yesterday and to-day, have been captured. I learn from them that General Banks is fortifying at Baton Rouge.

A rebel force of 3,000 is said to be encamped at Delhi, on the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, some 40 miles from this place. The report is doubtless well founded. Another rebel force, estimated at 6,000, is said to be encamped on the Mississippi River, some 80 miles below Vicksburg.

Prisoners captured report that the enemy is concentrating a large force at Vicksburg from all points, including Richmond, Va., and that he is determined to make a desperate stand there. I will immediately commence enlarging the present or cutting a new canal for the purpose of diverting the channel of the river, as circumstances transpiring within a few hours may suggest. Additional implements, however, will be required to enable me to work effectively in diverting the channel of the stream.

The transports, which are now being unloaded, will all be returned at the earliest possible moment, except such as the public service may require to remain here.

None of the quartermaster, commissary, or ordnance stores expected have arrived, nor any of the re-enforcements promised by you when you were at Napoleon.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Young's Point, La., January 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I add this as a supplement to my letter of yesterday's date.

By to-morrow evening I expect to be able to command the Mississippi River, a few miles below Vicksburg, with a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts, which I intend to plant upon the bank.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Young's Point, La., January 23, 1863.

Commanders of regiments will immediately unload their boats and bring all the camp and garrison equipage and transportation to near their present position, where they will make camps under direction of the commanders of brigades.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., January 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

I am directed by the commanding officer of this division (Col. J. A. McDowell) to say that we have information of a large cavalry force, under Van Dorn, having left Grenada a week since; destination unknown. Also that a large force of the enemy are reported upon good authority to be 15 miles east of Grand Junction, supposed to be the same as above. Scouts have gone out to-night, and a reconnaissance by the cavalry will be made to-morrow. Will let you know the result when they return.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. PARTRIDGE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Van Dorn has seven pieces of artillery.

JACKSON, *January* 23, 1863—3.45 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

As soon as I received Colonel Moore's report, I ordered out detachments to river, and am prepared to meet them. My orders from General Hamilton were positive: as soon as stores were removed to call in my troops and be prepared to move. I have not done so, deeming it very imprudent at present; the orders have been kept secret by me, and I have made no movements that look like evacuating. I requested General Asboth to send an infantry force, under protection of gunboat, up the river and destroy the ferries. I will promise to destroy any rebel force that crosses.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Vicksburg, January 24, 1863.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Fifteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that your operations on the canal, and preparations for the protection of your lines, and blockading the river below Vicksburg, are highly approved. The threatened inundation demands energetic measures, which have been ordered to be taken for the repair of the crevasse above these headquarters. Examinations have been made to-day, and will be continued to-morrow, for this purpose, and heavy details will be put to work in the morning, and it is hoped that everything will be secure by to-morrow night. In addition to this, he intends to retain the transports until all danger of inundation is passed. To-morrow they will be engaged in procuring wood. He has already issued orders to Major Livingston to make strict searches for cotton, arms, and other public property, and to allow no one to go up without a proper pass. Still, he suggests that deserters may elude these searchers, and it is necessary that all commanders exercise the utmost vigilance and strictness in keeping their men within their own military lines. It would be well for each to know that his men are within his command at the time boats leave. It is highly essential to put and keep the roads in good repair so as to enable you to move the heavy artillery, should circumstances require you to get it back on the transports. General McArthur will send a detail of 1,000 men in the morning to work on the canal near the mouth, where he has permission to change its channel for 200 or 300 yards. He is directed to sink frequent pits through the clay in order to facilitate its washing. He advised Mrs. Gaines to go up the river on a transport, and he thinks she will consent to do so. Her affliction and trouble demand the sympathy of those who can afford her protection, and the general feels that it is her due, not only on account of her distress and helplessness, but on account of her loyalty to the Government under trying circumstances.

I have the honor, general, to be, your most obedient servant,
WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, January 24, 1863.

Major-General MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Mississippi Expedition:*

SIR: I have just ridden my line. General Stuart's division occupies the line of the canal, and is at work widening the canal 9 feet and throwing up the earth on this side, to make a parapet and to prevent an overflow. They are also shoveling down the earth on the other side of the canal, so, if it fills, it will overflow the other side first. About 2 feet of water is in the canal now, and moving at a current about the same as the main river. With our tools, we cannot attempt much more. I have two 20-pounder rifles on the left flank and Barrett's battery of 6-pounders. and on the right flank one 30 pounder rifle, two 20-pounder rifles, and four 6-pounder smooth-bore, with orders that if a steamboat attempt to pass to bring her to or destroy her. Several passed yesterday, and though I moved the guns in the night and masked them with bushes, the enemy has doubtless discovered our preparation, and no boats have moved from Vicksburg to-day.

Thayer's and Blair's brigades, of Steele's division, on the levee below the canal in the next bend, and Hovey's brigade is at Mrs. Lake's, in reserve.

The road across the swamp is now very bad, and I have ordered four of Steele's regiments to corduroy the whole distance, say, 2 miles. I have never seen men work more grudgingly, and I have endeavored to stimulate them by all means. My first efforts are to widen the canal 9 feet, to increase the volume and power of the current. Secondly, to use the earth as parapet, that a comparatively small party of men can guard that flank. Thirdly, to erect batteries to control the river below Vicksburg, and to extend the flank in that direction, so as to afford easy access to General Banks if he does pass the forts below. Blair's right flank is now where boats may safely come from below, and if at any time we want to move down the levee, that is the point to start from. I shall continue to give my attention to those points in order, until you indicate some more important work.

In discharging the steamboats I would make each captain sign a bond that he carries away no person who is not part of his crew or a soldier contracted for to be carried by the quartermaster; in the event of his carrying off any deserters, the charter money to be forfeited, subject to the examination of the quartermaster in Memphis. Unless some stringent measures are adopted, many of the men will stick to the boats. I also suggest that Morgan's corps rebuild that part of the levee carried away near your present headquarters. If the river rises 8 feet, as I feel assured it will very soon, water will overflow this plain, and we will all be in the levee.

Very heavy snow and rains have fallen above us, and floods will come pouring down from White, Arkansas, and may be the Ohio in the next ten days, and may drown us out. If my boats are not discharged of their regimental traps to-night, I am willing that the captains and crews of the boats should put them ashore, and let the boat guard protect them till the regimental commanders send for them. In present condition of the roads, it will be impossible to haul all such property to the respective camps. I want all my surplus baggage, quartermaster's and commissary stores near Mrs. Grove's. Cannot we prevail on her to move? She has no substantial cause for complaint other than the burning of rails, the noise, tumult, and confusion of the mass of men. There is a guard at her house, but the poor woman is distracted and cannot rest. She will soon be as prostrate as her dying daughter. Either the army must move or she. Her grievances cannot be alleviated otherwise.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 25, 1863—3 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND:

SIR: It is reported to me by General Blair, jr., that five of the enemy's transports have dropped down from Vicksburg to a landing on this side, about 1½ miles below him. His own brigade and Thayer's are on that levee, and are as many men as can work there. I will detail four guns (6-pounders) from General Ewing's position, leaving him two 20-pounders and two 30-pounders. Either they design a dash to recover the ferry-boat or they intend to threaten our boats. I will look out for

the former, and suggest that you notify Morgan and McArthur to look out for the woods in all directions from the boats.

No enemy can come through that swamp with artillery or in order, and could only act in small numbers or detached parties. On the approach of day, Steele will ascertain exactly, and act.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 25, 1863.

I. Union families, and especially those who are paying rent to the Government, will not in any instance be turned out of their houses to make quarters for officers.

II. When general officers require quarters, they will make requisition upon the quartermaster having charge of this branch of business for the same, stating generally the quarter or neighborhood in which they wish them

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *January* 25, 1863.

General GRANT:

No heavy guns at Fort Pillow. Floating battery is under water; guns cannot be got out. Plenty of spiked guns on Island No. 10; carriages not burned. Leave instructions for me if you go before I arrive.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., January 25, 1863.

Major-General HAMILTON, *Comdg. Dist. of West Tennessee:*

GENERAL: As soon as it possibly can be done, relieve the two regiments at Bethel, and with them and two regiments from the new troops arrived, or to arrive, form a brigade, to be added to the Eighth Division, General J. E. Smith commanding.

If it is possible to finish the road through from Columbus in a few days, as it is now reported to me is the case, it will be better to do it, and bring all the rolling stock of the road over in that way.

Respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *January* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

In view of the present rise of water, it is uncertain whether troops can land opposite Vicksburg, where their services are now wanted. I would, therefore, direct that General Logan's division await further orders before embarking.

I will go down myself in the morning, and if it is found practicable to use the troops advantageously below, will send back orders for them immediately.

U. S. GRANT.

JACKSON, *January* 25, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Memphis:*

A son of McWilliams has just arrived from Mobile. He reports the city as being strongly fortified, and General Buckner in command, with 20,000 troops. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is run no farther north than Okolona, where there are 2,000 cavalry. Mobile is protected on north side by a triple line of works, a distance of 3 miles from the city. The harbor is driven full of piles, leaving a winding channel commanded by heavy guns. This channel is so narrow that a heavy steamer, which ran the blockade, was unable to reach the city. Vicksburg has been re-enforced, to what extent he does not know. He understands that no cars run as regular trains higher than Jackson. The boy is about fourteen years old.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Vicksburg, January 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

I have only to add to my dispatch of the 24th instant that the Mississippi River is still rising; that three crevasses occur within 20 miles of the lower end of the canal, and that the country for some 12 miles above New Carthage is being rapidly overflowed. The first of this series of crevasses occurs about 3 miles below the canal, and about 1 mile below my left wing; the second, 4 miles below the first, and the third, 10 miles below the second.

Two others occur in front of my right wing, and demand the indefatigable labor of details, with the few implements I have, to mend them. Thus the implements are needed not only for the purpose of cutting the canal, but to avert the necessity of leaving here until sheer necessity may compel it. With the threatened danger of a flood before me, I am confirmed in my determination to retain enough transports here to remove my command, if forced to that dire necessity.

The water flows 3 feet deep in the canal, but gives no evidence of diverting the channel of the river. I have ordered all the men I can employ with the limited number of implements available to make a lateral cut from the main trunk terminating higher up the river. These men worked all last night and to-day.

I am doubtful that even this change will prove successful, but as it will cost but comparatively little time and labor, I thought I would try it.

I am causing such examinations and surveys as present necessities and flooded sloughs, bayous, and marshes will permit, contingently with a view of cutting a canal higher up the river.

I compassed the front of my right wing to-day, passing from the river to the railroad, and found 3 flat cars and 28 trucks on the track. The coast on the west bank of the river for 20 miles below Vicksburg, as well as on both banks above, to Memphis, has been abandoned by almost all proprietors, who have retired from this vicinity, with their movables and negroes, to Monroe [La.]. In many cases they have left foreigners, chiefly Irishmen, behind to take care of their houses.

Having received no confirmation of a report, two days old, that General Banks had taken Port Hudson, I am not authorized to accept it as true.

Since the disembarkation of the troops on the Yazoo Bottom, near Haynes' Bluff, sickness has prevailed among them to an alarming extent. If the new troops here could be replaced by older ones, it would be better in all respects.

The weather continues rainy. It has rained more or less every day for several days in succession. The rain has been occasionally accompanied by winds, chiefly from the south.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Vicksburg, January 26, 1863.

His Excellency RICHARD YATES, *Governor of Illinois:*

SIR: It being highly important that I should become thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country for many miles around this camp, and the positions occupied by the enemy on the same side of the river, before all the troops in my command had disembarked, Col. Warren Stewart volunteered to reconnoiter accordingly and bring in the desired information.

He started on the 22d instant with a small cavalry command, and on the following day we received the news that he had fallen in a skirmish with a detachment of the enemy, strongly intrenched by a levee, surmounted by a fence, near New Carthage, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and some 30 miles below Vicksburg. His force, consisting of cavalry only, and not more than 200 men, finding it impracticable to dislodge the enemy, superior in numbers, was compelled to retire from that spot. Being the last to leave the advanced position his command had made, he was shot through the body. He kept his saddle some minutes before he fell. Surviving two hours, he only articulated these imperfect sentences, "Tell General McClernand," "General McClernand;" and to the inquiry what he wanted, answered, "Bury me decently." None other of his command fell. So died a hero and a patriot, a man cool and wise in counsel, and devoid of all consciousness of personal danger in battle.

Colonel Stewart was one of the first men in the Northwest to respond to the call for volunteers, raising a cavalry company under authority from General Frémont. He was in all the skirmishes in Southeastern Missouri previous to the battle of Fredericktown, and bore a conspicuous part in gaining that battle. He was with me during my armed reconnaissance of the enemy's position and works at Columbus, Ky., one year ago this month, which was the first approach made to that stronghold of the enemy. Leading the cavalry in that reconnaissance, with his brave comrade in arms, Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough, of the same State, he advanced upon the enemy's lines and captured several pickets. He led the advance guard in the assault upon Fort Henry, and was the first man to enter the enemy's works. He was engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson, and was a prominent actor in many of the scenes that transpired during the four days of its continuance. He was also with me on the battle-field of Shiloh, where he challenged the wondering and enthusiastic admiration of my division by his ceaseless activity and fearless daring. It was there that, away in advance of my line, he received a severe wound in the head, which, together with the consequent fall from his horse, seriously endangered his life. Before he had entirely recovered from that wound, so as to ride with perfect safety, he rejoined

me in the advance upon Corinth. He was the first man to discover the enemy's works, and immediately afterward he reported that he believed that the enemy had evacuated the place, and that the works were unoccupied. He accompanied the advance of my corps from Corinth to Bethel, to Jackson, Bolivar, Grand Junction, and La Grange, and performed very valuable services in extending our arms over all the country north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers.

During the months of October and November, 1862, he efficiently assisted in forwarding for the Vicksburg expedition and other purposes nearly 50,000 troops from the States of Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois. He descended the Mississippi River with me until we found the Vicksburg expedition returning, and then he accompanied me up the Arkansas River to Post of Arkansas, where, the night before the battle, he pushed a reconnaissance up to the enemy's barracks, within half a mile of the fort, and captured some 80 prisoners. Next day his wisdom and activity proved eminently useful, as usual. Returning to this point, his enterprise and zeal, which, together with his quick sagacity and good judgment, were his great military virtues, at last brought him at an unhappy moment to a soldier's grave.

Than Wallace and Hogg and McCullough and Stewart the State of Illinois has lost no nobler or braver sons. They were fit to be ranked among her jewels, these beloved memorials of her blood-bought glory.

Without wife or children, living only for his State and country, and having heroically fallen in their service, I have deemed it proper to send the remains of Colonel Stewart, with this communication, to you, with the request that his body be buried with military honors in Oakwood Cemetery, north of Springfield. It is fitting that the remains of such a personage should find interment near the capital of the State he loved so well.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 26, 1863.

I. It being a violation of the provisions of the Dix-Hill cartel to parole prisoners at any other points than those designated in said cartel, except by agreement between the generals commanding the opposing forces, no paroles hereafter given to Federal soldiers, in violation of such provisions of cartel, will be respected.

II. Officers or soldiers who, by straggling from their commands, are captured and paroled, will at once be arrested and brought to trial before a court-martial.

III. Guerrillas, or Southern soldiers caught in the uniforms of Federal soldiers, will not be treated as organized bodies of the enemy, but will be closely confined and held for the action of the War Department. Those caught within the lines of the Federal army in such uniforms or in citizens' dress will be treated as spies.

IV. Officers, soldiers, and citizens are prohibited from purchasing horses, mules, or military clothing from any one connected with the army without special authority, in order that improper and dishonest appropriation of captured property may be prevented. Commanding officers will exercise vigilance in enforcing this order, and report every violation of it, to the end that offenders may be summarily punished.

V. Steamboats are prohibited from carrying stock of any description north without permits granted by division or army corps commanders or the provost-marshal-general, and violations of this restriction will be punished at the discretion of a military commission.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 26. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., January* 26, 1863.

The bars on all boats in Government service in this department will be closed, and no spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors will be allowed to be sold on boats or in the camps. Card-playing and gaming is also strictly prohibited.

It is made the special duty of provost-marshals and of all commissioned officers, guards, and patrols to see that this order is enforced, and to arrest all parties found violating the same and deliver them over to the nearest commanding officer, by whom they will be punished at the discretion of court-martial or military commission. Boats violating this order will have their bar stores seized and turned over to the medical purveyor for the use of the army.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp before Vicksburg, January* 26, 1863.

The commanding general of the Fifteenth Army Corps now expects every officer and man of his corps to be a soldier, watchful, careful of his own personal wants and safety, and jealous of the safety, honor, and name of his regiment and corps. Nothing so elevates the character of an army and gives it health, compactness, and ability to strike strong blows as guard duty well performed.

Our camps must be inclosed by a close line of sentinels and an outside line of pickets and supports, according to the nature of the ground.

We are threatened day and night by as intelligent, desperate, and cunning an enemy as ever existed, and if we make a single mistake or neglect to guard any point, advantage will surely be taken of it, and it will cost us lives.

The First Division will guard the space from Mrs. Grove's house across the swamp to Bigg's plantation, and up the levee to the old gate-post near Ewing's present right. The Second Division will guard from that same point of the levee to the canal, and along the canal to the upper levee, and along it to Mrs. Grove's house.

The First Division will picket down the river habitually to Johnson's plantation, and send scouts as much farther as from time to time the division commander may order; and the Second Division will picket up toward Vicksburg as closely as possible, so as to watch the movements of the enemy. This guard and picket must be regularly detailed, and posted daily, and no volunteering will be allowed.

Commanders of divisions and brigades may send select scouts to do particular work, but the guard duty must be a positive detail, with men and officers responsible all the time. Details for guards will be by com-

panies, including officers and men, and no one will be excused but the sick regularly reported at sick-call by the regimental surgeon, and the company cooks and teamsters. When a company is detailed for regular guard duty, it will be announced by the adjutant publicly in orders on parade the evening previous. One-fifth the command will be habitually on guard, viz: Two companies per regiment. These will be divided into brigade guard and division guard, and every morning at 9 there will be a regular brigade guard-mounting, when companies detailed will be assembled at the place appointed by their brigadier, inspected by the brigade officer of the day, and then marched to their post.

The division officer of the day will be responsible that the brigade guard of the division are properly posted, and that their chains of sentinels connect.

All officers of the day for brigades, divisions, and corps must be announced the day before in orders; must be mounted, sash worn, so as to distinguish them, and must give their whole time to their duties. An officer of the day represents his commanding officer, and for the time being commands the guards in his name. Brigade officers of the day are charged with the actual posting of guards and sentinels, subject to instructions from the division officer of the day, and he subject to the general officer of the day for corps. Colonels will furnish the roster for the *corps d'armée*, lieutenant-colonels for the divisions, and majors for the brigades. Regimental guards and details are subordinate for the protection of their own camps, and not for the defense of the army.

There will be a continuous chain of sentinels along the line and canal, with advanced vedettes close to the river edge and along the road from Grove's to Bigg's, and sentinels must at all times be fully equipped and supplied with 40 rounds of ammunition, must walk their posts, and actually notice all movements of an enemy without or irregularities within. They must be carefully instructed that they have absolute power, and must enforce the standing and special orders of the camp against all offenders, whatever their rank or station may be. They must watch the levee, and give timely notice of any danger of break or overflow; and watch the batteries of the enemy, and give notice of any dangerous shot or shell. At night they must have the countersign, and allow no one to pass without it. They must challenge all parties approaching in a clear, sharp voice, but not with too much noise. Sentinels must be treated with the utmost respect, must be carefully and minutely instructed, and must be relieved at least every two hours, and then allowed four hours' rest. No fires allowed to sentinels. Guards and supports must be conveniently posted; must have their belts on and muskets close at hand. They can have fires in a sheltered place. In case a regiment is ordered to march away, or in case of battles, the officer of the day will send the detail to its regiment; but in case a regiment is simply detailed for work, the guard for the day and night before are excused. In all details by companies or regiments, the officers must invariably go along with their men. This rule is invariable. Officers will frequently be examined by their superiors on the duties of guards, sentinels, &c., as prescribed by Army Regulations; and, if found ignorant, will be reported by colonels to the respective Governors of States, that they be not promoted or advanced in their profession.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Vicksburg, January* 26, 1863.

I. In consequence of the great danger of an immediate breach in the levees and flooding of the land between the railroad and lower levee, General Steele may withdraw his two brigades from their present position to the field from the railroad to the upper levee or steamboat landing, near where his present Third Brigade (Hovey's) is encamped, leaving a strong guard at and near the Biggs plantation, to be withdrawn by boats in case of a general flood.

II. In like manner the Third Brigade, Second Division (Ewing's), and ich parts of the Second Brigade (T. K. Smith's) as occupy ground south f the railroad bank, will move their camps and stores to any convenient :amp within reach of the upper levee or landing, leaving a strong guard near the foot of the canal.

III. Increased efforts should be made by the working parties to prevent overflow coming from the canal, at least that part of it lying north of the railroad.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *January* 26, 1863.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Brig. Gen. M. Brayman, Bolivar, Tenn., reports John C. Cummings, a clergyman just escaped from a year's imprisonment at Carrollton, Miss., says Pemberton and Price are at Grenada, well fortified; that they were expecting to aid Bragg; that Van Dorn has been largely reenforced, and intends as soon as General Grant moves below to fall upon Jackson or Bolivar with 15,000 cavalry; that he learned this while in prison, and on his way through the country. Cummings was on his way to his relations, near Trenton; appears candid, loyal, and truthful, and General Brayman thinks the information worthy of notice and inquiry.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., *January* 30, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Western Flotilla:*

By inquiry I learn that Lake Providence, which connects with Red River through Tensas Bayou, Washita and Black Rivers, is a wide and navigable way through.

As some advantage may be gained by opening this, I have ordered a brigade of troops to be detailed for the purpose, and to be embarked as soon as possible.

I would respectfully request that one of your light-draught gunboats accompany this expedition, if it can be spared.

U. S. GRANT.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., *January* 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Upon inquiry from the best information at hand, I find that Lake Providence, some 60 miles above here, which connects with Red River,

through Tensas Bayou, Washita and Black Rivers, is a wide and navigable way; the distance to be cut to enter it from the Mississippi not great. With this open, a vast foraging district would be opened, and our gunboats of light draught would be enabled to cut off the enemy's commerce with the west bank of the river.

I have determined to make the experiment, at all events, and for this purpose will want a brigade detailed and embarked as soon as possible. They will be accompanied by one of the gunboats. All the tools required can be gotten by calling on Captain [Benjamin F.] Reno, assistant quartermaster, on the steamer Adelia.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Before Vicksburg, January 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date is received. I have accordingly ordered a brigade to be detailed to cut the proposed canal between Lake Providence and Bayou Tensas. If this project should fail of success, it might be well to inquire into the practicability of connecting the Mississippi River at Lake Village (nearly opposite Greenville) with the Washita and Red Rivers.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., January 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

Your order directing me to move the camp of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers outside the limits of the camp hospital, and to furnish guards for such hospital, is received.

The officer who brought you a complaint upon this subject should not have troubled you, but should have come to me, or, having come to you, I think ought regularly to have been referred to me. I denounce his complaint as an act of insubordination. Please advise me who made the complaint. If I am to be held responsible for the safety of this camp, I must be permitted to dispose of the forces within it as I may think proper. The internal organization of the camp and the disposition of its forces are matters that properly belong to me, as their immediate commander.

The Fifty-fourth Indiana was assigned to the position coveted by the medical director or the hospital surgeon, for strategic reasons, before the camp hospital was located. Those reasons are in part explained by the correspondence, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* Nevertheless, upon the application of the medical director, or, rather, upon my own suggestion, the huts occupied by the Fifty-fourth were vacated by them and assigned for hospital uses, and the regiment ordered to encamp as far away as was consistent with strategic considerations. This they did. Still, complaint came. The surgeon objected to the neighborship of the regiment, the colonel complained of the insolence of the surgeon,

* Not found.

and stated that his men had voluntarily cared for the sick, who had been brought out and left on the ground uncared for.

I settled the question, as already mentioned, by giving the huts and necessary space to the surgeon and moving the regiment as far away as was considered proper. With this statement, it remains for you to decide what ought to be done in the premises. The enforcement of your order will be the subversion of my authority at the instance of an inferior, who deserves to be arrested for his indiscretion and spirit of insubordination.

And, having said this much, general, it is proper that I should add one or two other words. I understand that orders are being issued directly from your headquarters directly to army corps commanders, and not through me. As I am invested, by order of the Secretary of War, indorsed by the President, and by order of the President communicated to you by the General-in-Chief, with the command of all the forces operating on the Mississippi River, I claim that all orders affecting the condition or operations of those forces should pass through these headquarters; otherwise I must lose a knowledge of current business and dangerous confusion ensue.

If different views are entertained by you, then the question should be immediately referred to Washington, and one or the other, or both of us, relieved. One thing is certain, two generals cannot command this army, issuing independent and direct orders to subordinate officers, and the public service be promoted.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Before Vicksburg, January 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have unofficially learned that two officers of the Engineers, attached to the Department of the Tennessee, are here, but am not advised whether they are under orders to examine and report respecting the practicability of diverting the course of the Mississippi River through the present canal, or any other that may be cut in this vicinity.

I have ordered certain modifications of the present canal, as explained to you yesterday. If they prove unsuccessful, the uselessness of the present canal will have been demonstrated.

I think the engineers referred to might profitably turn their attention in some other direction for a suitable line for a new cut.

From all I can learn, an effective dredging-machine would be equal, nay, superior, to the labor of many thousand men in opening a canal after water has flowed through it. Would it not be advisable to send to Louisville for one or more at once? Time presses, and every practicable effort to make this army available for great results should be tested.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

[JANUARY 30, 1863.—For General Grant's order assuming immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg, see Part I, p. 11.]

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for January 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters (Young's Point):						
Staff	20	.....	20	20	.....	.....
Missouri Engineer Regiment	11	318	641	811	.....	.....
Total general headquarters	31	318	661	831	.....	.....
Thirteenth Army Corps:						
General headquarters (Young's Point)	20	63	113	151	.....	.....
Ninth Division (Young's Point)	161	4,079	6,275	8,901	.....	12
Tenth Division (Young's Point)	238	4,326	7,014	10,072	.....	12
District of Eastern Arkansas (Helena)	669	12,161	16,476	19,763	.....	.....
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	1,088	20,629	29,878	38,887	.....	24
Fifteenth Army Corps* (near Vicksburg):						
General headquarters	10	.....	10	12	.....	.....
First Division	348	6,165	9,746	12,760	.....	16
Second Division	251	5,753	7,747	10,705	4	16
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	609	11,918	17,503	23,477	4	32
Sixteenth Army Corps:						
General headquarters (Memphis, Tenn.)	6	20	26	26	.....	.....
First Division (La Grange, Tenn.)	293	5,856	7,273	8,908	.....	16
Fourth Division (Moscow, Tenn.)	291	6,173	7,416	8,758	.....	24
Eighth Division (Corinth, Miss.)	200	3,445	4,269	5,546	.....	20
District of West Tennessee:						
District of Columbus (Columbus, Ky.)	300	5,378	7,273	9,173	104	5
District of Corinth (Corinth, Miss.)	477	8,856	11,364	13,153	.....	54
District of Jackson (Jackson, Tenn.)	473	9,030	11,225	13,530	.....	20
District of Memphis (Memphis, Tenn.)	260	4,514	7,558	8,835	24	6
Cavalry Division:						
Grierson's (1st) brigade (La Grange, Tenn.)	88	1,918	2,426	2,946	.....	.....
Lee's (2d) brigade, (Germantown, Tenn.)	129	2,905	3,521	5,195	.....	.....
Total Sixteenth Army Corps	2,517	48,095	62,351	76,070	128	145
Seventeenth Army Corps:						
General headquarters (Memphis, Tenn.)	12	76	95	120	.....	.....
Third Division (Memphis, Tenn.)	341	6,461	7,946	9,869	4	20
Sixth Division (Lake Providence, La.)	275	4,939	6,202	7,799	.....	16
Seventh Division (near Memphis, Tenn.)	301	5,952	7,528	9,676	.....	20
Total Seventeenth Army Corps	929	17,428	21,771	27,464	4	56
Grand total Army of the Tennessee†	5,174	98,388	132,164	166,729	136	257

* Not reported.

† This compilation is made, as far as practicable, from the returns (brigade, division, and corps) most likely to represent the actual strength of the several commands at the date for which the departmental return is made. There are two departmental returns on file for this date. The first reports present for duty 5,111 officers and 95,672 men; aggregate present, 129,936; aggregate present and absent, 163,594. The second reports present for duty 5,324 officers and 101,353 men; aggregate present, 131,156; aggregate present and absent, 164,439.

Organization of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Missouri Engineer Regiment, Col. Josiah W. Bissell.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Signal Corps, Lieut. James M. McClintock.

NINTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM VANDEVER.

118th Illinois, Col. John G. Fonda.
69th Indiana, Col. Thomas W. Bennett.
120th Ohio, Col. Daniel French.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.

49th Indiana, Col. James Keigwin.
3d Kentucky, Col. William H. Spencer.
114th Ohio, Maj. John H. Kelly.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. DE COURCY.

54th Indiana, Col. Fielding Mansfield.
22d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Monroe.
16th Ohio, Capt. Eli W. Botsford.
42d Ohio, Col. Lionel A. Sheldon.

Attached.

3d Illinois Cavalry, Companies A and K, Capt. Robert H. Carnahan.
Kentucky Engineers and Mechanics, Capt. William F. Patterson.
Signal Corps, Lieut. Hiram G. Fisher.
7th Michigan Battery, Lieut. Robert M. Wilder.
1st Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Jacob T. Foster.

TENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

16th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Lucas.
60th Indiana, Col. Richard Owen.
67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Theodore E. Buehler.
83d Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin.
96th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Vance.
23d Wisconsin, Col. Joshua J. Guppey.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.

77th Illinois, Col. David P. Grier.
97th Illinois, Col. Friend S. Rutherford.
108th Illinois, Col. John Warner.
131st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Richard A. Peter.
19th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John Cowan.
48th Ohio, Capt. Samuel G. W. Peterson.

Artillery.

Chicago Mercantile Battery, Capt. Charles G. Cooley.
17th Ohio Battery, Capt. Ambrose A. Blount.

Cavalry.

4th Indiana, Company C, Capt. Joseph P. Lesslie.
6th Missouri, Company C, Capt. Bacon Montgomery.

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*As reorganized December 22, 1862. This portion of the former Thirteenth Army Corps was also known January 4 to 14, 1863, as the First Corps, Army of the Mississippi. Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan was in command from January 4 till relieved by Major-General McClernand, January 31. See Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, pp. 432, 461, 534, and 564.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIS A. GORMAN.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES R. SLACK.

43d Indiana, Col. William E. McLean.
46th Indiana, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER KINNEY.

28th Iowa, Col. William E. Miller.
35th Missouri, Col. Samuel A. Foster.
56th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Raynor.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

11th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel Macauley.
24th Indiana, Col. William T. Spicely.
34th Indiana, Col. Robert A. Cameron.
29th Wisconsin, Col. Charles R. Gill.

Artillery.

2d Illinois, Battery A, Lieut. Jacob C. Hansel.
3d Iowa Battery, Capt. Mortimer M. Hayden.
2d Ohio Battery, Capt. Newton J. Smith.
16th Ohio, Lieut. Russell P. Twist.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES W. KITTREDGE.

33d Iowa, Col. Samuel A. Rice.
36th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Francis M. Drake.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. LEWIS.

24th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Q. Wilds.
29th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Robt. F. Patterson.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Charles Whitaker.

Artillery.

1st Missouri Light, Battery A, Capt. George W. Schofield.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

First Brigade.

Col. CONRAD BAKER.

5th Illinois, Col. Hall Wilson.
10th Illinois (Companies A, D, G, and K), Lieut. Col. James Stuart.
1st Indiana, Lieut. Col. William F. Wood.
6th Missouri, Col. Clark Wright.

Second Brigade.

Col. CYRUS BUSSEY.

2d Arkansas (three companies), Capt. Archibald B. Freeburn.
9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hector J. Humphrey.
3d Iowa (Companies A, B, C, D, I, and K), Maj. Oliver H. P. Scott.
4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Simeon D. Swan.
5th Kansas, Col. Powell Clayton.
2d Wisconsin (Companies B, C, E, F, H, I, L, and M), Col. Thomas Stephens.

*Assigned to Thirteenth Army Corps, January 22, 1863, but not accounted for on the corps return for January 31. The troops in this district are reported as above on the department return for January 31, but the organization there given as of that date was not ordered till February 8, 1863.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

FIRST DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

13th Illinois, Col. Adam B. Gorgas.
29th Missouri, Col. John S. Cavender.
30th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Otto Schadt.
31st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
32d Missouri, Col. Francis H. Manter.
58th Ohio, Capt. Christopher Burckhardt.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. HOVEY.

25th Iowa, Col. George A. Stone.
31st Iowa, Col. William Smyth.
3d Missouri, Col. Isaac F. Shepard.
12th Missouri, Col. Hugo Wangelin.
17th Missouri, Col. Francis Hassendeubel.
76th Ohio, Col. Charles R. Woods.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

4th Iowa, Col. James A. Williamson.
9th Iowa, Maj. Don A. Carpenter.
26th Iowa, Col. Milo Smith.
30th Iowa, Col. Charles H. Abbott.
34th Iowa,‡ Col. George W. Clark.

Artillery.

1st Iowa Battery, Capt. Henry H. Griffiths.
2d Missouri, Battery F, Capt. Clemens Landgraeber.
4th Ohio Battery, Capt. Louis Hoffmann.

Cavalry.

3d Illinois, Maj. James H. O'Connor.
Kane County (Illinois) Company, Capt. William C. Wilder.
10th Missouri, Company C, Capt. Daniel W. Ballou.

SECOND DIVISION.§

Brig. Gen. DAVID STUART.

First Brigade.

Col. GILES A. SMITH.

113th Illinois,‡ Col. George B. Hoge.
116th Illinois, Col. Nathan W. Tupper.
6th Missouri, Col. James H. Blood.
8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. David C. Coleman.
13th United States, Maj. Daniel Chase.

Second Brigade.

Col. T. KILBY SMITH.

55th Illinois, Col. Oscar Malmborg.
127th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hamilton N. Eldridge.
83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.
54th Ohio, Capt. Robert Williams.
57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Americus V. Rice.

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* Constituted December 22, 1862, but known January 4 to 12, 1863, as the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi. General Sherman assumed command January 5. See Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, pp. 432, 461, 534, 556, 560, 562, and 564.

† Known also as the Eleventh Division, Army of the Tennessee.

‡ The Thirty-fourth Iowa and five companies of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois detached January 14, to conduct the Arkansas Post prisoners to Camp Douglas, Ill.

§ Or Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

30th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Theodore Jones.
37th Ohio, Col. Edward Siber.
47th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Parry.
4th West Virginia, Col. Joseph A. J. Lightburn.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Samuel E. Barrett.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Lieut. Levi W. Hart.
8th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Albert Cudney.

Cavalry.

Thielemann's (Illinois), Lieut. James William Lavigne.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. CHARLES S. HAMILTON.

FIRST DIVISION.†

Col. JOHN ADAIR MCDOWELL.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

40th Illinois, Col. Stephen G. Hicks.
12th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Solomon D. Kempton.
100th Indiana, Col. Sanford J. Stoughton.
6th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John M. Corse.
15th Michigan, Maj. Thomas E. Morris.
46th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William Smith.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

26th Illinois, Capt. James A. Dugger.
96th Illinois, Col. Thomas E. Champion.
97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler
53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.
70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM COGSWELL.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney.
1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Edward Bouton.
1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. John B. Miller.
2d Illinois Light, Battery D, Lieut. Harrison C. Barger.
4th Indiana Battery, Capt. Asahel K. Bush.

Escort.

7th Illinois Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Henry C. Forbes.

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* As first organized (December 22, 1862) this corps consisted of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions, the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, and the Districts of Columbus and Jackson, all of the Army of the Tennessee, and Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut being assigned to the command. On January 10, 1863, Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton was assigned to command during temporary absence of Hurlbut; on January 15 the District of West Tennessee was constituted, under Hamilton's command, to embrace the Districts of Columbus, Corinth, Jackson, and Memphis, which embraced all the troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and on January 20 the Sixth and Seventh Divisions were exchanged for the First and Fourth Divisions, theretofore in the Seventeenth Army Corps. On February 5 Hurlbut assumed command of the corps, and on the 7th his command was extended over the districts above mentioned.

† Headquarters at La Grange; troops at Davis' Mills, Grand Junction, and La Grange.

FOURTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JACOB G. LAUMAN.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC C. PUGH.

41st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Nale.
53d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Seth C. Earl.
3d Iowa, Col. Aaron Brown.
33d Wisconsin, Col. Jonathan B. Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. CYRUS HALL.

14th Illinois, Maj. John F. Nolte.
15th Illinois, Col. George C. Rogers.
46th Illinois, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser.
76th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Busey.
101st Illinois (detachment), Capt. Henry C. Coffman.

Third Brigade.

Col. AMORY K. JOHNSON.

28th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Richard Ritter.
32d Illinois, Col. John Logan.
53d Indiana, Col. Walter Q. Gresham.
12th Wisconsin, Col. George E. Bryant.

Artillery.

2d Illinois, Battery E, Sergt. Martin Mann.
2d Illinois, Battery K, Capt. Benjamin F. Rodgers.
9th Indiana Battery, Lieut. George R. Brown.
5th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Anthony B. Burton.
7th Ohio Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.
15th Ohio Battery, Capt. Edward Spear, jr.

Cavalry.

2d Illinois, Company M, Capt. David Sollanburger.

EIGHTH DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. FULLER.

27th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Zeph. S. Spaulding.
39th Ohio, Col. Edward F. Noyes.
63d Ohio, Col. John W. Sprague.
3d Michigan Battery, Capt. George Robinson.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Albert J. S. Molinard.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

47th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Baker.
5th Minnesota, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Weber.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George W. Robbins.

Third Brigade.

Col. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

114th Illinois, Col. James W. Judy.
93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Le Roy Crockett.
32d Wisconsin, Col. James H. Howe.

Artillery.

1st Illinois, Battery E, Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse.
2d Iowa Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

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* Headquarters at Moscow, Tenn.

† As reported January 20. Headquarters at Corinth, Miss.; troops at Corinth, Miss., at Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., and *en route* to Germantown, Tenn.

CAVALRY DIVISION.*

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

6th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Reuben Loomis.
7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward Prince.
2d Iowa, Col. Edward Hatch.

Second Brigade.

Col. ALBERT L. LEE.

4th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Martin R. M. Wallace.
7th Kansas, Maj. John T. Snoddy.
5th Ohio, Col. William H. H. Taylor.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. HAMILTON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

Cairo, Ill.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

128th Illinois, Col. Robert M. Hundley.
35th Iowa (Companies A, F, and I), Col. Sylvester G. Hill.
3d Minnesota, Col. Chauncey W. Griggs.

Columbus, Ky.

Col. JAMES S. MARTIN.

111th Illinois,† Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Black.
35th Iowa (Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, and K), Maj. Henry O'Connor.
40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
15th United States, Maj. John R. Edie.
16th United States (Company A), Capt. Solomon S. Robinson.
Stewart's (Illinois) cavalry, Company E, Capt. William D. Hutchens.
3d U. S. Cavalry (Companies B and F), Capt. Christopher H. McNally.

Fort Heiman, Ky.

Col. MATTHEWSON T. PATRICK.

5th Iowa Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Matthewson T. Patrick.
71st Ohio (Companies A, B, G, and H), Maj. James H. Hart.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Andrew Stenbeck.

Fort Pillow, Tenn.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
32d Iowa (Companies B, C, E, H, I, and K), Lieut. Col. Edward H. Mix.
2d Illinois Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Franklin Moore.

Island No. 10.

15th Wisconsin (Companies G and I), Capt. John A. Gordon.

Paducah, Ky.

Col. HENRY DOUGHERTY.

2d Illinois Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Francis T. Moore.
15th Kentucky Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Maj. Wiley Waller.

Union City, Tenn.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

119th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Taylor.
21st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Humphrey M. Woodyard.
13th Wisconsin (detachment), Col. William P. Lyon.
2d Illinois Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. Charles H. Chapin.
4th Illinois Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Charles H. Chapin.

DISTRICT OF CORINTH.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

First Brigade.‡

Col. THOMAS W. SWEENY.

52d Illinois, Maj. Edwin A. Bowen.
66th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Roger Martin.
2d Iowa, Col. James B. Weaver.
7th Iowa, Col. Elliott W. Rice.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. AUGUST MERSY.

9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips.
12th Illinois, Maj. James R. Hugunin.
81st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Adams.

* The First Brigade reported at La Grange, and the Second at Germantown, Tenn.
† Detachments at Little Obion and Moscow, Ky.
‡ At Corinth.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. MOSES M. BANE.

7th Illinois, Capt. Samuel E. Lawyer.
50th Illinois, Maj. Thomas W. Gaines.
57th Illinois, Maj. Eric Forsse.
39th Iowa, Col. Henry J. B. Cummings.
18th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Sheldon.

Glendale, Miss.

Lieut. Col. JOHN MORRILL.

64th Illinois (Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F), Maj. John W. Stewart.
Alabama cavalry (two companies), Capt. Henry T. Sumner.
Illinois cavalry company, Capt. William A. Lord.

At Corinth (not brigaded).

1st United States, Maj. Maurice Maloney.
Sappers and Miners,† Lieut. Christian Lochbihler.
Stewart's (Illinois) cavalry (Companies A, B, C, and D), Capt. Eagleton Carmichael.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Henry E. Jones.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Fletcher H. Chapman.
2d Michigan Battery, Lieut. Albert F. R. Arndt.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Second Battalion, Capt. Henry Richardson.

Tuscumbia, Ala.

Col. PATRICK E. BURKE.

66th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Smith.
5th Ohio Cavalry (Companies E, H, I, and K), Capt. Joseph C. Smith.

DISTRICT OF JACKSON.

Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH C. SULLIVAN.

First Brigade.

Col. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

18th Illinois, Maj. Samuel B. Marks.
29th Illinois, Capt. Elijah P. Curtis.
54th Illinois, Maj. John W. True.
62d Illinois, Col. James M. True.
1st West Tennessee (Companies A, B, C, D, and E), Lieut. Col. William T. Wilson.

Second Brigade.

Col. CYRUS L. DUNHAM.

103d Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.
50th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
27th Iowa, Col. James I. Gilbert.

Third Brigade.

Col. JONATHAN RICHMOND.

119th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Taylor.
126th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Ezra M. Beardsley.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. OLIVER WOOD.

106th Illinois, Col. Robert B. Latham.
122d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James F. Drish.
22d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Homer Thrall.

Artillery.

Capt. MEREDITH H. KIDD.

14th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Francis W. Morse.
1st Missouri, Battery K, Lieut. Charles Green.
14th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Homer H. Stull.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Galen E. Green.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.

4th Illinois (four companies), Maj. Mindret Wemple.
11th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Bazil D. Meek.
3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers.
6th Tennessee, Col. Fielding Hurst.
7th Tennessee, Capt. James M. Martin.

Bolivar, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

43d Illinois, Col. Adolph Engelmann.
61st Illinois, Maj. Simon P. Ohr.
12th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Phineas Graves.
43d Ohio, Col. Wager Swayne,
Springfield (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Thomas F. Vaughn.

Bethel, Tenn.

Col. WILLIAM W. SANFORD.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.
49th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Phineas Pease.
11th Illinois Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. William R. Hays.
12th Illinois Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Franklin T. Gilbert.

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*At Corinth.

†Company I, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

Infantry.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.
87th Illinois,* Col. John E. Whiting.
101st Illinois, Company A, Capt. John B. Le Sage.
109th Illinois, Col. Alexander J. Nimmo.
117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.
130th Illinois, Col. Nathaniel Niles.
25th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Rheinlander.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
95th Ohio, Col. William L. McMillen.

Cavalry.

2d Illinois (Companies A, C, E, F, G, and H), Maj. John J. Mudd.
10th Missouri, Col. Florence M. Cornyn.
3d United States, Col. Marshall S. Howe.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.

ESCORT.

Ohio Cavalry, 4th Independent Company, Capt. John S. Foster.

THIRD DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ISHAM N. HAYNIE.

20th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Evan Richards.
31st Illinois, Col. Lyndorf Ozburn.
45th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jasper A. Maltby.
124th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Sloan.
23d Indiana, Col. William L. Sanderson.

Second Brigade.

Col. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.

30th Illinois, Col. Elias S. Dennis.
20th Ohio, Col. Manning F. Force.
68th Ohio, Col. Robert K. Scott.
78th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Zachariah M. Chandler.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN D. STEVENSON.

8th Illinois, Col. P. Sidney Post.
81st Illinois, Col. James J. Dollins.
7th Missouri, Lieut. Col. William S. Oliver.
32d Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Potts.

Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES J. STOLBRAND.

1st Illinois, Battery D, Capt. Henry A. Rogers.
2d Illinois, Battery G, Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom.
2d Illinois, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton.
1st Michigan, Battery H, Capt. Samuel De Golyer.
3d Ohio Battery, Capt. William S. Williams.

Escort.

2d Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John R. Hotaling.

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* On department return for this date, but not reported on district return.
† Constituted December 22, 1862. Major-General McPherson assumed command January 11, 1863. Headquarters, January 31, at Memphis, Tenn.
‡ At Memphis, Tenn.

SIXTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. DEITZLER.

17th Illinois, Maj. Frank F. Peats.
95th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Humphrey.
1st Kansas, Lieut. Col. Otto M. Tennison.
16th Wisconsin (Companies A, C, E, G, and I), Maj. Thomas Reynolds.
2d Illinois Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Henry R. Henning.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

11th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Garrett Nevins.
14th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Lyman M. Ward.
17th Wisconsin, Col. Adam G. Malloy.
18th Wisconsin, Col. Gabriel Bouck.
1st Minnesota Battery, Capt. William Z. Clayton.
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Charles Mann.

Third Brigade.

Col. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie.
13th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Shane.
15th Iowa, Col. Hugh T. Reid.
16th Iowa, Col. Alexander Chambers.
10th Ohio Battery, Capt. Hamilton B. White.

SEVENTH DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. ISAAC F. QUINBY.

First Brigade.

Col. NORMAN EDDY.

72d Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Starring.
48th Indiana, Maj. Edward J. Wood.
59th Indiana, Capt. Thomas A. McNaught.
4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.

Second Brigade.

Col. EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY.

56th Illinois (Companies A, B, C, E, F, G, H, and K), Lieut. Col. James F. Cooper.
17th Iowa, Col. David B. Hillis.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Horney.
24th Missouri, Company E, Lieut. William W. McCammon.
80th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Matthias H. Bartilson.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES L. MATTHIES.

93d Illinois, Col. Holden Putnam.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William E. Small.
26th Missouri, Maj. Charles F. Brown.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. ALBERT M. POWELL.

1st Missouri, Battery M, Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray.
11th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Cyrus Sears.
6th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Henry Dillon.
12th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

Cavalry.

2d Illinois, Company E, Capt. Samuel P. Tipton.
5th Missouri, Company C, Lieut. Russel W. Maryhugh.

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* In the field. Headquarters at Lake Providence, La. This division transferred from Sixteenth Army Corps, January 20,

† In camp near Memphis, Tenn.

GERMANTOWN, *February* 1, 1863.

General HAMILTON, *Memphis:*

Van Dorn was at Grenada on Monday last. On that day batteries were being moved across the Yalabusha, going north on cars. The trestle-work just below Coffeeville was almost repaired. On same day a considerable body of cavalry camped for some days near Hardee Station, on Memphis and Grenada Railroad. Moved toward Coffeeville. Later information says their trains are running to Water Valley, and they have troops there. Nothing yesterday at Holly Springs.

Tuesday last, steamers Cotton Plant and Ben. McCulloch lay at Panola, on Tallahatchee, loading with corn and stores gathered from the country. Major [G. L.] Blythe's camp is 10 miles northwest of Hernando.

South of Coldwater, in region of Byhalia and Cockrum's Cross-Roads, are from 1,000 to 1,500 cavalry. No immediate design, I think, on this road.

A. L. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., February 2, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:]

GENERAL: The Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry will arrive here to-day. The Tenth Missouri Cavalry is all here but one company. The Second Wisconsin Cavalry from Helena, and a battalion First Missouri Cavalry are here. The Fifteenth Regulars from Columbus are here. The First Regulars from Corinth are under orders, and will be here in a day or two. I have ordered the Thirty-fourth Wisconsin (*en route*) to be stopped at Columbus, and that portion of Thirty-fifth Iowa there to go to Tuttle, at Cairo. I think I shall send the Tenth Cavalry, Colonel Cornyn, to Dodge, at Corinth, but Dodge is nearly starved for forage, and I may want the regiment here, for I learn of something every day that confirms the indications that Van Dorn is ready to move on this road as soon as these divisions of Logan's and Quinby's get away. Undoubted information of yesterday says Van Dorn has returned from Tupelo, and moved across Yalabusha, at Grenada, with considerable artillery, moving on railroad, which is running to Coffeeville. Repairs on railroad were about complete to Oxford.

General Stanley reports to me to-day that a noted secessionist near his camp said yesterday that no great resistance would be offered at Vicksburg, but that the rebel army would overrun West Tennessee and Kentucky as soon as your forces were diverted down the river. I do not give much credence to such a report, but I have little doubt Van Dorn, with all his cavalry and a division of infantry, will move on this railroad. If he comes, I hope to make him sick of the experiment.

Quinby seems averse to going down the river, and wished me to speak to you about it. He must tell you his own reasons. I found, much to my surprise, yesterday, an order from your headquarters directing Captain [Asher R.] Eddy to sell all the cotton in Government possession, and it was advertised to be sold to-day. Believing you have not understood the matter fully, I ordered a postponement of sale until you could investigate and decide. It will not do to sell the cotton and pay to the owners 25 cents per pound, the price to be paid by speculators. If the Government has any claim on the cotton, it owns its full value.

If the owners can establish their claims, it will not be for a fraction of the value, but for it all. Either the cotton is liable to confiscation and belongs entirely to the Government, or it must all be given to the owners. I mean all the value of the cotton. Some of the claims have been established beyond cavil, and it was to avoid any trouble to you that I have had the sale postponed. If the Government will make a rule to buy all the cotton, taking it out of traders' hands entirely, then it will be fairly entitled to what profit can be made between purchase and sale; but the seizure of the cotton gives the Government no right to a profit or to take the profits by force out of the legitimate traders' hands.

Hoping you will soon be here to examine these matters in person, I am, most respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMILTON,
Major-General.

P. S.—Have just received a note from Hurlbut, saying he leaves Cairo for Memphis to-night.

LA GRANGE, *February* 2, 1863.

Col. B. H. GRIERSON:

Colonel Hatch has patrols out, making it impossible for [R. V.] Richardson to pass south between here and the Hatchie. He has information of where he was camped two days ago—36 miles northwest of here. Find out from General Hamilton if he has information of his having left. Colonel Hatch thinks expedition against him would be advantageous.

WOODWARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
——— 3, 1863.

General GRANT:

I have been to my extreme right. Two rifle-pits almost finished to water's edge; one reaches the mound. A battery is finished, and to-night a gun will be put in it, looking into the upper water battery. Putting up navy battery for two 8-inch guns on the right. A pretty sharp artillery fight there this morning, but our rifled 30-pounders got the best of it. Going to the front with Prime.

SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
February 3, 1863—6 a. m.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

Island No. 10 is attacked by rebel cavalry and artillery, numbering 3,000 or 4,000. W. C. Hanford, executive officer U. S. gunboat New Era, reports so in person. One hundred and fifty men of the Thirty-fifth Iowa leave immediately on tow-boat Stephen Bayard and 400 by steamer Emma, to re-enforce the small garrison. I send also ammunition for the two guns reported as serviceable on the island. Will you permit the withdrawal of our troops from Union City to take the rebels

in the rear? I want cavalry badly to occupy Hickman and Clinton. Can we not get them from Saint Louis? Another gunboat, in addition to the New Era, would be of great service to prevent the occupation of the island by the rebels.

ASBOTH.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 3, 1863.

General ASBOTH:

No rebel force of the strength you speak of has been known to be in West Tennessee. I think there cannot be more than 300 or 400. Your dispositions are approved. I have cavalry here, but distance is too great to send. Give me particulars as fast as you get them.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 3–18, 1863.—For correspondence between Dodge, Hamilton, Hurlbut, and Rosecrans, in reference to Van Dorn's movements, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
February 4, 1863.

General GRANT, *Present:*

I have hastily read the reports of the Lake Providence scheme.* It is admirable and most worthy a determined prosecution. Cover up the design all you can, and it will fulfill all the conditions of the great problem. This little affair of ours here on Vicksburg Point is labor lost.

Yours, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

MISS. SQUADRON, MOUTH OF YAZOO, *February* 5, 1863.
VIA CAIRO, ILL., *February* 13—4.20 p. m.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: After the ram Queen of the West had reported progress before Vicksburg, I ordered her down the river to sink and destroy all vessels she met with. Colonel Ellet returned this morning, passing the fort at Warrenton in broad daylight, and was hit several times. He destroyed below three large steamers loaded with pork, sugar, molasses, and army supplies. He captured 5 captains and 2 lieutenants. A number of rebel officers made their escape by jumping overboard. Colonel Ellet came within two hours of catching General Dick Taylor, with a transport load of troops. The Queen of the West went 10 miles up Red River, where there are many fine steamers that are supplying Port Hudson. They will likely not attempt to go out while the ram is about. She is now out of coal, and had to return on that account. I am going to supply her, either by drifting a barge around at night or by sending across the land. Colonel Ellet learns from the prisoners that General Banks is 7 miles from Port Hudson. They had a severe engagement a few days ago. The rebels withdrew and went back to the fort, and

* See Part I, pp. 15, 16.

our troops went back to their camp—a drawn battle, I presume. The ram took all the vessels by surprise. The people did not dream of anything of the kind. If we cannot take just now the 6 miles of river in front of Vicksburg, we can take anything that steams upon that portion of the Mississippi between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, *February* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

Move one division of your command to this place with as little delay as practicable, and come with it yourself. One brigade of McArthur's division is now here, and the balance will be ordered up as soon as I return. This bids fair to be the most practicable route for turning Vicksburg. You will notice from the map that Lake Providence empties through the Tensas, Washita, Black, and Red Rivers into the Mississippi.

All these are now navigable to within a few miles of this place, and by a little digging, less than one-quarter that has been done across the point before Vicksburg, will connect the Mississippi and lake, and in all probability will wash a channel in a short time.

You will want to bring with you all the intrenching tools you can. Forage and beef-cattle can be got here near you in great abundance. You want to come, however, with some forage.

Direct the division you leave behind to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

On your arrival here you will find the work progressing which it is expected your command will complete. I will be up to see you soon after your arrival.

Cotton speculators will follow you in spite of every effort to prevent it. Make orders excluding all citizens from coming within your lines, so that if any of these fellows get outside they can be kept out.

U. S. GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 31st ultimo, I proceeded with 300 men on steamer Diligent to Milliken's Bend, and landed at Buckson's plantation. I here found on inquiring that Big Bayou was 3 miles distant, and that it ran much nearer the river at the Omega plantation. I re-embarked on the steamer, and passing up to that point found the head of the bayou; and on inquiry learned that boats of no description could be used in it. Here I took 25 men, and proceeded 1½ miles to the Omega plantation quarters, and pressed a wagon, six mules, and driver, to haul our rations. I returned to the river, loaded the rations, and started the wagon and 275 men, under Captain Hart of the Eighth Missouri, on the main road, whilst I took an escort of 25 men and proceeded carefully to survey the bayou, with the following result:

From the head of the bayou to the river would require an excavation of 300 yards in length, and a width of 50 feet at top and 25 feet at bottom, and a depth of 15 feet. From the point thus made to Willow Bayou there is a depth of 15 feet, by a width of 50 to 25 feet. The

channel being much obstructed by heavy timber, drift-wood, logs, &c., some few points (in order to give room for boats to turn) require cutting off. The channel at many places would require an excavation of 3 to 5 feet in depth. It is my opinion that the whole amount of excavation required in Big Bayou would be equal to 500 yards in length, and a width of 50 to 25 feet, and a depth of 15 feet; the distance from the river to the junction of Willow Bayou being 8 miles. Willow Bayou opens with a width of 100 feet, and an average depth of 5 feet water, with 10-foot banks, which character it retains, except that the banks gradually recede for 2 miles, when the whole merges into a swamp of 3 miles in length, with an average width of 300 yards. Embankments of 3 miles in length would be required through this swamp, 20 feet width at base and 10 feet at top, with an average height of 10 feet. From this point the bayou could easily be made navigable by clearing away a small quantity of timber. The main length of Willow Bayou is 9 miles. Roundaway Bayou opens with a fine sheet of water. It has an average width of 75 yards, with 10 to 15 feet of water and 10-foot banks, and but little labor would be required, such as cutting away timber along its banks, in order to give free passage to the boats. I explored about 4 miles of Roundaway Bayou, 1½ miles below the railroad. I was here compelled to abandon my exploration from the fact that there was no possible pass on this side of the bayou, and as all bridges and ferries have been destroyed by the enemy in order to prevent our crossing, I did not deem it safe to cross with my small command, with no means of falling back should we be attacked by a heavy force, and for the further reason that I was convinced the whole project is impracticable at this season of the year. During low water it would be a matter of labor and time.

We were fired upon just after kindling our fires on the morning of the 4th, wounding one of the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry seriously; and again while with a guard of 6 men I was trying to find a road by which to pursue my survey, wounding a private of the Eighth Missouri.

I was much indebted to Captain Hart, of the Eighth Missouri, and all the officers with me, for their ready co-operation, and to Dr. A. L. Flint for his attention and efficiency, and am pleased to say that the entire march was marked by the best of order.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CORNYN,
Captain, Commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
Columbus, Ky., February 5, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

Returned last night from Island No. 10. Was unable to find any trace of the rebel force reported by the gunboat officer, William C. Hanford. Only small bands of rebel guerrillas are swarming around.

I ordered that seven guns be immediately unspiked and properly remounted, for the defense of the island, and balance, seventy-two guns, with carriages and other valuable ordnance stores, be shipped to Memphis.

Colonel Bissell left yesterday on the Sam. Young, with a portion of the ordnance stores. The rest will follow as soon as I can get from Memphis or Saint Louis a boat with a sufficiently strong forecastle for the shipment.

Shall I send more guns from here also, beside the seventy-two above mentioned?

The Thirty-fifth Iowa is back, and already at Cairo, except two companies, left temporarily at Island No. 10.

I have sent reports by Major [John R.] Edie and Colonel Bissell. Everything is right here. At Fort Donelson the rebels were handsomely whipped, as telegraphed yesterday, by Major [Thomas J.] Newsham. At Trenton were killed, wounded, and captured 34 of [W. A.] Dawson's guerrilla band; 26 horses and 28 stand of arms taken.

Colonel Wood commanded our forces.

ASBOTH.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., February 5, 1863.*

The undersigned, pursuant to orders received from the President of the United States, hereby assumes command of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

The staff of the general commanding will, until further orders, be composed as follows: Capt. Henry Binmore, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Daniel J. Benner, aide-de-camp and acting assistant quartermaster; and Capt. William H. Thurston, First Lieut. William D. Dempster, and Lieut. Martin K. Cook, aides-de-camp.

All orders heretofore issued will remain in force until further notice.

S. A. HURLBUT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February 6*, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

From Southern papers, I have seen notices of some of Van Dorn's forces arriving at Holly Springs. There is also evidence that they are working diligently repairing the railroad north from Grenada.

That demonstrations will be made on your lines of communication to divert troops from this expedition is almost certain. If we get Vicksburg and the balance of the Mississippi River, it may also be expected that all their troops now holding it will be suddenly diverted to Rosecrans' front and into West Tennessee. I will keep a sharp lookout, however, for this move.

I will leave Quinby's division until the last moment, but hope that will not be a great while.

If any demonstration should be made requiring the strengthening of some other point in your command, Quinby's division can be used about the city, so as to enable you to spare a greater number from your command proper.

I think my order in relation to the sale of cotton a just one, and still adhere to it. If wrong, and so decided by competent authority, the quartermaster can refund the whole amount received for the cotton, deducting all proper charges. You will direct, therefore, that the sale proceed under my orders.

U. S. GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 6, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Miss. Squadron:*

I would respectfully advise the following programme to be followed, as near as practicable, by the expedition through Yazoo Pass:

They necessarily go through the Pass into Coldwater River, thence down that stream into the Tallahatchee, which, with its junction with the Yalabusha, forms the Yazoo, which it is the great object of the expedition to enter.

At the town of Marion [Greenwood], on the Yazoo River, [the enemy] were said at one time to have had a battery, but it has been removed, and, unless a mistrust of our present design has induced the enemy to reoccupy that point, no guns will be found there. It would be well, however, to approach it carefully.

Below Marion [Greenwood] the river divides, forming a very large island, the right-hand branch, descending, being known as the Big Sunflower, or at least connecting with it, and the left-hand branch retains the name of Yazoo. On this is Yazoo City, where in all probability steamers will be found; and if any gunboats are being constructed, it is at this place.

According to the information I receive, most of the transports are up the Sunflower River. I would, therefore, advise that both of these streams, and in fact all navigable bayous, be well reconnoitered before the expedition returns. The Yalabusha is a navigable stream to Grenada. At this place the railroad branches, one going to Memphis, the other to Columbus, Ky. These roads cross the river on different bridges. The enemy are now repairing both these roads, and on the upper one, the one leading through the middle of West Tennessee, have made considerable progress. I am liable at all times to be compelled to divert from the Mississippi River expedition a large portion of my forces on account of the existence of these roads. If these bridges can be destroyed, it would be a heavy blow to the enemy, and of much service to us. I have directed 600 men, armed with rifles, to go up on transports to Delta, leaving here to-morrow, to act as marines to the expedition. Have also ordered the regiments spoken of this morning to report at steamer Magnolia at 10 a. m. to-morrow, to join your service.

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—I have directed the troops sent with the Yazoo expedition to take fifteen days' rations with them.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, February 6, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Miss. Squadron*:

DEAR SIR: I did not get to my quarters till near midnight last night, when I found your note of yesterday, about the coal. Major Hammond had told me that he had answered that the roads are awful, and to haul the coal in wagons is a simple impossibility. You saw them in fair weather, and can judge of them in foul. No drainage, rain above, and water underneath and all around, and a sticky, slimy clay, all militate against roads. The canal is full of water, and threatens our camps; still, I think barges could work through the canal. In this way coal could reach here at great labor.

Again, a barge could be carried by night, and turned loose and let

her pick it up. This latter plan was suggested by the officer of the ram Queen of the West, when I was on board of her, yesterday afternoon. Colonel Ellet seems to be full of energy and resources. If he will devise a practical method of getting coal to his boats, and needs assistance which I can give, tell him to call on me.

Since Captain Breese passed through the canal in his skiff, several logs and obstructions have been removed, and the current has cut more width and depth. Captain Prime, to facilitate the opening of a new mouth, has temporarily closed the old one; still, water finds its way in, and runs through with a strong current, and so threatens the overflow of the ground south of the railroad that I have ordered the removal of the camps to this side of the railroad, but will keep strong guards at the foot of the canal, and at the Bigg's place.

Don't you want two 30-pounder Parrott guns on that side, and the ferry-boat now all loaded with cotton and covered with iron?

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp before Vicksburg, February* 6, 1863.

I. General Steele will detail the Fifty-eighth Ohio to report to General Grant on board the Magnolia at 10 a. m. February 7, 1863, for service on the gunboats. They will be organized into companies, with one officer to take charge of each company. Any officer with the regiment in excess of this number will be detached and assigned to some other Ohio regiment or battery. General Steele will also detail one or two regiments, amounting in the aggregate to about 600 men, for duty, to go up the river on the Yazoo Cut-off expedition in the gunboats. They will be ready to embark on steamboats early to-morrow morning, provided with fifteen days' rations. As they are to serve on gunboats during this expedition, they will not need tents or transportation, and will leave them in charge of some officer and regimental guard, to await the return of this detachment.

II. Brig. Gen. D. Stuart, commanding Second Division, will detail two mounted orderlies and two infantrymen (guards) to report to the president of the military commission on board steamer Forest Queen.

III. The officer in charge of the two 30-pounder rifle guns now in position at the mouth of the canal will deliver them, with their ammunition and implements, to the order of Colonel Ellet, commanding the ram Queen of the West, now lying at the lower landing.

The officer commanding the infantry guard will assist with all his men in putting these guns and ammunition on board the Queen of the West in such manner as Colonel Ellet may request.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, February 7, 1863.

General CURTIS, *Saint Louis:*

DEAR GENERAL: Mr. J. L. Curtis presented your note. General Grant is now here, and I commended Mr. Curtis to him on the business on which he came. He is on the point of starting back, and I avail myself of him to write you a few words.

Our canal here don't amount to much. It is full of water, but manifests no disposition to change the channel. It is a very small affair, and we can hardly work a barge through it for stumps. Even if it succeeds, Warrenton Bluff lies below, next Grand Gulf, next Rodney, and so on; Fort Adams, Port Hudson, &c. But Grant is on two other projects: to turn some of the waters of the Mississippi through Old Yazoo Pass into the Yazoo, above the forts at Haynes' Bluff, so that our gunboats may reach the Yazoo fleet above Yazoo City; and to turn the main river into Lake Providence, when its waters would follow the Tensas to Black River, then the Red and Atchafalaya, thus actually reaching the sea without approaching any bluff or ground easy of defense. This is a magnificent scheme, and, if successful, will be a grand achievment. A glance at the map will show it at least probable.

There are about 30,000 men in Vicksburg, a large part of the enemy having gone to Port Hudson, and some are working north, by Holly Springs and Grand Junction. This latter move is dangerous to us, but may be checked by the appearance of the gunboats in the Yazoo. We have McClernand, Prentiss, Steele, Blair, and many others here, but, aside from the canal-digging, we are idle. The war against us by the newspaper press has assumed large proportions, and I hope it proves profitable to them.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 7, 1863.

Commanding Officer Yazoo Expedition:

You will proceed without delay to Helena, Ark., and there take in tow a barge of coal, applying to General Gorman for the same, and return to Delta, Miss., with it. At Delta you will remain until the arrival of four gunboats that have been designated by the admiral, when you will divide your force and send them aboard of the gunboats, the number on each to be determined by the Navy Department. As soon as the expedition proceeds, you will discharge the transport on which you ascend the river, and direct her to return the empty coal barge to Helena, and then return to this fleet herself. Full directions have been given the Navy Department for their guidance on this expedition. The infantry go to act as marines for the occasion. The troops will be under the immediate command of their own officers, but in no instance are they to exercise control over the vessel, or dictate when they are to go or what to do. The troops are designed to give protection to the vessels on which they are, and to operate on land if the necessity arises.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., February* 7, 1863.

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VIII. Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut will, in addition to his command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, assume command of all the forces in the Districts of Memphis, Columbus, Jackson, and Corinth.

Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, on being relieved by Major-General Hurlbut, will report to the latter, in person, for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *February* 8, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 1st instant I ordered Col. Charles Ellet, in the ram Queen of the West, Captain Sutherland commander, to run the batteries at Vicksburg, and destroy the steamer City of Vicksburg, lying before the city. She ran the batteries under a heavy fire of fifty guns, and struck the steamer, leaving her on fire and in a sinking condition. The fire was put out, and the steam-pumps still keep the steamer afloat. The Queen of the West is off down the river, with orders to capture and destroy all vessels she meets with. This cuts off all the enemy's means of supplies of Port Hudson and Vicksburg by the way of Red River, and cuts off all communication up the Big Black. I will re-enforce the Queen of the West as soon as an opportunity offers.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIS A. GORMAN,
Comdg. District of Eastern Arkansas:

I send by the steamer that takes this, 600 men, intended to accompany a fleet of gunboats down the Yazoo River, if found practicable. The steamer goes to Helena after a barge of coal for this fleet. If the navy have any coal at Helena, take that; if not, send a barge belonging to the quartermaster's department. Admiral Porter has called my attention to the fact that army transports have been in the habit of taking coal belonging to the Navy Department. This should not be allowed, except in case of great emergency, and then any coal taken should be returned as soon as possible.

The two branches of service are supplied out of different appropriations; hence the necessity of being particular in this matter. As it is of the utmost importance that this expedition should get off, and cannot do it without the coal, if there is none on hand send a steamer forthwith to Memphis after some, with directions to return as soon as possible. Should a steamer be sent up, if they meet a tow coming down with coal, let them take one of their barges and return immediately.

If it should be necessary to send the steamer that has the troops aboard, let them debark at Helena and await her return. Some other steamer should be sent, however, if practicable.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., February* 8, 1863.

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IV. Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, headquarters at Helena, Ark., to which place he will proceed without delay.

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XVI. The infantry and artillery forces of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the District of Eastern Arkansas will constitute the Twelfth and Thirteenth Divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, and be organized as follows:*

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* See Organization of the Army of the Tennessee, p. 21.

XVII. The cavalry of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the District of Eastern Arkansas will constitute the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and will be commanded by Brig. Gen. C. C. Washburn.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Vicksburg, February* 8, 1863.

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V. Each division of this corps will furnish a daily detail of 500 men to work on the canal, reliefs to be at the discretion of division commanders. They will, with all their officers, report each morning at 7 o'clock to Captain Jenney, engineer officer, on the levee, between the main levee and the railroad. On Monday (to-morrow), the Second Division; Tuesday, First Division, and alternately.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Department, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 5th instant was received at 10 a. m. yesterday.

Logan's division is all ready, and will embark as soon as transports can be provided. There are not enough here now, but Graham thinks some will be up this evening. I hope to get away from here with Logan's division by Tuesday night at latest.

Quinby's division is just relieved from railroad duty, and marching in to-day. His command will be in good shape, and ready to move at a moment's notice.

Bissell has just shown me an order requiring him to move, with Logan's division, with his regiment, pontoon train, train, tools, &c., and I have given Graham orders to assign him a boat, which he is now loading.

I hope soon to be with you, and aid in carrying out the plan, which strikes me as the best and most feasible that has been presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

[FEBRUARY 8, 1863.—For Asboth to Hurlbut, about transfer of Forts Donelson, Henry, and Heiman to the Department of the Cumberland, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 51.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST TENN., *Memphis, February* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I have information direct from Grenada and Jackson, Miss. A young man (Horton), native of Minnesota, and known to many

of the Minnesota men, came through from Jackson to avoid the conscription.

The last division of troops left Grenada for Vicksburg the day Horton came through Grenada.

The total force at Vicksburg is not believed to exceed 45,000 men, and at Port Hudson there are about 15,000. But four regiments of troops are left at Mobile, and no more troops are available in the South to send to Vicksburg.

An expedition fitted out in Mobile to operate against our store-ships had failed, but a much larger one was in preparation, and the men engaged in it were to have one-half the captures.

This information from Mobile comes through General Dodge, who regards it as entirely reliable. I communicated it to Captain Pennock, of the navy, who sent it to Washington.

Roddey has built a small field-work on the east bank of the Tennessee [River], near Eastport, and has a steamer. Dodge wants two or three transports and a gunboat to clean him out. His sphere of operations is in Rosecrans' department.

Hurlbut, having assumed command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, limits my command to the Districts of Memphis and Corinth, and throws nearly all the trade business into my hands. I find enough to do.

Both Hurlbut and myself have prohibited circulation of Chicago Times in our commands.

I referred the subject of the cotton in the hands of Captain Eddy to you in a former letter. I shall be pleased if you sanction my course of proceeding. I have simply postponed the sale, but, owing to your order to sell it, I have not deemed myself authorized to take any action further than the postponement of sale until your decision could be had. A portion of the cotton is fully liable to confiscation, and the agents of the United States Sanitary Commission have applied to me for a few bales to be made into comforters for the hospitals. If you authorize me to investigate and dispose of the claims of owners, I will do so, but cannot act without specific authority. Will you please give me instructions on the subject by return mail? Where claims of owners are established, the cotton ought to be given up only to the original owners, or on the original owner's written order. Such a course will prevent any fraud on the part of speculators.

Everything here is working harmoniously. I hope you will be entirely successful in your undertaking. The taking of Vicksburg is *your* right, and I hope it may be added to the laurels which belong to you as the most successful general of the war.

I am, general, most truly, yours,

C. S. HAMILTON,
Major-General.

PROVIDENCE, LA., *February* 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

COLONEL: The work from the river to Lake Providence is nearly completed, but, of course, the water cannot be let in until the outlet through Bayou Baxter is clear. This cannot be done with the force now here. I hope, therefore, that the remainder of the Sixth Division will be sent here as soon as practicable.

An immense amount of stock has been driven from this region over to the high lands west of Bayou Macon, which will be accessible as soon

as Baxter is open. As it is now, the foraging party on the Continental have pretty well cleaned out what was left.

The rebels cut the levee on Bunch's Bend on Saturday, but were discovered by our "mule cavalry" in time to prevent the consummation of their project. They were compelled to repair the levee, and warned that a repetition of the offense would be visited by the burning of every house in the settlement.

Respectfully,

W. L. DUFF,

Lieut. Col., Chief of Artillery, Department of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. FISK'S DIV., *Helena, Ark., February* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, *Saint Louis:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your valued favor of the 3d instant* is received. I thank you for its kind words of encouragement, and your counsel touching prudence, courage, and faith. Personally I was not at all pleased with the change, though temporarily, which has transferred me from your command, yet I know it to be best that all the forces below Cairo be under one command until the Mississippi River is again open to the commerce of the Northwest, and I wish very much you had command of the down-river expedition. We require prudent heads in this campaign. Unless caution prevails, the loss in life will be terrible. We ought not to be slaughtered when a little time and strategy must give us every rebel stronghold between here and New Orleans. I saw General Grant when he passed down, a few days since; he seems to comprehend the great work before us. I hope he will receive the cordial co-operation of all his subordinates, and that victory may be ours when again we "fall in" before the Gibraltar of "Dixie."

Matters at Helena are considerably mixed. General Gorman by some means has led the people to believe that he has been quite devoted to the cotton business. I am inclined to think he is very much misrepresented in this matter. I fear his sons—both of them have resigned and gone home— have prejudiced the general by some imprudences. It is very difficult for a man of General Gorman's temperament to get along smoothly with such a conglomeration as that of Helena's military cotton and contraband population.

I am sorry to see that certain correspondents for the papers at the North have written in such strain about the last expedition up White River. It was not the fault of General Gorman that the rebels had fled from Saint Charles and Devall's Bluff. If the rascals would not stay and be whipped handsomely, we were not to blame. The joint expedition into Arkansas, as arranged by Generals McClernand and Gorman and Admiral Porter, one party to go up the Arkansas and the other one to go up the White River, was a good project beyond doubt, and had the water in the Arkansas been of sufficient depth to float the ironclads, and McClernand been enabled thereby to go to Little Rock, the people would have said, "How admirably the expedition was arranged! General Gorman has driven the rebels from White River right into General McClernand's trap!" The water was not in the Arkansas. We became satisfied that there were no rebels in force above Des Arc, and came back.

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* Not found.

The satisfaction of *knowing* what was going on in the interior of this State, and making the demonstration we did, was worth the *cost*.

General Gorman's very peculiar manner and method of "doing things" has not made him popular with the officers of this army, and they all, or nearly all, treat him as no superior should be treated, however great his peculiarities. I have no trouble with the general. *I will not have* with him or anybody else. Shall do all I can to sustain him in his movements against the rebels, even though he does not do it just as I think I would do under the same circumstances. We are all *human*, and miserable sinners at that. I desire to do my whole duty; will labor to learn, and will ask wisdom from Him who holdeth the destinies of nations in His hands.

I have a fine division, composed of Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin troops; have four Iowa infantry regiments—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-sixth. My hands, heart, and head are constantly employed. I am doing all I can to improve the sanitary condition of the army and the town. If General Grant would give me the command of this post, I would make a good effort at regeneration and purification. I fear a pestilence, unless "the powers that be" move vigorously in reform.

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I am, faithfully, your friend,

CLINTON B. FISK.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, *Commanding Seventh Division:*

GENERAL: You will hold your command in readiness to embark on transports and proceed down the Mississippi River to Lake Providence, and join the balance of the Seventeenth Army Corps at the shortest notice.

Transports will be provided as soon as possible after the departure of General Logan's division. Troops will want immediately in their own hands all the ammunition required in previous orders, also three days' cooked rations in haversacks and several days' additional on hand. Division commissaries will take thirty days' rations for further use. You will direct your quartermaster to collect and bring along all the intrenching tools he can get for the use of your command. Five wagons for each regiment and 1 to each company of artillery, and 1 wagon in addition for each brigade and division command, and 2 ambulances for each regiment will be allowed, with the necessary animals. Twenty days' forage will be taken along. Citizens not connected with the army will in no case be permitted to accompany the expedition.

All trains and teams now in the division not required on the expedition will be turned over to such quartermasters as Colonel Reynolds, assistant quartermaster, may designate to receive them after the troops are embarked and their stores landed on the levee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAS. B. McPHERSON.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 10, 1863.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS:

Our marching orders have come, and it is for us to respond with promptness and alacrity. We move to capture the stronghold of the

rebels in the Valley of the Mississippi. That our success is certain, I have not the slightest doubt, if you bring to the performance of the work the same zeal, ability, and patriotic devotion to your country which have marked your course thus far. Before an indomitable will, an earnestness of purpose, and a solemn resolution not to see our glorious old flag dishonored before a rebel foe, all obstacles will disappear. I know that I do not speak to the heroes of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Island No. 10, and Corinth in vain. The record of your past services, glorious as it is, is but an earnest of the future. Let no discouraging circumstances at home diminish your patriotism or cause you to falter for one moment in the career of honor which lies before you. We go forward to strike a fatal blow against this most unjustifiable rebellion, a blow which will tell with deadly effect, and cause the heart of every true and loyal man in our country to swell with pride.

We go to plant our flag upon the ramparts of Vicksburg, and I know I but echo your sentiments when I say that each and every one of you desires, no matter what the labor, privation, or danger may be, to battle earnestly and heroically until this great work is accomplished.

Then, indeed, when this rebellion is crushed, can you return to your homes with manly pride, and, pointing to the glorious but triumphant and battle stained banner with "Vicksburg" inscribed upon it, say, We helped to place it there.

[JAS. B. McPHERSON.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

DEAR GENERAL: I had hoped to have started last night with Logan's division for Lake Providence, but am still here, with no prospect of getting off for three or four days. I am very much annoyed, but see no help for it, as there are not half enough transports here to carry the division. Six or seven boats that were expected down from Saint Louis are frozen fast, and there is no telling when they will get through. I have given orders to detain all boats, except such as are absolutely necessary to bring supplies, until enough are procured.

I will do all in my power to get away and carry out my part of the programme. Logan's division has been ready for the last ten days to embark, and you may rest assured we will not delay one minute after the transports are ready.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

[FEBRUARY 11, 1863.—For Curtis to Halleck, in reference to operations connected with the Vicksburg campaign, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 107.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., February* 11, 1863.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 30, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, dated Young's Point, La., February 7, 1863, Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut hereby assumes command of all the forces in the Districts of Memphis, Columbus, Jackson, and Corinth, which forces are temporarily attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps.

This order does not apply to the troops of the Seventeenth Army Corps within the district of West Tennessee, now under orders to move.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNITED STATES MISS. SQUADRON, *February* 12, 1863.

General GRANT, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I shall send the Indianola down to-night to run the batteries at Vicksburg. She will show two red lights when she gets near your pickets below. If you would let your people at the canal show a light, I would be much obliged. I want Captain Brown to send me a report. Will you please order it sent over?

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1863.

General DAVID STUART:

General Grant has referred this to General Sherman. He directs that you take secret, but effectual, measures to instruct your people at the canal and along the levee. I have notified General Steele.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *February* 12, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Herewith please find telegram from General Dodge. This movement of Van Dorn's clears our front of all cavalry except that of [G. L.] Blythe's, which is operating in the direction of Panola. It is the time to strike the Vicksburg and Jackson road. I would recommend that a brigade of cavalry move from La Grange around the headwaters of the Tallahatchee and Yalabusha, making as much of a demonstration as possible about Pontotoc; then the main body to retire, and a single regiment, under a dashing leader—say, Hatch—move to the south as rapidly as possible, taking fresh horses from the country, and push night and day direct for Jackson. There are no troops at Jackson, but Johnston is there. The bridge over the Pearl River could be destroyed, as well as all the railroad shops and rolling stock, and a dash made at the Big Black River Bridge, which, if destroyed, will completely isolate Vicksburg from the interior. After getting round the headwaters of Yalabusha, the route should be as nearly as possible along the line of the Mississippi Central road, so as to cut the wires, and, if necessary, destroy a bridge, though the latter might take up time which would be of more importance than the bridges.

This is the outline of the plan, and one which I deem feasible almost to a certainty. The movement of the brigade to Pontotoc would be a diversion in favor of Rosecrans, for I have no doubt Van Dorn is bound for operations against Rosecrans' communications by land and river.

Please give the subject your consideration.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMILTON.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, *February* 12, 1863.

Major-General HAMILTON:

My cavalry came up with Van Dorn's advance yesterday morning, 12 miles south of Burleson, Franklin County, Alabama, on the Cotton-gin and Russellville road. We captured a number of prisoners, and find that Van Dorn, with twelve pieces of artillery and four brigades of mounted men, commanded by [W. H.] Jackson, [R.] McCulloch, [J. W.] Whitfield, and [F. C.] Armstrong, are moving north on that road. He camped night before last near Bear Creek. The cavalry are still there, doing the best they can. All the prisoners appear to be ignorant of where they are going—some say to Bragg, some Tennessee River, and others to Kentucky. He has a heavy train with him, and the bridges I have burned will disconcert him. A gunboat should be at Florence, for I believe he will cross at that place. Roddey and [J. B.] Biffle have crossed the Tennessee, and all the mounted robbers in the country are joining him. The roads are very bad, and streams high. His main force is now 70 miles from him. I have ordered the cavalry to stay in the mountains in Alabama, and do all the mischief they can; they certainly, so far, have made some bold dashes there. Prisoners were taken right out of his column.

G. M. DODGE.

(Similar, Dodge to Rosecrans, February 13.)

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., DEPT. OF THE TENN.,
February 12, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have just received the following telegram, and I send it to you, thinking you may wish to telegraph for gunboats.

Respectfully, yours,

JER. C. SULLIVAN.

[Inclosure.]

JACKSON, *February* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
(Care of Major-General Hamilton):

Colonel Sanford telegraphs from Bethel:

I have information that Roddey, with 1,500 men and three guns, two of them 24-pounders, joined Biffle, who has 500 men and two 6-pounder guns, at Waynesborough, on Sunday last, and that their intention is to move to Clifton from Waynesborough, to try and intercept the transports that are expected up the river. This came from good, loyal men who live near Waynesborough.

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Young's Point, La., February 12, 1863.

I. The nature of the service the army is now called on to perform making it impracticable to transport or provide for persons unemployed by Government, the enticing of negroes to leave their homes to come within the lines of the army is positively forbidden. They should be permitted to remain at their homes, and, in pursuance of the recom-

mendation of the President, in all cases where allowed to labor faithfully for reasonable wages. Those at present within the lines will not be turned out, but in future in the field no persons, white or black, who are not duly authorized to pass the lines of sentinels will be permitted to enter or leave camp.

II. Whenever the services of negroes are required, details will be made by army corps commanders for the purpose of collecting them, and they will be registered, provided for, and employed in accordance with law and existing orders.

III. The too prevalent habit of arresting citizens beyond the lines of the army and bringing them into camp without charge is prejudicial to the service, and must not be continued. When citizens are arrested hereafter without charges being preferred warranting the arrest, the citizen will be turned outside the lines, and the officer or soldier causing the arrest will be confined and otherwise punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

IV. No flag of truce will hereafter be allowed to pass our outposts. Any message sent under it will be received by an officer and receipted for, and the flag directed to return immediately. All answers to such messages will be sent under our own flag of truce.

V. Attention of army corps commanders is particularly called to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-sixth, and Fiftieth Articles of War, which will be rigidly enforced.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1863.

MY FELLOW SOLDIERS: Debility from recent illness has prevented, and still prevents, me from appearing amongst you, as has been my custom, and is my desire. It is for this cause I deem it my duty to communicate with you now, and give you the assurance that your general still maintains unshaken confidence in your patriotism and devotion, and in the ultimate success of our glorious cause.

I am aware that influences of the most discouraging and treasonable character, well calculated and designed to render you dissatisfied, have recently been brought to bear upon some of you by professed friends. Newspapers, containing treasonable articles, artfully falsifying the public sentiment at your homes, have been circulated in your camps. Intriguing political tricksters, demagogues, and time-servers, whose corrupt deeds are but a faint reflex of their more corrupt hearts, seem determined to drive our people on to anarchy and destruction. They have hoped, by magnifying the reverses of our arms, basely misrepresenting the conduct and slandering the character of our soldiers in the field, and boldly denouncing the acts of the constituted authorities of the Government as unconstitutional usurpations, to produce general demoralization in the army, and thereby reap their political reward, weaken the cause we have espoused, and aid those arch traitors of the South to dismember our mighty republic and trail in the dust the emblem of our national unity, greatness, and glory.

Let me remind you, my countrymen, that we are soldiers of the Federal Union, armed for the preservation of the Federal Constitution and the maintenance of its laws and authority. Upon your faithfulness and devotion, heroism and gallantry, depend its perpetuity. To

us has been committed this sacred inheritance, baptized in the blood of our fathers. We are soldiers of a Government that has always blessed us with prosperity and happiness. It has given to every American citizen the largest freedom and the most perfect equality of rights and privileges; it has afforded us security in person and property, and blessed us until, under its beneficent influence, we were the proudest nation on earth.

We should be united in our efforts to put down a rebellion that now, like an earthquake, rocks the nation from State to State and from center to circumference, and threatens to engulf us all in one common ruin, the horrors of which no pen can portray. We have solemnly sworn to bear true faith to this Government, preserve its Constitution, and defend its glorious flag against all its enemies and opposers. To our hands has been committed the liberties, the prosperity, and happiness of future generations. Shall we betray such a trust? Shall the brilliancy of your past achievements be dimmed and tarnished by hesitation, discord, and dissension, whilst armed traitors menace you in front and unarmed traitors intrigue against you in the rear? We are in no way responsible for any action of the civil authorities. We constitute the military arm of the Government. That the civil power is threatened and attempted to be paralyzed is the reason for resort to the military power. To aid the civil authorities (not to oppose or obstruct) in the exercise of their authority is our office, and shall we forget this duty, and stop to wrangle and dispute over this or that political act or measure whilst the country is bleeding at every pore; whilst a fearful wail of anguish, wrung from the heart of a distracted people, is borne upon every breeze, and widows and orphans are appealing to us to avenge the loss of their loved ones who have fallen by our side in defense of the old blood-stained banner, and whilst the temple of liberty itself is being shaken to its very center by the ruthless blows of traitors, who have desecrated our flag, obstructed our national highways, destroyed our peace, desolated our firesides, and draped thousands of homes in mourning?

Let us stand firm at our posts of duty and of honor, yielding a cheerful obedience to all orders from our superiors, until, by our united efforts, the Stars and Stripes shall be planted in every city, town, and hamlet of the rebellious States. We can then return to our homes, and through the ballot-box peacefully redress all our wrongs, if any we have.

Whilst I rely upon you with confidence and pride, I blush to confess that recently some of those who were once our comrades in arms have so far forgotten their honor, their oaths, and their country as to shamefully desert us, and skulkingly make their way to their homes, where, like culprits, they dare not look an honest man in the face. Disgrace and ignominy (if they escape the penalty of the law) will not only follow them to their dishonored graves, but will stamp their names and lineage with infamy to the latest generation. The scorn and contempt of every true man will ever follow those base men, who, forgetful of their oaths, have, like cowardly spaniels, deserted their comrades in arms in the face of the foe and their country in the hour of its greatest peril. Every true-hearted mother or father, brother, sister, or wife, will spurn the coward who could thus not only disgrace himself, but his name and his kindred. An indelible stamp of infamy should be branded upon his cheek, that all who look upon his vile countenance may feel for him the contempt his cowardice merits. Could I believe that such conduct found either justification or excuse in your hearts, or that you would for a moment falter in our glorious purpose of saving the

nation from threatened wreck and hopeless ruin, I would invoke from Deity, as the greatest boon, a common grave to save us from such infamy and disgrace.

The day is not far distant when traitors and cowards, North and South, will cower before the indignation of an outraged people. March bravely onward! Nerve your strong arms to the task of overthrowing every obstacle in the pathway of victory until with shouts of triumph the last gun is fired that proclaims us a united people under the old flag and one government! Patriot soldiers! This great work accomplished, the reward for such service as yours will be realized; the blessings and honors of a grateful people will be yours.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

UNITED STATES MISS. SQUADRON, *February* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Army of the Mississippi:*

GENERAL: I am preparing the mortars, and will open on the town and thereabouts as soon as I can get them in position.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

In view of the impending struggle in opening the Mississippi River, it behooves me to collect for that purpose all the forces possible. I expected to get some of General Curtis' forces now in Northern Arkansas or Southern Missouri, but I do not see that they are coming. I am also informed that no enemy in any force now threatens any part of the road east from Memphis. With this fact, I think, one division more might be brought forward, which can be done by transferring it to Sherman's army corps, and transferring the District of Memphis to yours. If later information than any I possess does not make it absolutely necessary to retain all the troops you have now, you may relieve one of the divisions between Memphis and Grand Junction and bring it forward to Memphis, and hold in readiness to be brought forward at a moment's notice. Please notify me when this is done and the division selected, so that I can make the necessary order for the transfer. Orders were sent to you on the 7th, before I learned of your return, assigning you to the command of the District of West Tennessee, and directing Hamilton to report to you.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Lake Providence, La., February 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The steamers Rose Hamilton and Evansville are reported for violating my orders regulating trade. Not being at headquarters, I have not got access to orders to give you number and date of the order referred to, but it was published about the 20th of January, and prohibits boats landing at other than military ports, or under the protection of gunboats.

Trade is not opened below Helena, and, therefore, vessels landing at

all below there, except for Government, without special authority, are liable to seizure. I wish you would refer this matter to the provost-marshal for investigation.

I have seen your General Orders, No. 4, February 8, prohibiting the circulation of the Chicago Times within your command. There is no doubt but that paper, with several others published in the North, should have been suppressed long since by authority from Washington. As this has not been done, I doubt the propriety of suppressing its circulation in any one command. The paper would still find its way into the hands of the enemy, through other channels, and do all the mischief it is now doing.

This course is also calculated to give the paper a notoriety evidently sought, and which probably would increase the sale of it. I would direct, therefore, that General Orders, No. 4, be revoked.

Information which I have just received, and which is undoubted, shows that Van Dorn, with his force, went over to the Mobile road, to Okolona. Price is at Grenada with 6,000 or 7,000 men only. North of that point there is no large force on the Mississippi Central Railroad. Our cavalry can go to the Tallahatchee without difficulty. The enemy have not got the road repaired yet north of Water Valley. I would like to have the road destroyed as much as possible south of Holly Springs.

It seems to me that Grierson, with about 500 picked men, might succeed in making his way south, and cut the railroad east of Jackson, Miss. The undertaking would be a hazardous one, but it would pay well if carried out. I do not direct that this shall be done, but leave it for a volunteer enterprise.

General Hamilton countermanded or suspended an order of mine directing the sale of some captured cotton. I wrote to him saying that the sale should proceed. I wish you would direct Captain Eddy, if he has not already done so, to proceed in accordance with my order in this matter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 13, 1863.

Captain PENNOCK, *U. S. Navy, Cairo:*

It is of great importance that a gunboat be sent up the Tennessee as far as Florence or Eastport, if possible. Van Dorn is moving on that point, but has been delayed by our cavalry.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MILITARY COMMISSION,*
Memphis, February 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tenn.:*

GENERAL: This commission entered upon its duties with a firm determination to perform them solely for the good of the country and the honor of the army with which we are connected, and not to gratify the malignant, vicious, or depraved, and to punish those offenses brought to our knowledge, no matter by whom committed. In the progress of our investigations we are perfectly satisfied that there is the most barefaced villainy being practiced in the detective department.

* For orders creating commission, see p. 1067.

Parties have paid large sums of money to get out of prison when charged with offenses against military orders and orders from the Treasury Department. Several cases have been brought to our knowledge this day, and we are now ferreting them out for the purpose of prosecution. While we intend to be vigilant in the discharge of our duty to our country, justice requires in all cases conviction only upon proper legal evidence, and while we are disposed to punish crime with the utmost severity, we are equally determined to protect the innocent who have been made the victims of designing, mercenary scoundrels.

We therefore recommend that this whole detective department be superseded by honest, upright men, whose acts will reflect credit and honor, and not disgrace, upon the army.

We have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servants,

W. H. H. TAYLOR,
Colonel, President of Military Commission.
C. H. ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Member of Military Commission.
F. M. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Recorder of Military Commission.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MILITARY COMMISSION,
Memphis, February 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Information has been received by this commission that H. L. Cleveland, chief of United States detectives in this city, has on various and sundry occasions been guilty of levying blackmail and receiving bribes from parties in custody, amounting to several thousand dollars, and as the case will have to be tried by us, we are at a loss to know whom to get to sign the charges.

The facts we have before us show conclusively that there is the most outrageous iniquity being practiced in that department that ever disgraced any people.

As our general commanding, and relying upon your superior knowledge of legal proceedings, we ask your advice or order to enable us to ferret out and expose the iniquitous practices of those who are in office and using their position for base and mercenary purposes, thereby bringing disgrace upon the whole army.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. H. H. TAYLOR,
Colonel, and President of Military Commission.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1863.

Maj. I. C. WOODRUFF,
In Charge of Bureau of Top. Eng., War Dept., Washington:

MAJOR: I have been often prompted, and as often restrained by considerations of delicacy and of strict military propriety, to endeavor to communicate with the general commanding the forces attacking Vicksburg, respecting the practicability of making a cut-off on the Mississippi River near that town. You are well aware that no one has made such extended observation, experiment, and investigation upon that

river, from Cairo to the Gulf, as myself, and that this very subject of cut-offs was one of those carefully examined by me.

There are certain general facts bearing upon the practicability of making the cut-off referred to, the application of which is simple. Those facts are: First, that the bed of the Mississippi is composed of a hard, tenacious blue clay, not an alluvial deposit, which even the strong currents of that river wear so slowly as seemingly to produce no effect upon. Next, that the alluvial soil found upon the surface in the vicinity of Vicksburg does not exceed 30 or 40 feet in thickness, and is composed of alternate layers of loam and clay of variable thickness, the clay having some of the tenacity of that forming the bed of the river, though not of the same age. Next, that the older formation below the alluvial soil consists of alternate strata of clays and sands of great thickness. Next, that the bottom of the Mississippi is always found in one of those beds of clay, for the current cuts immediately through the layers of sand.

This being premised, the first thing to be done to ascertain the practicability of making a cut-off, and the depth to which a channel must be excavated to bring the erosive and wearing power of the current into action, is to make borings on the site of the proposed cut-off, so as to ascertain precisely the number and thickness of the different layers of clay and loam and sand. In low water the strata on the river banks in the vicinity should be, and I presume were, in the case referred to, examined. In some localities there is but one stratum of clay of no very great thickness to be cut through to complete the cut-off. Such was probably the condition existing at the site of the American Bend cut-off, a natural cut-off made a few years ago. The river above and below approached so closely in this case that it is probable the layers of loose sand of the old formation (not the alluvial) washed through and broke up the superincumbent layers of more tenacious soil. Even the loam of the Mississippi alluvion has considerable tenacity. In other localities the cut-off is impracticable, owing to the number and thickness of the layers of clay. The boring is a simple operation. The first beds of clay, those nearest the surface, must be cut through (blasting was found to aid greatly in making the Red River cut-off), so that the current may have the loam and sands only to impinge against and wear on.

Simple as this matter is, I know that it was not in the least understood when I began the investigation upon the Mississippi River, and the facts are not to be found in any other work than the report upon the Delta. Few and simple as those facts are, the labor required to collect and digest them was by no means small.

Perhaps submitting this letter to the honorable Secretary of War may be the readiest mode of bringing the facts to the notice of the commander of the army, now before Vicksburg, if he has not already been made acquainted with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig. Gen. Comdg. Div., Maj. Top. Engrs.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, February 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the major-general commanding, by order of Major-General McClernand,

copies of orders to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith and Col. L. B. Parsons, and of a communication to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter.

Your most obedient servant,

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, February 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps:

Admiral Porter informs me, of this date, that two regiments of rebels, with artillery, have been sent up the Sunflower to annoy vessels passing Greenville.

Send a brigade, with a suitable complement of artillery, and all available cavalry, without delay, to defeat the purpose of the enemy, and to disperse or capture any of his detachments that may be found in that vicinity on either side of the Mississippi River. Let the brigade to be sent by you take seven days' rations and an adequate supply of ammunition. If, however, suitable articles of subsistence can be found in the country in the hands of disloyal citizens, let them be used instead of rations taken along.

The commander of the brigade will see that nothing is done or taken by his officers or men except by his authority. It is expected that he will return within a week, or at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the purpose of his expedition. Transports to convey the brigade have been ordered. You direct Colonel Parsons, master of transportation, where will be the most convenient place for the brigade to embark, in order that he may send the necessary number of vessels to that place. Let me know when the expedition has started.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, February 13, 1863.

Colonel PARSONS:

On notice from Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, please cause a sufficient number of transports to be laid along shore, where he may indicate, for the reception of a brigade of 1,900 men, with artillery, and one or two companies of cavalry.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, February 13, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

ADMIRAL: Your note of this date to Major-General Grant, in his absence, was referred to these headquarters.

To meet the threatened attack upon our transports by the forces you

refer to, I have ordered Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith to send a brigade to Greenville, and all his available cavalry, and to capture or disperse the enemy on either bank of the river.

Your co-operation, with such number of gunboats as you may deem necessary, is respectfully invited. The expedition will sail by to-morrow afternoon, with seven days' rations.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HDQRS. DIST. OF EAST. ARKANSAS, *February* 14, 1863.

Major-General McCLERNAND, *Thirteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have assumed command at this point, and shall strive to improve condition of troops in this district. General Gorman expresses a desire to render his aid to bring about a change for the better. I have conferred with the general officers here, or most of them, and find that they are in favor of the expedition up Arkansas River that you mentioned to me. Generals Washburn, Gorman, and Ross will urge it. I have faith in the expedition, and trust it will be ordered if it will not interfere with the effort to take Vicksburg. I feel entirely convinced that, by depriving our enemies of the resources they obtain from west of the Mississippi River, we strike a blow that will do full as much to quell the rebellion as the capture of Vicksburg. The reports from this command will be forwarded after this. Rest assured I will second you in the effort to advance the interest of our country.

Respectfully,

B. M. PRENTISS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: The following dispatch has just been received from Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

CORINTH, *February* 14, 1863.

Couriers in from my cavalry in Alabama report Van Dorn's force as still passing north, and crossing at Florence. They have had several skirmishes with them. Have taken a number of prisoners.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, *La Grange:*

Van Dorn was crossing at Florence yesterday. Push your movement as rapidly as consistent, and report by telegraph when they move.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 14, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Comdg. District of West Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the expedition which I sent out across Nonconnah Creek after forage yesterday returned late

at night (last), after securing eight wagon loads of good corn, and capturing 3 prisoners (2 non-commissioned officers and 1 private). A large number of Blythe's men were seen in advance and on the flanks of the command, but our force was too small to enable us to accomplish more than was done.

If you will put at my disposal for two or three days about 300 good cavalry (the Second Illinois would be preferred), I think Blythe's band may be entirely destroyed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. F. QUINBY,
Brigadier-General.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAM FLEET, *Off Greenville, February* 14, 1863.

Officer Commanding C. S. Forces near Greenville:

SIR: I desire an interview with you on business connected with the service. If you will do me the honor to meet me, I will indicate the court-house in Greenville as a proper place, where I will be with a flag of truce to-morrow (Sunday, 15th), at 2 p. m.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN W. SUTHERLAND,
U. S. Navy, Captain Commanding First Division, Ram Flotilla.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 15, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

Representations coming in to me, as they have, reflecting on General Gorman's administration of affairs at Helena, I sent an officer there last week to supersede him in the command; also a new quartermaster and provost-marshal.

The steamers referred to in your note were reported to me, and directions immediately sent to Memphis to have them seized. Trade has not been opened below Helena by military authority—not even to purchase and ship cotton. I have thought of doing so as low down as Napoleon, but have been waiting to see if the Government would not take all the cotton and sell it in the loyal States. If it is regarded of prime necessity that the greatest amount should be secured, then appoint Government agents to purchase for the Government, giving the citizens to understand that all the cotton they bring in would be paid for at a fixed price—say, 20 cents per pound.

No military commander has a right to direct or order a naval vessel on any duty, much less to give aid in private speculation.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS AT HELENA, *February* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Thirteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have been steadily engaged for more than ten days cutting through the drift in the Yazoo Pass. Two thousand men are there now. The enemy have a force of cavalry a short distance ahead of us, and an occasional skirmish takes place. I learn that the enemy sent a

* See Stevenson to Grant, February 24, and Ferguson to Sutherland, February 25; also correspondence between Sutherland and Pemberton.

little boat up the Tallahatchee and Coldwater, with two guns on her bow, to look after us, but soon returned.

Secrecy is out of the question, as it is as fully known at Grenada what we are doing as it is here. Grenada is only about 84 miles from here, and only 54 from Coldwater.

The obstacles become more and more formidable, but not, perhaps, insurmountable, and I am yet fearing that boats as large as the gunboats are will not be able to pass through, and it will take ten days more to get out the drift from the cut-off, and then it is uncertain what further obstructions the fleet will find in the Coldwater. The scouts I send report unfavorably to taking boats through of any size or as large as gunboats.

I am, general, very truly, your friend,

W. A. GORMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, February 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS,
Commanding District of Eastern Arkansas:

GENERAL: I send, with this, steamers to take on board General Ross' division, to be used with the Yazoo expedition. Inclosed with this you will find copy of a letter from me to Admiral Porter,* upon which the admiral based his instructions to the vessels used in this expedition, and which I want to have carried out.

Please hand the letter to General Ross for his guidance.

The troops will take with them fifteen days' rations, a portion of their tents and cooking utensils, but no wagons. Where the steamers are adapted, one piece might be put on the bow of each.

If this expedition should succeed in getting into the Coldwater, I want General Ross to take with him all the force he starts from Helena with. To do this you will want to establish a small garrison at the mouth of Yazoo Pass from the remainder of your force. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, topographical engineer, has been with the expedition all the time, and knows the wants, and where troops should be placed. Please fill all requisitions from him for troops or tools, as if from myself.

The only change I would make in the instructions already given is, that as soon as they arrive at the mouth of the Yalabusha they turn up that stream and take Grenada and destroy the railroad bridges there, before proceeding farther down the river. Let there be no delay in this matter. Time now is growing important.

General Ross should take with him all his axes and spades, and if he has not got a good supply, then he should be supplied, particularly with axes, from the remainder of your command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, February 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: As connected with the subject of my communication of the 1st instant, relative to an expedition into Arkansas, I have the

*Not found.

honor to add, upon the authority of General Gorman, that on the 11th instant there was a rebel force at Pine Bluff, consisting of 10,000 or 15,000 men of all arms.

If not inconsistent with your plans, I would ask that you would permit me, with a force of 20,000 infantry, including those of that arm here and at Helena, together with proper complements of artillery and cavalry, to move against the enemy at Pine Bluff and capture or disperse him.

Of the aggregate force of 20,000 infantry, 8,230 could be drawn from that portion of the Thirteenth Army Corps here, and 9,541 from that portion of it at Helena; while 3,808 cavalry, or such portion of the same as you might think proper to order, might be drawn from the same places, as also a proper complement of artillery.

The success of the expedition would virtually clear the west bank of the Mississippi River of the enemy, and open the way to the extension of the Federal jurisdiction, co-extensive with its rightful limits, and would doubtless meet with the approbation of both the President and General Curtis, who are well pleased with the issue of the late expedition against the Post Arkansas.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

In answer to your note of this date, suggesting an attack on Pine Bluff, Ark., after reflection, I see but one objection to it. The objection is that all the forces now here to operate with are assigned to looking to the one great object, that of opening the Mississippi, and to take off the number of men suggested would retard progress.

I know the President is looking forward with great anxiety to the completion of the canal across the canal [*sic*], so as to admit steamers through it. This work requires all the forces here. One division is already taken from Helena for the Yazoo expedition, and General McPherson's army corps is employed on a work which may prove of vast importance.

On the return to Helena of General Ross, and the brigade sent by you to clear out rebel forces in the neighborhood of Greenville and Cypress Bend, it may be practicable to fit out the requisite force by reducing Helena for the time to a minimum and using one division from here.

The Yazoo expedition, if not successful, will return about as soon as the brigade sent from here.

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Van Dorn is crossing the Tennessee at Lamb's. Bainbridge, Kasson, and Seven-Mile Island. It will take him ten days to cross on flats. I have requested a gunboat sent up. If this is done, Dodge's cavalry, from Corinth, now hanging on his column, will very seriously damage him.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 16, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have certain information that Van Dorn, with four brigades of mounted men, commanded by [W. H.] Jackson, [R.] McCulloch, [J. W.] Whitfield, and [F. C.] Armstrong, with twelve pieces of artillery and a heavy train, is moving by Burleson, in Franklin County, Alabama, to the east of Bear Creek. I think he proposes to cross at Florence, and to remain in Middle Tennessee and operate in rear of Rosecrans. I have telegraphed to General Rosecrans and to the naval officer at Cairo to push a gunboat up.

As I am satisfied this will remove nearly all cavalry from my front, at the suggestion of General Hamilton, I have ordered Grierson's brigade to cross the headwaters of the Tallahatchee to the Yalabusha, by way of Pontotoc, cut the wires, destroy bridges, and demonstrate in that neighborhood, while the Second Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Hatch, pushes night and day toward the main road between Meridian and Vicksburg, if possible to destroy the bridge across Pearl River, in rear of Jackson, and do as much damage as possible on that line, returning by the best course they can make. It appears perilous, but I think it can be done and done with safety, and may relieve you somewhat at Vicksburg. To cover this movement, I shall at the same time send Lee toward Holly Springs, to go to the Tallahatchee or to threaten it sufficiently to make them burn the bridge, and then sweep round toward Panola and Hernando, enveloping [G. L.] Blythe's force and driving them to the Nonconnah or into the swamp.

Dodge's cavalry are in Alabama, hanging around Van Dorn and delaying him by burning bridges in his front. They have taken several prisoners right out of his column, which, by [reason] of the miserable roads, is very long.

I shall gradually move out the cavalry now here as soon as the roads permit, and concentrate force enough to whip Van Dorn as he comes back, if he does come back. At present the roads are horrible.

I desire by the expedition of Lee to ascertain the practicability of reaching the opening through the Yazoo Pass, so as to be ready to clear your ground should you determine to land there.

The city of Memphis has more iniquity in it than any place since Sodom, but certain examples are being made which may do good. As soon as McPherson's corps leaves, I shall be able to keep better order.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 16, 1863.

It is reported to the general commanding this corps that irregular and unauthorized levies of money and property have been made by officers, civil and military, in the service of the United States. If such payments are exacted for the performance of known duty, it is extortion; if for non-performance of duty, it is bribery. In either event the officer offending is unworthy of a commission in the service of the United States.

It is therefore ordered:

I. Any officer who shall exact from any citizen money or its equivalent for the discharge of any official duty, or who shall demand or re-

ceive money for any service, real or pretended, done for any person, will be immediately arrested, put in close confinement, and reported to these headquarters.

II. Officers who commit these wrongs are liable to stricter rules than common soldiers, and whenever any post commander is satisfied from proof that an officer has violated his duty in this respect, he will be treated according to his offense without reference to rank.

III. The habit of peculation from the people and the Government must be stopped at all hazards; and all officers and soldiers cognizant of these offenses are commanded, and all citizens requested, to report all cases within their knowledge direct to these headquarters, with all possible certainty as to time, place, and circumstances. Prompt attention will be paid to all such communications, that the honor of the army may be vindicated and unworthy men removed from positions they disgrace.

These orders will be read at the head of all regiments and detached corps in this command and published in the newspapers within this command.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., February* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton is hereby assigned to the command of the troops in the Districts of Corinth and Jackson.

The First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver, and the troops attached to that division, will constitute part of the command of Major-General Hamilton.

Headquarters will be established as rapidly as possible at La Grange, Jackson, or Corinth.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Memphis, February* 18, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a communication from Brigadier-General Quinby* in relation to the matter of granting furloughs to enlisted men in extreme cases.

I shall commence embarking General Logan's division Friday morning, and hope to get off Saturday. The commissary and quartermaster's boat have been loaded for the last eight days, and are ready to haul out into the stream, so that there will be no detention on this account. The roads are in a most horrible condition, but the division will move in promptly, if it takes all the horses in the battery to haul a gun. General Quinby's division will follow Logan's as soon as transports can be provided. I have been annoyed beyond measure at the delay here, but could not help myself. The Ruth, which I had directed the quartermaster to stop here and carry a portion of my command, was permitted

* Not found.

to go to Cairo for Government supplies, with a promise from the captain that he would be back by a certain day. As soon as she got to Cairo she was taken possession of for a hospital boat and ordered to Saint Louis.

I am very much obliged to you, general, for your kind letter of the 2d instant, and should have answered it but it only reached me four days ago. There is no particular movement of the enemy in force in this vicinity, but the guerrillas are very bold and troublesome. General Quinby sent an expedition after [G. L.] Blythe, which returned yesterday. The expedition penetrated to the rebel camp, captured 12 prisoners, muster-rolls of some of the companies, several horses, pistols, guns, &c. The main force of the enemy got wind of our coming and left during the night.

Mrs. Grant and Jesse are quite well. I have many things to tell you when we meet, and I hope to have that pleasure soon.

Sincerely, yours,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., February* 18, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Third Division, will commence embarking his command on the boats to-morrow morning, the 19th instant. The assignment of the different regiments to their respective transports will be made in time to prevent any confusion.

The troops will be provided as follows:

1. With all the ammunition required by existing orders.
2. With three days' cooked rations in haversacks and seven days' additional on hand.
3. With all the axes, spades, and other tools in the command.
4. Division commissaries will take thirty days' rations for future use.
5. With 5 wagons to each regiment, 1 to each company of artillery, and 1 in addition to each brigade and division commander.
6. With 2 ambulances for each regiment.

The precise hour of march will hereafter be indicated.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., February 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have just received a letter from Major-General Grant, requesting another division to be forwarded. If it is expected that the entire road from Columbus to Jackson, Corinth, and Grand Junction is to be maintained, and a proper front shown to the south of Charleston and Memphis road, I shall probably require all the troops now in my command. If the line through Jackson is abandoned, there will be a surplus of troops. General Quinby's division is under marching orders for Vicksburg. Logan leaves to-day. I will pass over the line to-morrow, and

think I shall select General Denver's division, which originally was part of Sherman's corps.

I will write more fully when I return.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Germantown, February 20, 1863.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixteenth Army Corps:*

CAPTAIN: Yesterday arrived here a private of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, who was captured by the rebels some three weeks since, and on Friday, the 13th instant, was released by them on parole at Jackson, Miss. He states that there are few troops at Grenada, and very few along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad. At Jackson, General [John] Adams, of Tennessee, is in command, but at the post was only about one or two regiments of men. Rebel gossip at Jackson puts their forces at Port Hudson and Vicksburg at 60,000. He was sent back by way of Meridian, and over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. At a point between Jackson and Meridian are being erected large machine-shops. Vast quantities of cotton, marked "Confederate States," are piled along the road. Recently great amounts of sugar have been shipped from Vicksburg and vicinity to Jackson and other points near. At Jackson, five large cotton-houses are filled with the hogsheads. Along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad hardly any troops are stationed; a single train of two or three cars runs over the road each day for local accommodations. About 10 miles north of Okolona are two regiments of cavalry. Three miles north of Okolona a bridge is destroyed, and trains stop at the town. At Jackson are about 20 Federal officers, kept in close confinement and on hard fare; also about 700 Federal soldiers. The authorities parole and send north by rail 12 men each day.

I desire to call your attention to one fact. There are among these prisoners 3 men of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. General [L.] Tilghman has ordered them in irons, and they are now chained together, hand and foot, by heavy irons. This only because they are connected with that regiment. Is there any method of righting this wrong or of retaliation? If our policy will permit it, I will capture 3 Confederate officers within a fortnight and put them in irons in camp of Seventh Kansas, and then open a correspondence with General Tilghman.

Along this road all is quiet. The newspaper rumors of any considerable force south of it are entirely without foundation. The roads are almost impassable.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

The enemy having captured one of our rams, with all her armament, and having several other armed vessels below here, makes it necessary for our security to have a battery of Parrott guns below Vicksburg. If practicable, I would like to have this battery placed below Warrenton. In this case the battery should be supported by a brigade of in-

fantry. There would necessarily be some difficulty in supplying troops there, but as the country will afford forage, and a plank road will be made across the point, in the canal embankment, I think it can be done.

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—Captain Prime is directed to locate and build the battery required, and roads leading to it.

HDQRS. DIST. OF EAST. ARKANSAS, *February* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROSS, *Comdg. Thirteenth Div., Thirteenth A. C:*

You will, on Monday next, the 23d instant, proceed with your command on board of steamers Small, Lawyer, Lebanon No. 2, Citizen, Lebanon, Cheeseman, Mariner, Saint Louis, Volunteer, Lavinia Logan, John Bell, and Key West No. 2, with fifteen days' rations and 160 rounds of cartridges. Having placed your command on board, you will proceed at once to Yazoo Pass and join fleet of gunboats now at Moon Lake, at which point a fleet of gunboats, under Commodore Smith, awaits your arrival. You will proceed through Yazoo Pass, for the purpose of complying with instructions contained in following communications received from General Grant, of which I send copy attached.* As you may meet with obstructions, it becomes necessary that your command be supplied with a large quantity of axes and spades. You will take all such belonging to your command, and if, in your judgment, more is wanted, apply to Quartermaster [Reuben B.] Hatch for such.

You will take but few tents, as the general commanding Department of the Tennessee is desirous that this expedition move as soon as possible.

You will, when you arrive at Moon Lake with your command, render all aid in your power to remove any obstruction that may tend to prevent passage of steamers through said Yazoo Pass.

B. M. PRENTISS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Having just received the dispatch (copy inclosed), I forward it for information of Major-General Grant.

I have considered it prudent, under this information, to withhold the cavalry dash on Jackson.

I very respectfully suggest to the major-general that it will be necessary, in order to maintain our troops in provisions and forage, that at least eight good boats be kept running between this point and Saint Louis. The army horses are perishing for want of long forage.

I also call attention to the copy of a letter from Parsons, at Saint Louis, herewith,† which indicates the necessity at that point of a considerable amount of river transportation, which, I take it, are forces expected by General Grant from Missouri.

We are again afloat with a heavy rain.

Nothing has been heard here of the gunboats ordered up the Tennessee.

We are examining the lists of regimental surgeons, and will send down such as can safely be spared. Dr. Wirtz and Dr. Irwin, his successor

* See Grant to Prentiss, February 15, p. 56. †Not found.

in charge of hospitals, affirm that none can be spared from general hospital here.

The progress of rebuilding railroad from Columbus is very slow, but Colonel Webster assures me it will be completed to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, *February* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT:

A scout came in from Jackson last night; reports two regiments of infantry at Jackson, and a large portion of the rebel army encamped on east side of Black River, near the bridge. A force of 800 men only at Meridian, but all the surplus rolling-stock of railroad centered there. One brigade of rebel cavalry north of Grenada, and Barteau's regiment (800) at Okolona. Dodge says this is entirely reliable. I have, therefore, suspended movement of Hatch for the present.

C. S. HAMILTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, February 22, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: So soon as all the rolling-stock of the railroad is got away from Columbus, the road north from Jackson may be abandoned, disposing of the troops guarding it as your judgment may dictate. I directed General Hamilton to have all workshops, depots of stores, and everything not required by the troops removed from all posts between Grand Junction and Corinth, via Jackson, to points intended to be permanently occupied, so that, in case of necessity, this part of the road may be abandoned and the troops removed to wherever their services may be required. I do not want Jackson abandoned, however, except in case of absolute necessity.

If Colonel Lee is perfectly satisfied that some of his men are being punished, as described in his report, by rebel authority, he may serve in the same manner an equal number of the enemy, and open a correspondence with General Tilghman, as he proposes.

I will want one division of troops brought forward and held in readiness to join this expedition when called for.

I sent orders some time ago for the Second Illinois Cavalry to be forwarded here without delay. As they have not come, I presume my order never reached you. They may now be held for further orders.

If the six 8-inch howitzers at Memphis have not yet been sent here, they need not be sent, but forward them to Corinth, with all the ammunition belonging to them. The First Infantry will come here, as per orders.

General McClernand's army corps is deficient in artillery. I have not the returns before me to designate any particular battery to be sent, but I want one with heavy guns—Parrotts, if possible—forwarded as soon as possible.

Vigorous measures will have to be adopted to prevent the smuggling going on from Memphis, but I do not know what to suggest. This I leave to your own judgment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GUNBOAT FAIRPLAY, *February* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Corinth, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 21st instant. I am sorry to say that Van Dorn has already crossed the river; most of his force crossed above Big Muscle Shoals, where we could not reach him with gunboats. He has about 5,000 cavalry, and is now with Wheeler and Forrest at Columbia. There are some guerrillas on the opposite side of the river from Florence, back from the river about 2 or 3 miles. I have destroyed all flats or ferries as high up as I could get—about 6 miles above Florence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LE ROY FITCH,
Commanding Gunboats.

CORINTH, MISS., *February* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Opposite Vicksburg:

SIR: There are some matters south of this that may be of interest to you, and perhaps I may be excused for communicating them direct. They have been sent, part of them, to my immediate commanders. The scouts posted at Mobile, Meridian, and Jackson have sent in long reports, and the substance of those that can be relied upon are about as follows:

1. No troops have come to Pemberton's army since Smith's 10,000 joined him about Christmas.

2. All troops from Mobile up the road, and from Grenada, have gone to Vicksburg and Port Hudson, leaving a few thousand at Mobile, some 600 at Meridian, and two regiments at Jackson, and about three regiments of militia at Grenada. A portion that left Grenada are posted on Black River. Everything in the shape of cavalry, even to the partisan rangers as low down as Port Hudson, joined Van Dorn in his move to Tennessee, leaving perhaps a regiment or two north of Grenada, a few at Okolona, and a few companies just south of me. Everything in the shape of Government property has been taken away from the country bordering the Yazoo and adjacent streams, and all prominent points, such as Jackson, Grenada, Columbus, &c. At Jackson the founderies are running and a cotton-mill or two, and perhaps a Government shoe and clothing shop, but every preparation is being made to take them away. West Mississippi is being entirely stripped of stock, provisions, forage, &c., and everything indicates that they are getting ready for a quick move.

In the last ten days some 3,000 negroes have been pressed and put to work at Columbus, Miss., and one or two points near Meridian, while the great stock of cars and engines at Meridian are being taken east and south. It appears to be the opinion of the scouts that the enemy are making preparations to take up the line of the Tombigbee for the next position, and say that it is openly talked there that gunboats will go up Big Black, when their army will have to take position to save Selma and Mobile.

The trains go loaded from Vicksburg daily with sick and discharged soldiers. They say that they average 12 cars a day. Last week two heavy steamboat engines and the prow to a ram went up the road to Jackson; said to be placed in some boat in the Yazoo.

Deserters and conscripts are flocking into my lines daily, and, so far

as the above statements are concerned, they corroborate them. The raking of the entire State of Mississippi for stock and provisions is as vigorously carried on as it was in Tennessee by Bragg. Van Dorn took about 8,000 mounted men and two batteries away with him. He is now at Columbia, Tenn., with Wheeler and Forrest, and Bragg has taken everything that is movable and that his army does not really need south of the Tennessee. He has put the railroad in order from Decatur to Tuscumbia; bought up all the corn in the valley, and got ready to move it by cars to Decatur and by boat to Bridgeport just as I struck Tuscumbia. My forces are on their way to Decatur now, which will stop that game. I still have men in Meridian, Columbus, Mobile, and Jackson, while one has gone on to Vicksburg, and will try to get to you. Every one sends up the same report, and you have got the substance of them in this.

These little items may all be known to you, but, as they came so direct to me, I believe it is my duty to send them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lake Providence, La., February 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR, *Comdg. Sixth Division:*

GENERAL: Intelligence of a favorable character has just been received from our forces at Greenville. To pursue the advantage gained, the major-general commanding directs that you order two good regiments from your command to report forthwith on board the steamer Maria Denning, fully armed and equipped, and provided with three days' rations. The commanding officer will be instructed to report to the officer in command at Greenville, and, if no necessity requires the re-enforcement herein ordered, will return at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., *February* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Please send to this place, with as little delay as possible, as many able-bodied negro laborers as can be had or spared from Memphis and other portions of your command. They are much needed here for work on the canal.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, February 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I sustain your course in not permitting Rayfield to be tried before a disloyal court and jury, and will also sustain you in forcing outside of our lines every disloyal person of whatever age or sex. I

will also approve of closing all business with persons living outside of the city. In other words, if you deem it proper to prohibit intercourse between the country and city, do so.

The district is in your command, and you can make use of the means at your hand to enforce orders.

I would suggest Colonel Howe, Third U. S. Cavalry, as a good selection to place in command of the town to bring it to order and enforce any new and stringent orders you may find it necessary to publish.

Have Rayfield tried as you propose, and prohibit all actions of the civil authorities, unless they (the officers) give satisfactory evidence of loyalty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Vicksburg, February 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Front of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding this department to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a notice purporting to have been issued by Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy. I request that you will inform me whether this document is authentic; and, if it be, whether the operations of any part of the forces under you are to be conducted in accordance with the principles announced by Admiral Porter or those of civilized warfare?*

While the troops of this Confederacy whom I have the honor to command will actively repel the invasion of our territory by the forces of the United States, it is my desire that their operations shall be in accordance with the usages of war, of humanity, and of civilization. I shall deplore the necessity of any departure from them. Therefore I hope this notice of Admiral Porter is not authentic, or that it will be reconsidered, and that in no case will its threats be executed, because I am instructed to say, if they are, the fullest retaliation will be inflicted upon the Federal prisoners now in our hands, or whom we may capture, and no quarter will be given to any officer, soldier, or citizen of the United States taken in the act of burning houses, laying waste the plantations, or otherwise wantonly destroying the property of the citizens of this Confederacy; and that all such persons suspected of having been guilty of such acts will not, if taken, be treated as prisoners of war, but will be kept in close confinement.

Relying upon your disposition to co-operate with me in averting the necessity for a resort to such measures, I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

[Inclosure.]

NOTICE.

Persons taken in the act of firing on unarmed vessels from the banks will be treated as highwaymen and assassins, and no quarter will be shown them. Persons strongly suspected of firing on unarmed vessels will not receive the usual treatment of prisoners of war, but will be kept in close confinement.

If this savage and barbarous Confederate ——— cannot be put a

* See Porter's reply, March 2, p. 77.

stop to, we will try what virtue there is in hanging. All persons, no matter who they are, who are caught in the act of pillaging the houses of the inhabitants along the river, levying contributions, or burning cotton will receive no quarter if caught in the act, or if it is proved upon them.

By order of David D. Porter, acting rear-admiral:

EDWIN W. SUTHERLAND,
Captain, Commanding Ram Monarch.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., *February* 25, 1863—6 a. m.

P. B. STANBERRY,
Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 15th A. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the firing from the rebel batteries near the city, at 12 p. m., was occasioned by a boat which is now lying below the mouth of canal, and proves to be a flat-boat rigged up to represent a gunboat. She has a square turret forward, with a mock cannon projecting toward the bow from within. Smoke-stacks made of flour barrels; wheel-house, &c., covered all over with a thick coat of tar. Has a hole just above the water-line at the bow, from a shot. Nothing else of interest.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. HASSLER,
Second Lieutenant Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

HDQRS. C. S. FORCES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS.,
February 25, 1863.

Capt. E. W. SUTHERLAND, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Ram Monarch:

SIR: I desire to communicate with you officially in reference to the recent notice of Admiral Porter, communicated to me by you.*

Should you agree to honor me with an interview, I will meet you with flag of truce at such proper time and place as you may designate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding C. S. Forces.

MEMPHIS, *February* 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Notwithstanding my urgent application to Fleet Captain Pennock to push gunboats rapidly up the Tennessee, to intercept Van Dorn in crossing, the boats, for some cause, did not arrive until after his column had crossed.

On the 20th, 60 men of the Third Michigan Cavalry crossed at Clifton, captured Colonel [J. F.] Newsom and 61 officers and men, 40 horses, and equipments and arms, losing none on our side. The town, with considerable commissary stores, and the ferries, were destroyed.

Dodge's cavalry is out in Northern Alabama, where he is materially

* See inclosure in Stevenson to Grant, February 24, p. 66.

assisted by the residents of that mountain district, and is constantly picking up prisoners. Van Dorn is reported at Columbia. I keep Rosecrans informed of all movements. We are again in the midst of a heavy storm of rain, and all movements on both sides are suspended. Neither cavalry nor infantry can make any progress in any direction.

General McClernand sent up here a few days since 200 women and children, who were dropped upon the levee. It is not, in my judgment, humane to send these contrabands here, but, if done, I request that some communication may come with them, so that the authorities here may know that they are here by proper authority. Night before last the steamer Belle Memphis, bound up, landed, in defiance of orders, at Island No. 37, to take on cotton, as they supposed, being hailed for that purpose. The boat was seized by 5 men, who compelled the pilot to make a landing at Cottonwood Point, in Arkansas. They then went on shore, guarding 3 prisoners, 1 the pilot. The engineer backed his boat and went up the river with a lieutenant of the force on board, wounded by one of his own men. This band is commanded by Barton. As soon as the weather will permit, I shall send an expedition to destroy his house, near Bradley's Bend, and to sweep all the male inhabitants they can find down to Memphis, for the purpose of identification as members of this band. If they are identified, I shall probably not trouble your headquarters with any report.

As soon as our roads are passable for teams, the several changes necessary to reduce the number of guards, &c., on the road, will be made.

I regret to say that the railroad from Columbus down is not yet repaired. The delay seems inexcusable. It is promised to be finished by this week.

I am informed by the officer commanding the Cricket that he expects to leave soon. I consider it of vital importance that there should be one gunboat on duty at Memphis all the time, and request that Major-General Grant may press this matter on the attention of the admiral.

Hospital accommodation is being prepared, but our force of carpenters is so light that the work moves slowly.

[R. V.] Richardson's guerrillas, near Covington, and [G. L.] Blythe's, below, are still in motion, but do not do us any harm.

I have heard indirectly that General Grant had ordered Hamilton to investigate the misconduct of the Seventh Kansas at Somerville. General Hamilton says he has received no such order. If such has been issued, I request duplicate.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, *February* 25, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The cavalry of General Dodge, under command of Colonel Cornyn, attacked Tuscumbia, and rear of Van Dorn's column, on Sunday, 22d instant, at 4 a. m. Captured one piece of artillery, 100 prisoners, 200 horses, a large amount of stores, including a train of cars, and 100 bales C. S. A. cotton, considerable money, and a large number of mules.*

Colonel Cornyn and his command have swum creeks and rivers, have

* See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, p. 63.

operated during all these terrible storms, and are now following the enemy into the mountains.

Officers and men behaved splendidly, and all are entitled to the warmest praise for perseverance and daring gallantry.

Scouts have arrived from the interior of Mississippi during the last twenty-four hours, and all report the enemy rapidly evacuating Vicksburg. He is moving everything to the eastward, and the talk is that all are going to re-enforce the army opposed to Rosecrans, now commanded by Joe Johnston, Bragg having been removed.

Price's forces are on the east side of Black River.

This news from Vicksburg is of such importance that I take the liberty of suggesting it be sent to General Grant at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. HAMILTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 28. } *Lake Providence, La., February* 26, 1863.

Trade not having been opened below Helena, Ark., by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is therefore ordered:

I. That all cotton in this vicinity be seized for the benefit of the Government, or whomsoever it may concern, under the immediate direction and supervision of Capt. John G. Klinck, chief quartermaster of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who will forward the same as fast as practicable to Captain Eddy, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, Memphis, Tenn., and will keep a strict account of all seizures made by virtue of this order, promptly sending a duplicate report to Lieutenant-Colonel [Charles A.] Reynolds, chief quartermaster Department of the Tennessee. Requisitions for details to carry out this order will be made by the quartermaster upon these headquarters.

II. All cotton heretofore seized, now at this point, will be immediately turned over to Captain Klinck, on proper receipts being given.

III. All orders from subordinate commanders in contravention hereof are hereby revoked.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, February 26, 1863.

General FRED. STEELE, *Commanding First Division:*

SIR: The ram Queen of the West having disappeared down the river, may be construed as timidity on the one hand, or as evidence of having the river below free and unobstructed to the enemy. It looks to me ominous of the fate of the Indianola, and if she be destroyed or captured, we must expect, of course, the enemy at any time making his appearance in boats from that direction. I will leave the four 20-pounder guns there; one to cover the steamboat New Era; two to offer some obstacle to the passage of boats above Warrenton. But infantry is of no use there, except to protect and cover those guns and assist in protecting the boat. There being no protection against this foul weather, and it being impossible to haul rations and forage over to the troops there, I deem one good regiment sufficient for protecting those guns and holding that point of our line. You may, therefore, withdraw, say,

Shepard's and Abbott's regiments, and leave the Seventy-sixth Ohio, with instructions to use the houses near Biggs' and such other covering as can be had.

I sent Colonel Woods last night some signal rockets, with General Grant's orders to fire one in case the ram was seen ascending the stream, and two if descending. I have suggested other signals, and await General Grant's orders, which, when received, will be communicated to you.

Nearly all my cavalry (only 30) are with the foragers, up the river. I wish you would relieve the few now over at Biggs' by some of Blair's and your escorts—enough to bring intelligence over, as well as to communicate with the guard at the foot of the canal. I crossed over last night on foot, and the road across the swamp, though passable, is villainous.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Vicksburg, February 27, 1863.

Col. CHARLES R. WOODS,
Commanding Detachment near Biggs' House:

SIR: I have received your several communications, and have conferred with General Grant and Admiral Porter. The Indianola is lost, and there is no assurance that she is sunk or disabled beyond probability of repairs.

We know the enemy has two rams, in good order, and may have any number of transports. This makes vigilance on your part necessary.

Admiral Porter has no gunboats or rams to go again below to encounter the enemy; therefore the enemy has recovered the river below Vicksburg, and the Era is useless to us. You will, therefore, destroy her, not by fire, but in such a way as to leave no trace by which the enemy can guess where she is. Thus, let her machinery be detached, scattered, and sunk; pipes the same. By night tear her to pieces and use her cabin work for bivouac for your men. When stripped as well as possible, scuttle and sink her in deep water. Let the work be done so that when to-morrow dawns not a trace of her will be left.

If the Indianola be not sunk, I have no doubt we shall soon see her and her comrades—the Webb and Queen City. The admiral has sent for several rams, one of which (the Monarch) has arrived, and he feels no uneasiness about the fleet above Vicksburg.

I do believe the enemy may attempt a night move on our pickets, the motive being the capture of the Era and the battery. The only point where a landing could be made on the levee is near where the Era lies and a point above you, which I shall cause to be guarded by Stuart.

Should you want re-enforcements at any time, I will send them.

General Steele is present and reads this.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
February 27, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams Webb and Queen of the West at-

tacked her 25 miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered; all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with my instructions. I do not know the particulars. If she has not sunk, she may be used against the lower fleet. It would be well to caution them.

DAVID D. PORTER.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *February* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

Your dispatch sent by special messenger is just received. It may be that some of the force is leaving Vicksburg, but I have no evidence of the fact. It is impossible to get information from there. Even deserters who come can tell nothing except of their own regiments, or brigades at furthest.

It will be well to hold the division previously ordered in readiness to be moved, as in that case, if the report should prove true that the enemy are evacuating Vicksburg, they could readily be sent by steamer to Nashville. I also have a force of about two divisions to come from Saint Louis, which General Halleck can change the designation of, if he becomes satisfied that they are more needed with Rosecrans than with me. If you have not already done so, telegraph General Halleck the substance of your dispatch to me. It would be well to telegraph General Halleck direct all information you receive affecting the safety of other commands.

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—It is my desire that the division to be held in readiness to be brought here should be brought to Memphis without any delay. I presume you so understood me, but I mention it now because I may not have been distinct on this point before.

LA GRANGE, *February* 27, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Brigade of rebel cavalry just east of Holly Springs, and railroad repaired and cars running into Holly Springs from south. Wolf River now impassable. As soon as down, I want to send large force and destroy road and route. The cavalry force for this purpose will want co-operation of Lee's brigade.

C. S. HAMILTON.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *February* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Seventeenth Army Corps, Mississippi River:

GENERAL: A Mr. S. Ruggles, with papers from you to go down through Mississippi, has just arrived here, and wishes me to communicate to you some information which he has obtained, and which he deems reliable, as it was given him by Captain McKissick, of Company A, General Bragg's First Battalion of Cavalry. He says there are obstructions in the Big Black River, near where the road from Grand Gulf crosses, which must be near the mouth. Two steamboats were sunk in the channel, and so arranged that if a boat should pass the

lower one it would strike the upper, and, in backing, would run foul of the lower.

He says they are repairing the railroad north of Oxford, and have it running from Grenada to Oxford, and the bridge across the Tallahatchee in good repair; that a very large number, "a great many thousands," of troops are at Big Black River Bridge, and thence along the railroad to Jackson; that they have announced their determination not to be surrounded at Vicksburg, but will evacuate should they be unable to maintain the blockade. He says that Jeff. Davis is in Jackson, at the Railroad House, and has stopped the manufacture of arms at Columbus, stating that if they could "whip Grant they would have all the guns they wanted, and if they couldn't they would want no more made there." They are determined not to be surrounded, and are holding themselves in readiness to evacuate should such a danger become imminent.

Mr. Ruggles could not get down through by way of Panola, on account of high water, and had to come up this way, and accidentally met Captain McKissick. He could obtain no information whatever about the road by way of Panola.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lake Providence, March 11, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Grant.

Mr. Ruggles has been employed for several months past on secret service, and his information has generally proved correct.

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, *February* 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that we found no enemy in force here, but the woods and hills are full of them. They are dispersed. I think, from what information I can get, that there are about 50 in this vicinity.

I have sent Captain Hanna, with the infantry, to Corinth. I have sent with him Captain Van Ess, Roddey's cavalry, Lieutenant Walker, of the same company and regiment, and 3 privates (all prisoners), that being all the booty that we have got up to the present time, except about 10 horses. I have thought it best to remain here a day or two, and pick up the stragglers that are concealed. It is the only way to break up the nest, and we can do it effectually by this course.

There are about two hundred mattresses, with pillows and bedding for the same complete, that are stored away here in a building. All these things belong to a party in Holly Springs, and would be useful in our hospitals. Captain Hanna examined them with me, and can tell you all about them. It seems to me that these things had better be brought to Corinth.

We will return, probably to-morrow night, but perhaps not till the next day. Colonel [James B.] Weaver started back yesterday.

Truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. SPENCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, February 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Still keeping in view the proposed expedition to clear Arkansas and the west bank of the Mississippi River of an organized hostile force, I have continued to avail myself of all means of obtaining useful information in that respect. It appears that the force of the enemy on the Arkansas River is disposed somewhat differently from what it was according to my last communication upon this subject.

General Prentiss informs me, under date of the 24th instant, that there is a rebel force of 2,000 at Pine Bluff, 10,000 at Little Rock, of which 4,000 are sick, and I learn otherwise that there is a force of some 1,500 at Post Arkansas. General Prentiss' informant informs him that these troops are very scant of wholesome food, are much dissatisfied and demoralized, and are apprehensive of an attack coming from the Mississippi River. The force I suggested in my previous communication, suddenly thrown upon them, ought to capture or disperse the whole of them. If, in your judgment, the time has arrived for the movement, I would be glad to lead it. In that event, I would like to confer with you in regard to the proportions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery which the movement should combine.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonel [Joseph D.] Webster reports to me that his railroad repairs will not be completed until some time next week, owing to the high water. The streams are higher than ever before known. Wolf River, in front of La Grange, is impassable. General Hamilton, from La Grange, reports a brigade of rebel cavalry at Holly Springs, and states a rumor that cars are running there. As soon as we can cross the Wolf, an expedition is ordered to push down there and destroy the works on the railroad. The Tallahatchee is and has been so high that the railroad bridge cannot be burned. As soon as possible after getting the rolling-stock down over the road, I shall call in all forces above Jackson and post them below, keeping Sullivan's headquarters there, and recall from above Union City to Columbus, strengthen the garrison at Forts Pillow and Hickman, and send a regiment of cavalry to Asboth, at Columbus. The general informed me some time since that he would send up another cavalry regiment; it has not yet reported. I was requested by General Grant, in the last communication received, to forward to General McClernand a battery of Parrotts. I have none within my command except at Corinth, and would not recommend that they be withdrawn. If such, however, be the order of General Grant, I will send a 20-pounder Parrott battery from Corinth. My other guns are light. Can send one of the light batteries, if desired. There is nothing new here. I expect to hear further from Holly Springs to-day, but not in time for this boat. Rosecrans telegraphs that he is prepared for any movement. It is reported to me that a strong naval force of the rebels is in Yazoo River, and that one or more of their boats is heavily iron-clad. I doubt the full truth, as the last reliable intelligence in January was that their

proposed iron-clad had not her machinery in, and was considered a failure.

There is no special news here. I am trying to get this region into shape, but the amount of rascality here is beyond all estimate.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS, *Columbus, Ky., February* 28, 1863.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad communication having been reopened, the following is published for the information and warning of the citizens living along the lines within the District of Columbus:

It is well known that the lawless bands of guerrillas which infest the country along the railroad derive their existence and support mainly from the disloyal citizens who enjoy the protection of the United States, on their oaths of allegiance, taken only to break at the first opportunity the obligation it entails. These citizens will be held responsible, with their persons and property, for the acts of guerrillas whom they cherish and support.

Any one not belonging to the Confederate army who shall give arms, ammunition, or supplies to these lawless bands will be summarily tried by a military commission, in accordance with Articles of War 56 and 57, Army Regulations, which read as follows:

ART. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such punishment as shall be ordered by a court-martial.

ART. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by a court-martial.

For every raid or attempted raid by guerrillas upon the railroad, and for every attack upon the steamboats or Government transports on the river, the families living in closest proximity to the scene of the outrage will be arrested and held as hostages for the delivery of the real perpetrators. The civil law re-established in Kentucky for the benefit of the loyal shall never shield the traitor from his doom.

ASBOTH.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Thirteenth Army Corps (McClernand):							
General headquarters	29	310	402	587	....	.....	Young's Point.
Ninth Division (Osterhaus)	195	4,024	6,182	8,583	....	12	
Tenth Division (A. J. Smith)	225	3,928	6,521	9,558	....	12	
District of East Arkansas (Gorman):							Helena.
Twelfth Division (Hovey)	302	5,565	7,024	8,279	...	26	Do.
Thirteenth Division (Fisk)	178	3,502	4,731	5,574	....	6	Do.
Cavalry Division (Washburn)	189	3,094	4,721	5,910	....	12	
Total	1,118	20,423	29,581	38,491	....	68	

Abstract from return of the Department of the Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of Artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Fifteenth Army Corps (Sherman):							
Staff	5	.....	5	7	....	.....	Young's Point.
Eighth Division (Stuart's)	259	5,616	7,539	10,287	....	20	
Eleventh Division (Steele)	309	5,562	8,813	11,132	2	16	
Total	573	11,178	16,357	21,426	2	36	
Seventeenth Army Corps (McPherson):							
General headquarters	13	67	94	111	....	.....	Lake Providence.
Third Division (Logan)	327	6,248	7,535	9,519	4	20	
Sixth Division (McArthur)	286	4,811	6,038	7,391	....	16	
Seventh Division (Quinby)	321	5,853	7,423	9,368	....	20	Near Memphis.
Engineer troops (Bissell)	2	.....	632	804	....	.....	
Total	949	16,979	21,722	27,193	4	56	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Hurlbut):							
Staff	9	26	35	35	....	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
District of Columbus (Asboth)	316	5,169	7,028	8,507	32	7	Columbus, Ky.
District of Memphis (Veatch)	348	5,375	9,112	10,758	(*)	(*)	Memphis.
Fourth Division (Lauman)	310	6,101	7,466	8,674	....	24	Moscow, Tenn.
Eighth Division (J. E. Smith)	199	3,379	4,383	5,432	....	8	Near Memphis.
Cavalry Brigade (A. L. Lee)	51	1,064	1,588	2,115	....	.....	Germantown, Tenn.
Left Wing (Hamilton):							
Staff	6	.....	6	6	....	.....	La Grange, Tenn.
District of Corinth (Dodge)	389	7,859	10,284	11,753	26	32	Corinth, Miss.
District of Jackson (Sullivan)	515	8,926	11,626	14,234	....	26	Jackson, Tenn.
First Division (Denver)	322	5,595	7,196	8,666	....	20	La Grange.
Cavalry Brigade (Grierson)	88	1,914	2,466	2,976	....	.....	Do.
Total	2,553	45,408	61,190	73,156	58	117	
Grand total Department of the Tennessee.	5,193	93,988	128,850	160,266	64	277	

WASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Near Vicksburg, Miss.:*

GENERAL: There is a vacant major-generalcy in the Regular Army, and I am authorized to say that it will be given to the general in the field who first wins an important and decisive victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

(Same to Major-Generals Hooker and Rosecrans.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, March 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: General Ross reports, under date of the 23d instant [ultimo], that the gunboats had been in Moon Lake for the previous two days, and would start down the Pass on the morning of the 24th; also that he was embarking his division on the 23d, with the expectation of following the gunboats in two days. He has strong hope that the Pass will be navigable by our boats, but thinks, in consequence of swift-

* Not reported in original.

ness of current, narrowness of the stream, and overhanging timber, some damage may be incurred by them.

Your obedient servant,

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have just returned from an examination of Bayou Baxter from its source down about 7 miles. The work of cleaning it out is much greater than I was led to believe from the engineer's reports.

The recent heavy rains have raised the water in the lake and bayou from 2 to 3 feet, overflowing a considerable portion of the low country, and making it extremely difficult for the working parties to get along. They are, however, doing very well, and the men seem to be in fine spirits. About 5 miles have been cleaned out. I am going to-morrow morning up to Ashton, near the Arkansas line, where Bayou Macon approaches within 3 miles of the Mississippi River, and if there is a probability that by cutting the line at this point boats can be floated into Bayou Macon, I shall have it done immediately; and unless the water in Bayou Baxter falls very soon, I shall cut the levee here and let in the water to fill the lake and bayou, in order to get in the boats, so that we can make use of a steam capstan to haul out logs, snags, &c. The trees, of course, will have to be sawed off under water in this case, but I am a little apprehensive that in cutting them off, as the surface of the water now is, the water, when the levee is cut, will not rise high enough to float the boats clear of the stumps.

I have had numerous applications here from parties owning cotton (or claiming to own it) to ship it to Memphis and sell it on their own account. If I once opened the door to this sort of thing, I presume nearly every bale of cotton in this vicinity would be claimed by some one, who would come forward and say that he had never done anything to encourage the rebellion, and had always been opposed to secession.

My plan is to send it all to Memphis, and let it be sold by Captain Eddy, and if any of these people can establish a good, lawful, and loyal claim, let them receive the net proceeds of what belongs to them. In some instances, when the facts come under my own observation, and I know the families have been stripped of almost everything, and are really in destitute circumstances, I will grant a permit for them to sell or ship a small proportion on their own account to purchase necessaries. I have granted the permission asked for in the inclosed letter.*

Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Mr. [Edward] Sparrow, Senator in the rebel Congress, with her family, consisting of three or four daughters, at present visiting here on the lakes, wishes permission to pass into the rebel lines, to remain at Vicksburg, and to take two or three of her female house servants. Can it be granted?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

U. S. RAM SWITZERLAND, *Mississippi River*, *March* 1, 1863.

General ALFRED W. ELLET:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that I left the Era No. 5, in charge of Capt. A. Conner, on February 23, and proceeded up the

* Not found.

river on the 25th, with instructions from Admiral Porter to take the Switzerland and protect her machinery with cotton bales, in order to run the batteries at Vicksburg.

On the 27th, I received the following dispatch from Admiral Porter:

FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

SIR: Return here without a moment's delay. The Queen is up at Warrenton. Heavy firing last night below here. The presumption is that the Indianola is sunk or captured. Hurry down. Wait for nothing. We have nothing to meet the ram. Bring the Monarch also, if she is within hail, but do not wait for anything.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER.

I immediately started down, and reached the fleet below Yazoo River on the same evening.

On the morning of the 28th, Captain Conner came on board and reported that the Era had been taken from him by order of Major-General Grant, and scuttled in the middle of the river. No reason was assigned for this disposition of a valuable boat. The 170 bales of cotton upon her were set ashore. Colonel Woods, who bore the orders of General Grant, has, I am informed by Captain Conner, permitted his men to seize and appropriate, not only the few articles of clothing which some of my men had left on board, but also to rip up several of the cotton bales and use their contents for bedding. This destruction is still going on. The following is the order, which Captain Conner was permitted to see, in relation to this appropriation of private and public property in the possession of my officers:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *February* 27, 1863.

Captain CONNER:

Colonel Woods has orders as to what you will do. You must send all the negroes you have early to-morrow morning to report here under a sergeant or corporal. I have wondered why you have not already sent them. I give them rations for one day only; for your men, four days'. The negroes will be put to work at once.

Yours, truly,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No receipt for the cotton was given to Captain Conner, nor has one been sent to me. I would respectfully request instructions in regard to the course I should pursue in this matter, as I do not wish to be held responsible for losses to the Government which occurred during my absence and without my consent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Near Vicksburg, March 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

SIR: Major-General Grant, commanding this department, has handed me a communication from you,* written by authority of General Pemberton, commanding Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. I might very properly object to notice it, as all communications relating to the Mississippi Squadron should be addressed to me as commander-in-chief of the naval department of the Mississippi River. I decline, however, to stand on a point of etiquette.

I inclose you a communication† I wrote to one of my officers in rela-

* See Stevenson to Grant, February 24, p. 66. † Not found.

tion to the notice your general has taken exceptions to; it will fully explain my views on this subject. No one is more desirous than myself that operations within the limits of my command should be conducted in accordance with the usages of war, of humanity, and of civilization, which sentiment, I am pleased to see, is expressed by yourself.

I can see no easier way to arrive at the desired end than by putting a stop to the inhuman practice of firing on unarmed vessels and peaceful citizens. I am quite satisfied that it is not civilized for parties who are overseer civilians one day, trading with our people and soldiers the next, to be traveling around the country firing upon hospital vessels and river steamers. The hospital vessel of this squadron was attacked in sight of me, and a volley of musketry fired into the windows, while she had on board, and being attended with all care, some of the wounded prisoners taken at the Post of Arkansas. A few days since a band of armed desperadoes jumped on the deck of the tug Hercules, and killed in cold blood some of the unoffending crew. Men lurk in the woods, without a flag or distinguishing mark, and fire at any human being they may see on the deck of a steamer, without caring or knowing whether it is friend or foe they are about to murder, and this we are called upon to recognize as civilized warfare.

If, sir, you call this carrying on war in a civilized manner, we differ very widely in our opinions. If those who profess to be your followers make war on us after the manner of highwaymen, I see no reason why they should be treated with that courtesy and kindness which I believe I have the reputation of extending to all prisoners captured in honorable warfare.

In this respect I endeavor to set an example of moderation that it would be well to follow. I have enjoined upon every person under my command to exact the strictest obedience to my order against pillaging or injuring the property of persons on the river; and while doing all I can to avert the calamities of war, I intend to exact a strict compliance with the usages of war, of humanity, and of civilization. If persons claiming to be soldiers deviate from them, they can scarcely expect to be treated to any of the amenities of war, and their leaders should not claim for them more than they expect themselves. In this matter of firing on unarmed vessels no good results have arisen; on the contrary, it has led to a system of retaliation, when, unfortunately, the guilty parties did not always suffer. It has led to perfect demoralization, and brought to the river banks a set of desperadoes who plunder alike both friend and foe. This system can do no good toward ending this war, and is only destructive to those who had no hand in making it. If General Pemberton is desirous that the war should be conducted on the principles of humanity and civilization, all he has to do is to issue an order to stop guerrilla warfare. He can exercise his judgment with regard to any retaliatory measures he may think proper to institute. I presume our soldiers and sailors could easily prepare themselves for any ordeal they might be subjected to, and we might hope to see our country aroused at last to a sense of the injuries inflicted upon it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have just returned from making explorations between Ashton and Grand Lake, with a view of determining the practicability

of getting into Bayou Macon from the river at that point. There is now a difference of 8 feet between the surface of the water in the river and the general level of the country behind the levee, and there is an open route across the fields, and following a road to the bayou, so that the only question is whether the country between the river and the bayou will fill up with water, after the levee is cut, deep enough to float steamboats. If so, the route is perfectly feasible and can be opened in four or five days. I have given Colonel Bissell directions to try it, and he goes up in the morning with his regiment to commence the work. The Rocket I have sent down to the fleet to obtain the powder for blasting out the levee. The point where the levee will be cut is a short distance below the Arkansas line.

No portion of General Quinby's division has arrived, though I am expecting him hourly. I shall, unless otherwise directed, order his command to disembark at Grand Lake, and push rapidly across Bayou Macon, and thence down on the high ground on the western side to some good point to the west or northwest of this place, where he can guard the bayou, to prevent the rebels from obstructing it by felling trees, and probably secure a large amount of rebel property, cotton, horses, cattle, mules, &c., which have been moved over for safety.

The road from the river to Bayou Macon, at Grand Lake, is very good, and will require only two bridges, which Colonel Bissell can construct rapidly out of his pontoon train.

The work of cleaning out Bayou Baxter is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, *Commanding Seventh Division:*

GENERAL: You will disembark your command at Grand Lake, and push rapidly out to the westward, across to Bayou Macon, and thence down on the western side of the bayou 6 or 8 miles, to some good point where you can establish your main camp, for the double purpose of preventing the rebels from obstructing the bayou by felling trees, &c., into it, and securing a large amount of rebel property—cotton, horses, mules, &c., which have been moved over there for safety.

Colonel Bissell, who will deliver this to you, will indicate the road you are to take, and will also throw pontoon bridges across the bayous or streams.

There is a regiment of rebel cavalry scattered along the west side of Bayou Macon, and an organization of Home Guards, which you will have to look out for. From all I can learn, however, they are not very formidable, but it will be best to keep on the alert. There is no direct route from here across to Bayou Macon, as a great portion of the country is overflowed.

You will, of course, leave a sufficient force at your landing to protect the transports, and keep open communication between them and your camps.

One great object in pushing forward rapidly after you land is to secure a large amount of cotton, which is said to be stored in sheds along the bayou, and which will probably be burned if the enemy gets wind of our coming.

I would like to see you in person as soon as convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Comdg Dist. of Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Hold Gorman's division in readiness to move, under the command of General Hovey, the moment Ross returns from his Yazoo expedition.

I want you to hold the country from the Mississippi River to Coldwater, by way of the Pass, as long as we are likely to use it. For this purpose you can use such of your troops as you may deem proper.

Transfer one of the best old regiments from Ross to Hovey, and send Colonel McGinnis back to his regiment, or the brigade in which it is.

With a few days such weather as we are now having, I hope to be ready for prompt action, and want Hovey, with his old division, with me. General Gorman will receive orders assigning him to the command of the post, and Hovey to the command of the Twelfth Division (his present division), Thirteenth Army Corps.

These troops, when they move, will bring with them their camp and garrison equipage, ammunition to the amount of 200 rounds per man, and ten days' rations. Four teams and two ambulances will be all the transportation required.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Break up all your garrisons north of Jackson as soon as possible, and hold all your surplus forces in the vicinity of Germantown, or nearer Memphis, if you think proper, in readiness to be ordered here, should they be required.

Do not weaken Corinth, however, and only abandon Jackson, Bolivar, and Bethel when you are satisfied that those forces will be required to hold your east and west lines.

The rolling stock should be got over south of the break before abandoning the northern parts, if there is any immediate prospect of getting the road completed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I am now sending transports to bring down the division of troops which you received notice some days ago to hold in readiness. I hope, general, you will push them forward with all possible dispatch. These troops should bring with them 200 rounds of ammunition, ten days' rations, all their camp and garrison equipage, and four teams and two ambulances per regiment. Any poor mules they may have might just as well be turned over to the quartermaster in Memphis, as this country abounds in such stock and of a good quality.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 2, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Scouts just arrived from below, at La Grange, report that part of the rebel forces have already left Vicksburg. Some have gone south—Tilghman's command to Grenada; Thirty-first Mississippi, Colonel [J. A.] Orr, to Yazoo City. Some troops have also gone from Vicksburg to Jackson, on line of Pearl River. Several regiments have gone by way of Selma, to fortify the crossing of Tombigbee River. Eighty mounted infantry and 200 infantry from Corinth went to the gunboats on the Tennessee.

Have destroyed all flats and ferries for many miles on the river, captured 1 captain, 1 lieutenant and 20 men, 40 horses, and a large number of arms, and broken up a dangerous gang.

The Tennessee is as high as ever known. The delays about the railroad are very annoying. Colonel Webster now reports that he will not be able to run trains before the 7th. As soon as this is done, I will execute the orders in relation to abandoning the road as far as Jackson. This will require, when done, a force of cavalry at Columbus, and I am waiting for the regiment of cavalry which was promised by the major-general.

No news of any interest here.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

LA GRANGE, *March 2, 1863.*

General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

A body of rebel cavalry ([T. N.] Waul's legion) is reported to have camped on the Coldwater last night. It will be well to have Colonel Lee watch his front closely, and to have the commands along the road notified. The report comes from a farmer. I have a cavalry force in that direction, but hear nothing from it.

C. S. HAMILTON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March 2, 1863.*

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, U. S. Navy, *Cairo, Ill.:*

It is reported that the enemy threaten Fort Donelson. Send a gunboat up to ascertain and aid.

S. A. HURLBUT.

[MARCH 2, 1863.—For Asboth to Hurlbut and commanding officer at Fort Donelson, in reference to Van Dorn's movement, and for Hurlbut to Rosecrans on same subject, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II.]

GRAND LAKE, ARK., *March 3, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Lake Providence, La.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and also to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 2d instant.

Nearly all of my transports are now here, and those behind will be in before morning.

I shall go out with a reconnoitering party at daylight in the morning, and will report the result to you at the earliest opportunity. After I have established my command, pursuant to your instructions, and examined my surroundings, I will come down to see you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. F. QUINBY.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: All the movements required by orders are in progress, but as they involve a change of position from Columbus throughout to Memphis, it is rather slow progress. The garrisons belonging to Columbus are being drawn in to that point; all troops below Union City to Jackson. This will leave a stretch of about 70 miles between outposts of Columbus and Jackson, which can only be explored by cavalry. Sullivan is directed to keep his cavalry moving east and north, and I shall send Asboth (Third Illinois) from this place six companies, which, with two now at Columbus, he is directed to keep out. My only apprehension is of the crossing by mounted men being made over the Tennessee and a dash through this open space on Hickman and Fort Pillow. Grierson, with three battalions of cavalry, left La Grange yesterday to break up [R. V.] Richardson's gang near Covington. Lee, with 400, moved this morning direct from Germantown; the Third Michigan, or a portion of that regiment, from Jackson, to watch the crossing of the Hatchie, and three companies from Fort Pillow to break up a ferry above Covington. The Hatchie is so high that I do not think they can escape that way, and my orders are to make the work thorough, but spare all peaceable people. If the Second Illinois Cavalry is not needed below, it would be of great use around Memphis. I consider the Second and Sixth Illinois worth all the rest for duty in this neighborhood.

Lauman will be ready to embark as soon as transports arrive, and no delay shall occur which I can possibly prevent. We will lose telegraph communications from Jackson to Columbus, I think, to-night, as I have no doubt the people along the line, or some of them, will destroy the wires. Orders have been published and will be enforced as to resigned officers, which will specially affect the prospects in business of Colonel [John] Van Arman and Captain Silfversparre. Van Arman, two weeks since, applied for leave to go to Cairo, while waiting his resignation. I allowed him four days. He has not returned, and is, I hear, at Springfield. He has, therefore, not yet received his papers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[MARCH 3, 1863.—For Dodge to Rosecrans, about Confederates moving toward Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 100.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: If the Columbus road cannot be repaired within forty-eight hours from the receipt of this, break up the garrison north of

Jackson and bring the rolling-stock of the road to Memphis on transports. You need not send the Parrott guns from Corinth, nor any other battery, for the present, except what belongs with the troops you are sending.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Seeing your last returns, I am satisfied that another division can be spared from your command. In the District of Columbus and the District of Jackson there are more troops than are necessary, particularly after giving up the 87 miles of road north of Jackson. I would direct, therefore, that such troops as you deem advisable be brought to the front to relieve Lauman's division from railroad duty, and bring that division to Memphis or vicinity, and hold it in readiness to be moved here.

Make these changes with all promptness. I want to lose no time from this forward.

I will send transportation for Lauman's division in a few days.

The same directions given for the troops now *en route*, as to what shall be brought along, will be applicable to these.

Direct all the troops coming from Memphis to debark at Greenville, Miss., unless otherwise directed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Young's Point, La., March 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: You will send the 25 paymasters that were ordered here from Memphis for the purpose of paying the troops at this place, with their funds, at once, as prisoners, under a sufficient guard, in charge of a reliable commissioned officer, for the protection of them and their funds.

This disobedience of orders and trifling with the payment of troops will not be tolerated.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Admiral Porter has, at my request, sent a gunboat to bring down or convoy the paymasters with their funds. I wish you would hasten them off with all dispatch. The absence of the paymasters has a very depressing effect upon the men, many of whom have families at home suffering for the means of subsistence. Then, too, I

hope to be able to make a move very soon, which may delay payments for some time. I was excessively put out at the non-arrival of paymasters with funds.

Respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: There is a man by the name of John P. Fairley, living in Memphis, who has been engaged in enticing our soldiers to desert, and in one instance that can be proven enticed a sergeant of an Indiana regiment to take a ride with him in his buggy for the purpose of having him captured and paroled. The man was captured and paroled, whilst Fairley was left unmolested, and allowed to return to the city with his horse and buggy. Fairley is an Indiana man, but married South. I presume he passes for a Union man, but the above are, no doubt, facts against him. As the evidence would have to be gotten from Indiana, it might satisfy the ends of justice to expel this man from our lines, family and all, and take possession of his property—real estate—by the quartermaster.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 4, 1863.

Colonel MOORE, *Commanding at Union City:*

Van Dorn's force is given from 8,000 to 20,000 men. He will, however, hardly cross the Tennessee in force, but send scouting parties to forage and conscript at and around Huntingdon. Look out for them, and have them captured. A citizen will report to you with information by my orders.

ASBOTH.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

I received from Fort Donelson to-day the following telegram:

I do not think this post is in danger. Van Dorn is about the mouth of Duck River, 40 miles off.

A. C. HARDING,
Commanding.

To reach Donelson from that point the rebels would have to go back again to the divide ridge, and thence follow a zigzag course, with great delay, as they cannot proceed along the river across the many sloughs at present. My impression is, therefore, that Van Dorn will attempt to cross the Tennessee to Huntingdon, &c., *a la* Forrest.

I direct Colonel Moore, at Union City, to send out scouting parties in that direction frequently. Besides the Fortieth Iowa Regiment, I have sent no other troops away, but hold them in readiness.

I communicate to General Sullivan above telegram.

ASBOTH.

JACKSON, TENN., *March* 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

My latest information places Van Dorn at Columbia. His forces may be scattered all along the river for miles. He has no intention of crossing the Tennessee River in force, but may send a conscripting force over. He lost at Columbia all his corn and quartermaster's stores, and is now employed in foraging. I will send immediately to the river and find out his plans. The river is high enough for gunboats to protect the crossing. If he should be foolhardy enough to attempt a raid, he must not be allowed to recross.

JER. C. SULLIVAN.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, *March* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Army of the Mississippi:*

GENERAL: I send you a letter received from Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge, of the U. S. Steamer Conestoga, which may prove interesting to you.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

DAVID D. PORTER.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. STEAMER CONESTOGA,
Off Napoleon, March 1, 1863.

Actg. Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: Two deserters from [T. C.] Hindman's army at Pine Bluff came on board last night. They estimate the total efficient force in Arkansas as not exceeding 15,000; that from the difficulty in obtaining subsistence, it was determined to withdraw the major part of the army across the Mississippi. These men had been employed as teamsters about headquarters of their regiment. The route originally intended was to take the troops down the Washita to Monroe, and thence to Vicksburg. As this avenue is now closed, I am half inclined to believe they may try to carry them across in this vicinity. The Prairie Bird, at White River, would not be much of an obstacle, as I could not assist him in time if they come down the Arkansas. Whether I should be able to beat them off remains to be seen. I shall ram them rather than trust to the uncertainty of disabling them with my guns.

One of these deserters states that about a week ago he heard some of the officers talk about fitting up a steamer with cotton bales, but did not know whether anything had been done toward it.

We are all anxious to know the fate of the Indianola, and I trust her loss will be but a temporary inconvenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Commander.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lake Providence, La., March 5, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Commanding Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: The steam dredging boat Hercules has just this moment arrived here, and, in accordance with your instructions, I have ordered the captain of the steamboat Niagara to tow it down to Young's Point.

General Quinby's division has arrived, and is now disembarking at Grand Lake. Colonel Bissell is at work cutting the levee near the Arkansas line, and I will know in two or three days whether we can get boats through to Bayou Macon at that point.

The river is rising here slowly. The work of opening Bayou Baxter progresses more slowly than I wish, on account of the great difficulty of getting at it, the low ground being all overflowed. The little propeller Rawlins is in the lake and works well. I can send down several hundred bales of cotton in a few days, and have just sent up to Quinby to send me a good boat for the purpose, as I have none here. I have just received a verbal order from Commodore Graham, coming from a man I don't know, directing me to send down all the steamboats which brought down General Quinby's division. I do not like to act upon it for the reason that there may be some mistake, and your written orders to me were to keep these boats; then again, if it should be necessary to send troops to General Quinby's assistance, or move his division, I would have no means of doing it.

I am glad to hear the Indianola went down "game;" the old flag is not dishonored under such circumstances.

I can let the water in here at any time, but think I will wait and see the result above.

I shall do everything in my power to hasten things forward, and Colonel Leggett is pushing matters in the bayou as rapidly as he can. The troops are well and in fine spirits.

Yours, sincerely,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

P. S.—This is written in the boat and in great haste.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. McPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Stop Quinby from debarking any more troops where he now is. All transports, no matter what their size, can run into the Pass to Moon Lake, which is about half way from the river to Coldwater. I want your corps to get in there as rapidly as possible, and effect a lodgment at Yazoo City or the most eligible point on Yazoo River from which to operate.

Send Quinby in advance with a good supply of provisions and coal. All transports he may have of over 180 feet in length direct him to unload at Moon Lake and order back to this place.

I will send immediately from here all boats that will answer to go through the Pass, and, should they arrive in time, Quinby can transfer to them where he is, and send back boats as he leaves immediately down here.

Quinby will have general direction in the Pass until you arrive. He may detain Ross' division, now there, until there are sufficient forces to defend his position. Then I want Ross sent back to Helena to form the garrison of that place, and take Hovey's, which is composed of old and tried troops, whilst the others are raw, and with rather indifferent brigade commanders, I fear.

If you think there is a reasonable prospect of the river making a channel through by either of the routes you are now working upon, you may prosecute it with the force you have left. At all events, clear out

the channel of the timber in it, and let the water in to see what it will do. I will send orders to have Denver's division stop at Moon Lake and go in by the same route. This will give you five divisions to operate with, which, with the gunboats, I hope will enable you to carry out one end of the proposed programme.

Send all boats you may have at Lake Providence under 180 feet in length to Quinby.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

BETHEL, *March* 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN, *Jackson:*

There is some rebel cavalry at Savannah, said to be 600. They are collecting all the flats and boats they can get hold of at that place. I have men on this side watching them.

W. W. SANFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRTEENTH DIVISION,
Steamer Lebanon No. 2, March 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROSS,
Commanding Division Army, Yazoo Expedition:

GENERAL: I am pained to witness the pillaging, plundering, and irregular foraging on the part of some of the commands of this expedition. This morning at 9 o'clock we came up with the Ida May, the men from which steamer were on shore shooting cattle, and many of them rushing pell-mell through and around the house on the plantation, catching chickens, turkeys, geese, pigs, &c. The women at the house were greatly frightened, and fearful that they were to be slaughtered. I have up to this day fully restrained my men within the bounds of propriety, but it is impossible to keep them within proper limits when they discover men from the steamers of the other brigades on shore capturing the delicacies of poultry-yards and pantries.

I hand you herewith an order I have just issued,* and, with the grace of God sustaining me, I will enforce it if I have to shoot men both in and out of shoulder-straps. We cannot make good soldiers of thieves and robbers, neither can we expect success to follow us if we thus outrage every principle of truth and justice. I am ashamed when I see our good cause thus prejudiced.

I fully believe in taking from the enemy whatever he may have that we, as an army, need, or if what is left with him would strengthen the rebels, but I would have it done "decently and in order," and according to orders. I know your views on this question, and will aid you to the utmost of my ability in putting down the pillaging.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK.

LA GRANGE, *March* 6, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Nothing further of Van Dorn's crossing. Roddey is in Tuscumbia with cavalry and one regiment of infantry, having recrossed since Cornyn's

*Not found.

raid. Capt. G. E. Spencer broke up a gang of conscripts at Eastport a few days since. Scouts from Montgomery, Selma, and Meridian. Two large iron-clads building at Montgomery, two iron-clads launched at Selma, February 1, and two more building, designed for Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. Confederate officer, who was under charge of treason, escaped from Atlanta and came in with Cornyn, along [with] Union officers in prison there. General Willich, Colonel Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Shanklin, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, and Majors Warren and Buckner are at Mobile. Five iron-clads, two wooden gunboats, and two building in Mobile Harbor, and three iron-clads and two floating batteries in Charleston Harbor. In Yazoo River one very powerful iron-clad, not complete. Cavalry from Alabama, Georgia, and elsewhere have joined Van Dorn, swelling cavalry force to 25,000 men in Johnston's department.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Major-General.

(Same, Hurlbut to Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 6, 1863.

Major-General HAMILTON, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

I wish Denver's division moved down the railroad from La Grange to Germantown, relieving the Fourth Division, which will occupy the road from Germantown, and also around Memphis. Bethel should be attached to Corinth, and garrisoned from that point; the regiments of Sullivan's command at Bethel brought to Jackson, and garrison La Grange from Sullivan's force and the detached regiments at Grand Junction. John E. Smith's division under orders to go below. You can, if you think it advisable, bring a battery from Corinth to La Grange. I wish this movement made to-morrow. Answer if it can be done, so that I may issue orders to the Fourth Division to be ready as fast as relieved. Has Grierson started to-day?

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 6, 1863.

Brigadier-General LAUMAN, *Moscow:*

You will hold your division in readiness to move as soon as relieved by Denver. One brigade will cover the road from Germantown to the city; the others will be placed on the right and left of the railroad to cover the city. You will come, or send in, and communicate with General Veatch as to location of camps. You will be ready to move to-morrow morning, if relieved.

S. A. HURLBUT.

LA GRANGE, *March* 6, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

There is but one detached regiment at Grand Junction. Denver's division will commence movement to-morrow. Dodge will relieve the garrison at Bethel, but Sullivan's forces ought not to be diminished while there is danger from Van Dorn. Denver's division cannot reach to

Germantown with safety to road, and ought not to go beyond La Fayette until Sullivan's forces are brought down. Grierson has not started. Please advise me if you still require Denver to reach to Germantown.

C. S. HAMILTON.

COLUMBUS, *March* 6, 1863.

General SULLIVAN, *Jackson:*

I will defend the Obion Bridge and co-operate with you to the full extent of my command. Will go down to-morrow myself and make proper arrangements. Have no additional information, but expect reliable to-morrow. The transfer of the three forts on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to another department was a hard blow for both of our districts. As it is, I have no cavalry at my disposal.

ASBOTH.

BETHEL, *March* 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN, *Jackson:*

My men crossed the river last night and destroyed the boats that had been collected at Savannah. No troops can cross from there now unless they get more boats.

W. W. SANFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Yazoo River, March 7, 1863—10 p. m. (Received March 12.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

We know pretty positively that the Indianola was too much damaged to be used offensively at once, but they might in the course of a month be able to operate against the fleet below. Any vessel with a ram could easily destroy her if she is not already blown up. She is a weak vessel. If she exists, I hope to have her before a month is over.

DAVID D. PORTER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Vicksburg, March* 7, 1863.

Our camps being threatened with overflow, preparations must be made to meet such an event. The only safe ground will be the levee in front of our camps till the troops can be embarked.

The water will enter the swamps to the rear of our camps, and will fill up, slowly advancing up the ditches and over the fields, until the level of the water inside is about 18 inches below the level of the water outside.

To the Second Division (General Stuart) is assigned all the levee below the point where the Magnolia lies. To the First Division (General Steele) all the levee above that point.

General McClernand's corps (the Thirteenth) has been ordered by General Grant to move up to Milliken's Bend. This will give us two points to embark, viz, in the slough near General McClernand's headquarters, and the present landing where the Magnolia lies.

General Steele's troops will use the former and General Stuart's the latter for embarkation of men and property when boats are assigned.

In the mean time each division commander will lay off and assign to each brigade its proportion of the levee, and this again will be subdivided so that each regiment and company will have space for the men, provisions, and camp and garrison equipage.

Each division commander will designate the place to be occupied by the artillery and cavalry. When the levee is thus occupied, the quartermaster, J. Condit Smith, will provide yawls and flats to carry stores to and from the boats to the regiments, and will, as soon as possible, provide the necessary steamboats to embark the command, placing General Steele's boats up the slough now occupied by McClernand's corps, and General Stuart's near the landing of the Magnolia.

These general instructions are now given, but the troops need not vacate their present camps till their respective division or brigade commanders think they are in danger; but all possible preparations will be made in advance.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAND LAKE, ARK.,
March 7, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that this division, with the public stores, is nearly all on board the transports again, and that we shall be ready to start for Moon Lake by 12 m. I would invite your attention to General Grant's letter of instructions of the 3d instant, and ask if it be not his intention to have me move down the Yazoo River with my own and Ross' division so soon as suitable transports are provided.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

I. F. QUINBY.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, *Comdg. Seventh Division, Grand Lake:*

GENERAL: Immediately on your arrival in Moon Lake you will disembark the troops from all the large boats which cannot go through the Yazoo Pass (say), over 180 feet in length, and send them back to bring up General Logan's division. As soon as boats arrive sufficient to take your command and General Ross', you will proceed down the Yazoo River to some eligible point and effect a landing. As soon as the troops have disembarked, and your position made secure, send the boats back to Moon Lake for the other divisions, which will be there by that time.

You will, owing to the insufficiency of boats at Moon Lake, find it necessary to leave most of your transportation, in order to take down as large a fighting force as possible. You will want to take with you a good supply of intrenching tools, and if you have not got them with you send your quartermaster to Memphis and procure them. You will exercise your own judgment in selecting the point of landing on the Yazoo River, the important object at first being to get a position which can be easily defended until re-enforcements arrive. When we get all our troops together, we can then risk the issue of a battle.

Admiral Porter reported last night that the gunboats had passed down the Yazoo nearly to Haynes' Bluff. You will take along a good supply of provisions and coal. I shall come up with Logan's division.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

Colonel Webster will have his rolling stock over to-morrow. I have issued orders to call in garrisons to Jackson and Columbus. I received this morning orders to arrest and send down under guard 25 paymasters and their funds.

Major [Edwin D.] Judd, with a corps of paymasters, started on Tuesday, with General Quinby's division, to Lake Providence, with orders to take convoy from that point below. I inclose report of senior paymaster here.* As I never received any orders as to the movements of paymasters referred to, I suggest that any orders of the kind be forwarded through these headquarters, and I will see them promptly obeyed. I have never exercised any control over this branch of the service.

Colonel Roddey, with cavalry and one regiment of infantry, are at Tuscumbia, no other troops moving within my limits. Van Dorn has threatened Donelson, and occasionally is reported about to cross the Tuscumbia, but has not done so.

It is reported by spies that a division of the enemy has gone to Yazoo City. It is probably true.

There is but little stirring here, except the ordinary routine of speculation and thieving.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Brig. Gen. John E. Smith's division is about to embark for Greenville, Miss. Great delay has taken place from the necessity of moving the entire line of troops down from La Grange to this place. Lauman's division is moving in to-day. Two brigades will camp on the right and left of the railroad depot; the other covers the railroad to Germantown.

On Monday morning the railroad from Jackson to Columbus will be abandoned, and the garrisons ordered down. The most inconvenience that I apprehend from that will be the loss of telegraphic communication.

General Asboth is in constant apprehension of attack, but I think with little reason; but as he had no light artillery, I have sent him the Ninth Indiana Battery.

I propose to bring in Denver's division to cover the whole railroad when Lauman moves below.

I received the One hundred and thirty-first Regiment from below, and am preparing a regiment to go with Smith's division, to report to General McClernand. This regiment will be taken from the garrison, and will still further reduce a force insufficient now to cover the city.

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* Not found.

If it is expected that smuggling be repressed and the immense stores here protected from the thieves of both sides, I renew my statement that an entire division is necessary.

I shall call down two regiments from Columbus in a day or two, as soon as it is certain that Van Dorn will not recross the Tennessee, and bring in Grierson's cavalry from La Grange to patrol the neighborhood of Memphis, for which service they are worth all the rest since the Second Illinois went below.

Cornyn has done splendidly with the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and has got back safe to Corinth.

I have directed Hamilton to garrison La Grange and its neighborhood with troops from Jackson and Corinth, as I think 5,000 effective men enough in Corinth.

I believe that with a good pile-driver the road from La Grange to Corinth could be repaired in three weeks, if it is worth while; to do this, however, is not a matter of necessity as long as we hold Jackson, which I see no occasion for abandoning.

The amount of plundering and bribery that is going on in and about the city of Memphis is beyond all calculation. I have one or two tolerably honest detectives at work, but am afraid they will be bought up. Is it utterly impossible to devise some way by which cotton and cotton dealers can be abolished? As the United States cannot be expected to hire all the cardinal virtues for $13 a month, soldiers on picket are bribed, officers are bribed, and the accursed system is destroying the army. Men are looking for opportunities to make money, and the whole course of the Treasury Department is tending to corrupt and degrade everybody connected with the administration of affairs. I am heartily sick, tired, and disgusted. Honesty is the exception and peculation the rule wherever the army is brought into contact with trade.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

LA GRANGE, *March* 7, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Denver's division, twelve regiments, includes the garrisons at Hickory Valley, Davis' Mills, Grand Junction, La Grange, and the post between La Grange and Moscow. One brigade must be kept on these stations until troops of Sullivan can get down; the other two brigades will move to-day. Two regiments must be left at Moscow, one between Moscow and La Fayette, two at La Fayette, two beyond La Fayette, and two at Collierville. This is the utmost ground the division will cover now. The brigade left here can take post beyond Collierville as soon as Sullivan's troops arrive. The Bethel regiments and those from above Jackson will form a brigade for that purpose as soon as you direct. Road above Jackson to be abandoned. There are now no detached regiments within Denver's command.

C. S. HAMILTON.

MEMPHIS, *March* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, *La Grange:*

Let the La Grange division cover the road to and including Collierville. The Fourth Division will hold from that point down.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN, *Moscow:*

Your division must hold the road from this side of Collierville. Denver will have two regiments in Collierville. Do not move up until you are relieved. One brigade of your command can cover the road from this side of Collierville to McKee's Station, near the city. Let the Fifth Ohio Cavalry move down with you to Germantown, and there leave them with Colonel Lee.

S. A. HURLBUT.

CROCKETT STATION, TENN., *March* 7, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.*.

Making inquiry of the commanders of Forts Heiman and Henry if they would co operate with me in case Van Dorn should cross at the mouth of Duck River, I received an hour ago, at Union City, a telegram from the operator at Paducah that Forts Henry and Heiman were both abandoned and our troops gone.

If so, the whole Tennessee line, from Duck River to Heiman, as well as the Kentucky and Tennessee State line, are uncontrolled. From General Sullivan I have received a telegram, at Union City, that his troops have crossed at Savannah and destroyed all boats collected there. I do not think that the rebels intend to cross as far south as Savannah, but north of Duck River. I have no cavalry to send scouting parties there, and requested General Sullivan to do it, offering to replace his infantry here if he should consider it necessary to withdraw his forces. I beg to call your particular attention to the unexpected abandonment of Forts Heiman and Henry. It proves the necessity that they should form a part of the Department of the Tennessee. Captain Thurston's telegram in regard to trade is just received.

ASBOTH.

(Similar dispatch to Sullivan.)

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Comdg. Dist. Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Direct the first division of troops coming from Memphis, probably the one commanded by Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, to pass into Moon Lake, and there await orders and transports from Major-General McPherson. They will keep with them all boats of less dimensions than 50 feet beam and 190 feet in length. All other transports they will send here.

There are also troops coming from Saint Louis. Direct them to land at Lake Providence, unless they receive other directions from these headquarters. They will retain all their large class boats, but release for the Yazoo their small ones. They will probably find at Lake Providence some of General McPherson's command awaiting transportation; but if they have gone, they will send these boats into Moon Lake to transport such troops as may be there.

Direct General C. C. Washburn to hold such a force of cavalry as you can spare—not less than 1,200 men—in readiness to obey the summons of General McPherson. General McPherson, to avoid the delay of sending through these headquarters, is directed to call directly upon you for this cavalry as soon as he can use them and can send the trans-

ports. It would be well to send General Washburn to Moon Lake as soon as the weather and roads will permit of him doing service there, and have him that much nearer where he will be wanted.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

STEAMER SUPERIOR, *March* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. F. ROSS:

GENERAL: Inclosed I send you an extract from a letter of instructions of the 5th instant, from Major-General Grant to Major-General McPherson,* which will give you some idea of the wishes of the former and of his general plan of operations for the reduction of Vicksburg. He evidently attaches great importance to the movement down the Yazoo River, the failure of which would in all probability render it necessary to make a complete change in the present programme, and, to say the least, delay for a long time the accomplishment of our immediate object. We cannot afford to fail, but must move surely, even though it be slowly, toward the proposed end. The enemy doubtless knows of your progress, and has guessed your object before this, and will make preparations to check your advance, commensurate with the danger to which he is thereby exposed. You will proceed with extreme caution, and under no circumstances bring on an engagement until re-enforced by at least my division, unless confident of victory. Better fall back a little rather than jeopardize the success of the whole campaign by an untimely reverse.

I shall push forward my division with all possible dispatch, but am, of course, dependent on suitable transports, which, as you will see by General Grant's instructions, are promised at once.

Please avail yourself of every opportunity of communicating whatever may be important connected with your operations, and of all that you may know of the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. F. QUINBY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JACKSON, TENN., *March* 8, 1863.

General ASBOTH:

There are no troops this side the river. All is quiet. Van Dorn may attack Donelson, but he will not dare come over here. The river is over its banks. I will keep a cavalry detachment toward Paris.

JER. C. SULLIVAN.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *March* 8, 1863.

General SULLIVAN, *Jackson:*

By order of General Hurlbut, no train will be run north of Jackson after to-day. You will draw in all your troops north of Jackson to-morrow. Send the two Bethel regiments to this place, and report what troops you have on the road north.

C. S. HAMILTON.

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* See Grant to McPherson, p. 86.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Yazoo River, March 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: In answer to General Hurlbut's request for a gunboat at Memphis, I beg leave to inform you that the Cricket, commanded by a very active officer, is at that place, and will remain there.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DAVID D. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Young's Point, La., March 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find copy of letter from the general commanding to Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, of date the 8th instant,* for your guidance in any orders you may have to give to troops bound for below Memphis. None will be debarked at Greenville without further orders from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

I send Colonel Dickey, commanding cavalry division, to report to you. I have explained to Colonel Dickey, verbally, that I want the available cavalry put in as good condition as possible in the next few weeks for heavy service. My plan is to have the cavalry from your command cooperate with the cavalry it is in contemplation to start from some point on the Yazoo—either Yazoo City or Liverpool. The object will be to have your cavalry move southward from La Grange in as large a force as possible, destroying the bridge over the Tallahatchee; thence move east of south, so as to head Black River or strike it where it can be crossed; the larger portion of the cavalry to move from about Yalabusha River eastward, as if to threaten the Mobile road, but in reality to cover a move of a select portion of the cavalry, which will go south and attempt to cut the railroad east of Jackson. Washburn will move eastward, and cut the Mississippi Central road where it crosses the Big Black. It is hoped by these moves of large forces of cavalry to cover the smaller party sufficiently to ensure their success in reaching the road east of Jackson, and to do what they are sent for, and return to the main body. No vehicles should be taken along, except ambulances, and they should have an extra pair of horses each. The troops should be instructed to keep well together, and let marauding alone for once, and thereby better secure success.

I regret that the expedition you had fitted out was not permitted to go. The weather, however, has been so intolerably bad ever since that it might have failed.

I look upon Grierson as being much better qualified to command this expedition than either Lee or Mizner. I do not dictate, however, who shall be sent. The date when the expedition should start will depend on movements here. You will be informed of the exact time for them to start.

U. S. GRANT.

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* See p. 93.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Lake Providence, La., March 9, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: A couple of my scouts have just returned from the west side of Bayou Macon, having crossed the swamps and bayou in a canoe. They report a force of 300 or 400 rebel cavalry on the Macon Hills, nearly west from Bunch's Bend, and a force of 3,000 infantry, mostly conscripts, near Floyd. I would send out an expedition after them, but it is impossible to get across the country on account of the high water. They also report, as current among the secessionists, who are in weekly communication with Vicksburg by a route which strikes the Mississippi River nearly opposite Warrenton, that the Indianola was not sunk, and, in fact, very little injured; that she was captured by boarding, and nearly all the officers and crew taken prisoners; that she immediately started, with the ram Queen of the West, for Port Hudson, and arrived in time to participate in the attack against General Banks, and succeeded in capturing the Essex; that General Banks has met with a serious repulse; that the rebels have four steamboats up the Red River converted into gunboats, ready to come down as soon as our transports make their appearance.

I give you these reports for what they are worth, simply stating that the rebels on the west side of Bayou Macon believe them to be true.

General Quinby's division left Grand Lake day before yesterday (the 7th), at 12 m.

We have here now about 2,400 negroes—men, women, and children. What is to be done with them when the command leaves?

I shall go up to Moon Lake, with General Logan's division, probably the last of this week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

ENTRANCE YAZOO PASS, MISS.,
March 9, 1863.

Capt. C. S. LYMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster, Master of Transportation, Memphis, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: I am here under orders from Major-General Grant to proceed down the Yazoo River with my division so soon as suitable transports can be procured. None can safely go through the Pass which exceed 180 feet in length. General Grant has ordered all such that he has at Vicksburg to report to me, but there will not be nearly enough. Send me at the earliest moment all the boats not over 180 feet long that you can gather, and as fast as you gather them. You cannot send too many.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

I. F. QUINBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: It has come to the knowledge of the commanding general that regiments and brigades have been in the habit of foraging on orders from regimental and brigade commanders, and distributing the

proceeds without turning them over to the division commissary or quartermaster, or in any way receipting or accounting for them.

This course is not only in contravention of General Orders, but of Special Orders from these headquarters, No. 26, dated February 24, 1863. No team, no officer, no soldier has any right to forage except with a train duly organized and sent out for that purpose, under written orders from the division commander, who will in all cases detail an efficient and responsible officer, who will be held strictly accountable for all property taken and the disposition thereof.

The officer in charge will account to the commissary and quartermaster of the division, respectively, for all stores seized, and any irregularities will be promptly reported to these headquarters, that the offenders may be dealt with according to the nature of their offense.

By direction of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to McArthur.)

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 9, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

I received the following telegram this morning:

Some 7,000 rebels in the vicinity of mouth of Duck River, under command of Pillow, of infantry, and Wheeler, of cavalry. They have five ferry-boats run down from Duck River, and three more a few miles above the mouth of it, hid in the woods. The country is overflowed 2 miles from the river; no crossing.

The above is reliable, the informant being employed by myself in secret service, with directions to report only positive facts. I give the news to General Sullivan, as well as to the commander of the navy at Cairo, requesting the latter to order gunboats down to control the rebels and destroy the ferry-boats collected. If General Rosecrans would send an adequate force down upon Pillow and Wheeler, they could not escape.

ASBOTH.

[MARCH 9, 1863.—For Asboth to Hurlbut, applying for re-enforcement at Columbus, and reply, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 125.]

[MARCH 9–10, 1863.—For Davidson to Asboth, and reply, in reference to apprehended attack on New Madrid, Mo., see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 151.]

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Yazoo River, March 10, 1863. (Received March 13.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

I have been pretty well assured for some time that the Indianola had been blown up, in consequence of the appearance of a wooden imitation monitor, which enemy sunk with their batteries. The monitor was a valuable aid to us. It forced away the Queen of the West, and caused the blowing up of the Indianola.

The following is an account of the affair, taken from the Vicksburg Whig of the 5th instant:

DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIANOLA.

We stated a day or two since that we would not then enlighten our readers in regard to a matter which was puzzling them very much. We allude to the loss of the Indianola, recently captured from the enemy. We were loth to acknowledge she had been blown up, but such is the case.

The Yankee barge sent down the river last week was reported to be an iron-clad gunboat. The authorities thinking that this monster would retake the Indianola, immediately issued an order to blow her up. The order was sent down by courier to the officer in charge of the boat.

A few hours afterward another order was sent down countermanding the first, it being ascertained that the monstrous craft was only a coal barge, but before it reached the Indianola she had been blown to atoms. Not even a gun was saved. Who is to blame for this piece of folly, this precipitancy? It would really seem we had no use for gunboats on the Mississippi, as a coal barge is magnified into a monster, and our authorities immediately order a boat that would have been worth a small army to be blown up.

DAVID D. PORTER.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 10, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Colonel Bissell came down last night and reported that he could now take boats in from the Mississippi River to Bayou Macon. I accordingly went up to see, and do not think the route practicable as yet, though there is no doubt that in five or six days, when the back country becomes filled with water, it can be done. The water is now rushing like a torrent through several of the crevasses he has made, and the back country is filling up so fast that a strong current sets from Bayou Baxter into Lake Providence.

In consequence of the water incommoding you so much opposite Vicksburg, do you want any of the boats sent by General Quinby from Moon Lake, and ordered to stop here to take up General Logan's division, sent down to you? None of them have arrived yet, though I shall expect some by day after to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HELENA, ARK., *March* 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. F. ROSS, *Comdg. Division, Thirteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have just had the pleasure of reading your dispatches to Major-General Prentiss, of the 7th and 8th instant, and congratulate you on the success of your expedition thus far, and hope it may prove an augury of still greater achievement for our cause.

I cannot refrain from repeating what I have said in a former communication—not yet sent, however, for want of an opportunity—that in view of the great importance of this expedition, we must meet with no reverse, and I therefore urge upon you to proceed with extreme caution.

Should you effect a landing at Greenwood, and find it to be a position that you can hold, you had better remain there until I can get re-enforcements to you. I shall probably be able to send forward at least one brigade on the 12th instant. The great difficulty we meet with is in procuring suitable transports. By to-morrow morning I shall have, perhaps, five that can be sent through the Pass.

I am informed by an officer on a boat this moment from Memphis that it is currently reported there and believed that the rebels have 25,000 men between Jackson and Grenada, to oppose our passage down the Yazoo.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

I. F. QUINBY.

COLUMBUS, *March* 10, 1863—11 p. m.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Commanding District, Jackson:

I have just received the following telegram from Fort Donelson:

Forts Henry and Heiman are evacuated. All the troops there are either here or on their way, and also the stores. The works have been leveled down, by order of General Rosecrans, &c.

A. C. HARDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

We can, therefore, expect no assistance in that quarter.

ASBOTH.

NEAR HELENA, ARK., *March* 11, 1863.

Capt. C. S. LYMAN, *Master of Transportation, Memphis, Tenn.:*

CAPTAIN: I am ordered to send all my large transports back to Lake Providence, to bring up General Logan's division, but the John H. Dickey is in such a bad condition it was deemed advisable to send her first to Memphis for repairs. Hurry the transport up, for if the Yazoo expedition is to be successful, every energy must be strained to send the troops forward. My orders compel me to send the Von Phul down to Lake Providence for Logan's division, though it seems a hard case.

I address you as a friend to be perfectly impartial in your selection of boats for army transportation. Those which have been seized, are nearly worn out in the public service, without making much, if any, money, ought, in justice, to be released, and those which have been reaping a rich harvest in private trade should now take their turn in the transportation of the troops.

At the earliest moment send another boat to take the place of the Von Phul, and have her released, for she has been almost continuously in Government service for the past eight months. Do not fail to send all the boats under 180 feet in length to report to me or General McPherson, at the entrance to Moon Lake.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

I. F. QUINBY.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 11, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

In connection with my telegram of March 7, giving unofficial information of the abandonment of Forts Henry and Heiman, I beg to report the following telegram received from Fort Donelson:

Forts Henry and Heiman are evacuated. All the troops there are either here or on their way; also the stores. The works have been leveled down by order of General Rosecrans. Fort Henry was untenable by high water. All quiet here.

A. C. HARDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

I tried in vain to prevent the transfer of Fort Heiman to the Department of the Cumberland, and after the transfer was ordered, on the 3d of February, I sought to keep at least the garrison for this district, and have it replaced from the Department of the Cumberland. Now the garrison, with ten companies of cavalry and a battery, were taken across the river, and the fort this side of it is abandoned and leveled. I consider Heiman one of the most important points in the range of my district and the strongest position on the Tennessee River, controlling its navigation and the Kentucky and Tennessee State line, and all the country toward Paducah and Columbus, and I would respectfully request to have it returned to my district, that I may reoccupy it, and take in flank or rear any rebel force crossing the State line or the Tennessee.

ASBOTH.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 11, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

Colonel [Henry] Dougherty just telegraphed from Paducah that Forts Henry and Heiman are occupied to-day by the rebels. I requested at once the commander of the navy at Cairo to send a gunboat to Heiman to dislodge them before they can plant batteries, and I will start with a combined brigade as soon as boats arrive from Cairo. Please authorize me to retake Heiman, although in the Department of the Cumberland.

ASBOTH.

CAIRO, ILL., *March* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

Telegram received. I sent orders yesterday to Smithland for gunboats to ascend the Tennessee River. Have not a boat available to send from here. Am informed that Fort Henry is overflowed.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 11, 1863.

Fleet Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, *Comdg. Navy at Cairo:*

Fort Henry may be overflowed, but not Heiman, and, as officially reported, it is occupied by the rebels. General Sullivan's troops are all withdrawn to Jackson, thereby leaving the way open from Heiman to Paducah or Columbus. It is of the utmost importance to dislodge them quickly. I embark as soon as the boats arrive from Cairo. I would beg you to order the New Era to go up if you have no other gunboats. Please answer, and I will send your order to Captain [Henry A.] Glassford by an express boat.

ASBOTH.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 11, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

Just received information that General Sullivan withdrew his forces from Huntingdon. If so, I infer that the rebels have crossed at Duck

River, which was delayed in consideration of Sullivan's three regiments at Huntingdon and my reported menacing approach on the Tennessee. Now, as the rebels took possession of Fort Heiman, the way is open for them either to Paducah or Columbus. Dividing my small force, I sent half of it to Paducah, and asked General Sullivan's co-operation on Heiman. Please give your sanction. The navy commander at Cairo answers that he has no disposable gunboat at Cairo to send up the Tennessee.

I requested that the New Era, from Island No. 10, be ordered up the Tennessee. May I ask your influence to that end? As I embark the squadron of regular cavalry, the promised cavalry regiment is more needed than ever.

ASBOTH.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 11, 1863—Midnight.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain and Commandant of Navy, Cairo, Ill.:

I just received from Memphis the following telegram:

Call on the navy officer at Cairo in my name for aid, and retake Forts Henry and Heiman, if possible. Act without respect to departments, those places being cut off from their proper subordination.

S. A. HURLBUT.

Please let me know what you can do. Are the gunboats from Smithland already ascending the Tennessee?

ASBOTH.

CAIRO, ILL., *March* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

The best we can do is to get the iron-clad gunboat Tuscumbia, heavily armed, ready as soon as possible. She will be ready by to-morrow evening. Have tried to communicate with Paducah and Smithland, to know if gunboats have gone up the Tennessee. Operators are, I suppose, asleep.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 11, 1863.

General SULLIVAN:

Colonel Dougherty, commanding at Paducah, informs me that the rebels have occupied Forts Henry and Heiman. I immediately requested the commanding naval officer at Cairo to send a gunboat to dislodge them before they can plant a battery. I start with a combined brigade to reoccupy Heiman. Please send a strong cavalry force to co-operate with me on Heiman, and to prevent the rebels from coming in this direction, while I go by water to attack them.

ASBOTH.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN, *Jackson:*

I am just informed that your forces were withdrawn from Huntingdon; if so, I infer that the rebels crossed at Duck River, and, occupying

Forts Henry and Heiman, have now their way open either to Paducah or Columbus. Dividing my small force, I start half of it to Paducah and thence to Heiman. Co-operate, if possible, and prevent their approach toward Columbus.

ASBOTH.

LA GRANGE, [*March* 11,] 1863.

General HURLBUT:

One of Dodge's scouts, captured before battle of Murfreesborough and confined at Chattanooga, has escaped and just come in. He says no re-enforcements have reached Bragg, except conscripts and part of a brigade from Savannah and some troops taken from along railroad. No troops threatening to cross the Tennessee this way. River out of its banks.

C. S. HAMILTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 11, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. R. J. Oglesby, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Volunteers, for assignment to duty in the Department of the Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[MARCH 11, 1863.—For Asboth to Curtis, about re-enforcements for Columbus, Ky., see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 152.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Col. G. G. Pride has just returned from the fleet, near Vicksburg, and reports that General Grant must have the dredge-boat of the Louisville Canal Company. Will you please give Captain [Walworth] Jenkins, assistant quartermaster, orders to take her? Of the four dredging-machines of Barton & Robinson, but two answer the purpose. The other two can do the work on the Louisville Canal. No other machine at Louisville, except the one belonging to the Louisville Canal Company, will answer. Please reply immediately.

CHARLES A. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

CINCINNATI, *March* 11, 1863.

Col. L. B. PARSONS, *Asst. Quartermaster, Cincinnati, Ohio:*

COLONEL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, received to-night, inclosing copies of two telegrams and a letter from Major-General Grant, requesting you to procure and send to him

as speedily as practicable a supply of steamboat transportation for 20,000 men, a part of the steamers to be of the smaller class of boats.

I have received within a few days a request from Major-General Rosecrans to aid him in the matter of his supplies by sending him ten millions rations within the next three weeks, and I have already instructed the quartermaster's department here to take all the boats on the river for this transportation. Unless boats are returned here speedily from the Cumberland River, it will be impossible to fully carry out General Rosecrans' wishes, and, therefore, still more impossible to do so if a portion of the boats are sent to General Grant.

It is possible, however, that when General Rosecrans learns the wants of the army at Vicksburg, he may be able to extend the time within which the subsistence may be furnished, or to diminish the quantity, and I have, therefore, telegraphed him upon the subject. I will notify you of his answer.

I desire to say, as stated to you in conversation to-day, that there can be no objection to you taking some of the smaller boats here and elsewhere on the river, if you will speedily replace them by larger boats, of an aggregate equivalent capacity for freight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT.

[MARCH 11, 1863.—For Asboth to Davidson, about Marmaduke's position, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 153.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 12, 1863.

Maj. ROBERT ALLEN, *Saint Louis:*

Dispatch from General Grant, received to-day, dated 6th, says canal nearly completed. Previous dispatch says he don't want any more dredges. Pride's opinion will not be acted on.

H. W. HALLECK.

CINCINNATI, *March* 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

GENERAL: I sent you last night a copy of my letter to General Wright,* though, I think, dated wrongly as the 10th. I have only been able to get a reply to-day, a copy of which I inclose.† The progress is most unsatisfactory; but I can do no more here. I have, however, ordered every boat that comes from this or any place to be seized at Cairo. I feel annoyed and surprised that General Wright will not ask at once under such pressing circumstances, but perhaps I do not see both sides. I hope for a reply to his T. D. [telegraphic dispatch] to General Rosecrans by morning.

L. B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

LA GRANGE, [*March* 12,] 1863.

General HURLBUT:

I desire you will place Lee's cavalry, except one battalion, under my control next week. I shall send an expedition from Corinth, with a

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* Not found.

† See p. 102.

supporting force of infantry, to Okolona and Columbus, and the cavalry to penetrate, if possible, to Meridian; Cornyn in command. I want Lee's cavalry to unite with Grierson's, and push down through Pontotoc, breaking up [W. C.] Falkner at the latter place, and making strong diversions in favor of Cornyn.

C. S. HAMILTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Baton Rouge, La., March 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Anticipating the success of Admiral Farragut's proposed attempt to run the enemy's batteries at Port Hudson, and to open communication with you, I will avail myself of the opportunity to give you a statement of our position, force, and intentions.

We have at Baton Rouge a force of about 17,000 effective infantry and one negro regiment; one regiment of heavy artillery, with six light batteries; one 20-pounder battery; a dismounted company of artillery, and ten companies of cavalry, of which eight are newly raised and hardly to be counted on. Of this, three regiments of infantry, the heavy artillery (manning the siege train), the dismounted artillery, and one company of cavalry will remain at Baton Rouge.

Leaving this force to hold the position of Baton Rouge, we marched to-day upon Port Hudson, by the Bayou Sara road, to make a demonstration upon that work, for the purpose of co-operating in the movement of the fleet. The best information we have of the enemy's force places it at 25,000 or 30,000. This, and his position, precludes the idea of an assault upon our part, and, accordingly, the main object of the present movement is a diversion in favor of the navy, but we shall, of course, avail ourselves of any advantage which occasion may offer.

Should the admiral succeed in his attempt, I shall try to open communication with him on the other side of the river, and in that event trust I shall hear from you as to your position and movements, and especially as to your views of the most efficient mode of co-operation upon the part of the forces we respectively command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
March —, 1863.
(Received by General Grant March 20, 1863.)

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding United States Forces, Vicksburg:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you, by the hand of my secretary, a dispatch from Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks. It was sent up to me the evening I was to pass the batteries at Port Hudson.

Having learned that the enemy had the Red River trade open to Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and that two of the gunboats of the upper fleet had been captured, I determined to pass up, and, if possible, recapture the boats and stop the Red River trade, and this I can do most effectually if I can obtain from Rear-Admiral Porter or yourself coal for my vessels. By my trip up the river I have become perfectly ac-

quainted with the enemy's forces on the banks and his boats in the adjacent waters. I shall be most happy to avail myself of the earliest moment to have a consultation with yourself and Rear-Admiral Porter as to the assistance I can render you at this place; and, if none, then I will return to the mouth of Red River and carry out my original design.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

Lagow has just returned, and called my attention to several points that you want instructions on.

As regards Quinby going into the Pass with his present transports, he is the best judge of the practicability. Let him use a proper discretion. I have sent north for small class steamers, which should be expected to commence arriving soon.

In regard to the contrabands, the question is a troublesome one. I am not permitted to send them out of the department, and such numbers as we have it is hard to keep them in.

You have received my order with regard to the pioneer corps. This will enable you to use 300 men to each division. The balance will be left at Lake Providence as long as it is a military post. When it is broken up they will have to be sent to Memphis, or some other prominent post. Memphis will be the place, in the absence of other instructions.

Exercise your own judgment about when the levees should be cut at Lake Providence. The object of having cotton brought in is to make some of our transports into rams. I will send up for what you have collected, which, with what we have, I think will be sufficient for the purpose.

The Yazoo expedition seems to move slowly. Wilson thinks the ranking naval officer is somewhat to blame. I am anxious to see Quinby in with his force. I have a great deal of confidence in his judgment, and still more in the increased force there will be in the Yazoo when he gets there. My instructions may not have been plain in one point, but I want Quinby to move as rapidly as possible until he joins Ross, and not wait for transports to take his whole division. Have him go in just as rapidly as the transports can take him.

U. S. GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS,
Commanding District of Eastern Arkansas:

You are doing perfectly right, and are carrying out previous instructions, by holding the Pass from the Mississippi into Coldwater. Being near the entrance, I want you to supply everything to the command they require. Rations and coal may be required soon. If so, send them without delay.

Give me all the news you receive from the Yazoo expedition promptly and direct, without sending through the army corps commander.

U. S. GRANT.

LA GRANGE, *March* 13, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

One of my best spies is just in from [S. G.] Street's guerrilla band. Courier from Jackson last night brought word to Street that heavy guns in Vicksburg were being dismounted, and place was being evacuated as fast as possible.

C. S. HAMILTON.

[MARCH 14, 1863.—For Rosecrans to Halleck, giving reports about Vicksburg, &c., from Confederate sources, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 140.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 14, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonel Hatch just returned. Has completely destroyed Tallahatchee rebel bridge in the face of superior force. Prisoner taken, a native of New York, reports not more than 20,000 men at Vicksburg. There are about 1,500 rebel cavalry above the Tallahatchee.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 14, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Colonel Dougherty, at Paducah, having telegraphed that Fort Heiman was occupied by rebel forces, I ordered General Asboth, with two regiments and a battery, to disperse any force there before they obtained a lodgment. I have heard from him at Paducah on his way up. I am informed by General Rosecrans that he does not think any serious movement is intended there, but that our expedition will answer a good purpose.

Colonel Hatch, with Second Iowa Cavalry, destroyed the bridge across the Tallahatchee thoroughly in the face of a considerable force of the rebel cavalry, without loss. Grierson started from La Grange, and, by forced march, surprised [R. V.] Richardson's camp, near Covington, killing 25 and capturing 68. The remainder took to the bushes. His camp and camp equipage were burned. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, moving from Germantown for the same purpose, captured Colonel [R. F.] Looney, Thirty-eighth Tennessee, 3 officers, and several men. Among the number is the notorious Cushman, who is wounded in the arm.

I have telegraphed to Saint Louis for 1,500 horses to remount the cavalry and get them into condition for hard service. Lauman's division (Fourth) is now camped along the city lines, about 2 miles from courthouse. No special news of interest in this vicinity. I inclose copies of telegrams which strongly indicate the abandonment of Vicksburg. I submit them for what they are worth. It has been my opinion for some days that they will not risk a large army about Vicksburg, and that you may expect, as soon as foothold for any large force is obtained on the east side of Yazoo, that they will retire. Fifty desperate men with small boats, it appears to me, might drop unperceived past Vicksburg to the mouth of Big Black, and pulling up that stream through the

swamps, now overflowed, could destroy the bridge over it. I do not think they dread anything in that shape or from that direction, and suggest it at this distance to the consideration of those who can judge better on the spot.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Inclosures.]

LA GRANGE, TENN., *March* 13, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Scouts in from below. Our fleet passed down Yazoo River some days ago, creating great consternation. Troops have been sent up Mississippi Central road. Everything in the shape of rolling stock had been sent west from Meridian. There is no doubt about preparations to evacuate.

C. S. HAMILTON.

(Same, Hurlbut to Halleck.)

LA GRANGE, TENN., *March* 13, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Mobile and Jackson papers of 7th received. Pemberton gives no passes up Mississippi Central Railroad, and the papers indicate concentration of forces up Yazoo River.

C. S. HAMILTON.

CORINTH, MISS., *March* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON:

One of our men has just got in from Jackson, six days on the road. Says up to time he left all troops had gone toward Vicksburg, and some more had come down from Grenada; that one division marched toward Yazoo City, but he thinks turned and went to Vicksburg. The trains go from Vicksburg loaded with sick and discharged soldiers. The scout has been in Jackson four weeks, and communicated often with our men. He got to Big Black, and says troops are on east side, but could discover no fortifications; that a week ago last Thursday a report came to Jackson that we were fighting, and they immediately pressed everybody into the service, citizens and all, and hurried them through; the transportation sent toward Vicksburg is on side track, ready for use, but that they will not leave until they find they are cut off. The rumor when he left was that an effort was to be made to take or cut off our Yazoo expedition, which had not then passed Yazoo City, but was coming down. He gives position of all troops east of Jackson, and number.

G. M. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
On Board Steamboat Bostona No. 2,
Off Paris Landing, March 14, 1863.

Commander J. W. SHIRK,
Commanding Gunboat Tuscumbia:

CAPTAIN: Disappointed by not finding, as officially informed, Forts Henry and Heiman occupied by the rebels in force, and being thus de-

prived of the opportunity to unite in co-operation with your broad giant, the Tuscumbia, in dislodging and capturing them, I have only to request that those of the gunboats which are intrusted to control the navigation on the Tennessee may ascend to the mouth of Duck River and destroy all ferry-boats and all means of crossing the rebels have collected or prepared. I will at the same time follow the rebels up the bluffs behind Fort Heiman, where your shots forced them away.

Fort Heiman I will reoccupy, leaving an adequate combined garrison to hold it. With the balance of my forces, I will return to Columbus by land.

The eager readiness of the navy to serve our country whenever opportunity offers makes it hardly necessary to request that the officers in command of the gunboat destined to remain on the Tennessee will give their hearty support to the small garrison I have to leave at Fort Heiman.

Thanking you for your efficient co-operation, and expecting soon to hear glorious news from the Tuscumbia before Vicksburg, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
Near Saint Genevieve, Mo., March 14, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters General Grant's Army, before Vicksburg:

SIR: By orders, of which the inclosed is a copy,* I am directed to proceed, on the arrival of transports, to join the forces under Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant. This command consists of a little over 5,000 men, with one battery of rifled 6-pounders and two companies of cavalry, forming my escort and provost guard. Capt. C. H. Dyer, assistant adjutant-general, who bears this communication, will present you with the return for the last ten days, and give what other information may be required. This command is part of the force which has during the past winter been operating under Brigadier-General Davidson in Southeastern Missouri. It comprises the whole of his First Division, under Brig. Gen. William P. Benton, five regiments and one battery, and half his Second Division, three Iowa regiments, under Col. W. M. Stone, Twenty-second Iowa. The whole will form what I suppose would be a small division in your army, but I do not like to reorganize, because I would, in forming two brigades, be obliged to reduce General Benton's command, and I prefer to wait till I am permanently assigned in your army. In the mean time General Benton's division is thoroughly organized for any immediate service, as is also the part of the division under Colonel Stone, which really consists of his original brigade. General Benton's date is April 28, 1862; mine is March 7, 1862. The troops are in fine health and spirits, and pleased with the prospect of serving under General Grant. Welfley's battery, First Missouri Artillery, belongs to this command, but has been detached to Cape Girardeau. General Davidson promised that it should be returned to me, but I think it doubtful whether I get it. I hope the general will send orders where to report by the return of Captain Dyer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, March 15, 1863.

Col. R. C. WOOD,
Assistant Surgeon-General, Present:

SIR: Yours of 14th instant is received. I commanded the troops which embarked for Vicksburg from Memphis and Helena on the 20th and 22d of December last, up to January 4, when I was relieved by Major-General McClernand, in chief command, since which time I have commanded continuously, without intermission, the Fifteenth Army Corps, composed of thirty-one regiments of infantry, six batteries of artillery, and three cavalry detachments.

During all this period many changes have occurred, several battles fought, and troops shifted from steamboats to land, back again, and for some considerable time, viz, since January 20, we have been encamped on the low, alluvial land on the neck opposite to and in sight of Vicksburg.

To give an intelligent account of the hospital and sanitary arrangements would require statements of facts that you already possess in great detail, and I need not do more at this time than assert my belief that no army composed, as this was and is, partly of new regiments, ever had better hospital facilities, care, and treatment. Our hospitals are now admirably supplied with everything that a generous and bountiful Government could or should bestow. You can see this yourself, and every gentleman who has sought for proper information has at all times had access to the proper sources; and during the whole period of time since we left Memphis we have been as well supplied with surgeons, medicines, medical supplies, and hospital accommodations as was to be expected. Dr. [Charles] McMillan has been all the time my chief surgeon, and I know that he has labored unceasingly, has exhibited a wonderful foresight, and has not failed to avail himself of every means to provide for the wounded and sick soldiers. He has not lost an hour by sickness or absence, but has been all the time most active in providing for the wants of his department, and I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you, his proper superior, my unqualified approval of all his acts. I have been in many battles, and I know of my own knowledge that the wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post were removed from the field to the steamboats with a care and system, provided by him in advance, that elicited my hearty approval on the spot, and better managed than in any other battle that I ever witnessed or bore a part in.

Individual exceptions may have occurred, as they do in Paris, London, New York, Boston, and every city on earth, much more liable to occur in battles and on the field, where men's minds and passions are aroused, and the man who would enlarge on a single case of exception, and publish it to the world as a sample of the whole, is to be pitied as a miserable wretch, beneath the notice of a Government. Our morning reports exhibit the exact number of the sick in hospital and in quarters, and the dead. These go to the War Department regularly every ten days, and can there be compared with the statistics of other armies similarly composed and exposed. You may safely challenge a comparison.

Our army is admirably supplied in all respects, and no one deplores more than I do the spirit of falsehood and calumny that harrows the minds of our people at home, and has led to your visit to our camps. In war we must expect sickness and death, but so far as your depart-

ment is concerned, I feel assured all has been done and will continue to be done which skill, science, and foresight can accomplish. Our soldiers need far more the respect and confidence of their fellow-countrymen at home than they do increased supplies of medicines and hospital stores.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lake Providence, La., March 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your dispatch by Lieutenant [David H.] Gile was received last evening. The instructions to General Quinby were to push forward to the support of General Ross as rapidly as possible, which I am confident he will do, as he is fully awake to the importance of the matter. The First and Second Brigades of General Logan's division are embarking this morning, and will in all probability get off this afternoon. There are not boats enough here to take the whole division.

Since the water has risen so that the country between here and Bayou Macon can be explored in small boats, I have had out several exploring parties, and Captain Hickenlooper has just returned, having discovered a thoroughly practicable route, indicated by the red line on the inclosed sketch.*

With the exception of one point, where you leave Bayou Baxter at A, the water is from 7 to 8 feet deep along an open road, 60 feet wide. At the point A it is between 2½ and 3 feet deep, and still rising at the rate of from 10 to 12 inches in twenty-four hours.

When the levee is cut here, which I propose to have done as soon as I can get the troops and public property on ground which will be overflowed removed, it will rise very much higher and faster.

General Logan goes up with his two brigades, under instructions to disembark them near or at the Yazoo Pass, if the ground will admit, and send the boats back here for the balance of his command and a portion of General McArthur's.

He is also instructed to embark on small boats, suitable to run the Pass, and push on to the support of General Quinby as rapidly as possible. I shall go up on the next trip of the boats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, *March* 15, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Dispatch just received. General Logan's First and Second Brigades were on board and just ready to move. Have stopped them, and shall let them remain on board until further orders.

Yours, truly,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

P. S.—No boats here to take another soldier.

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* Sketch not found.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: There not being boats enough available to take the whole of your division at one time, you will proceed with the First and Second Brigades to the entrance to Moon Lake, and if ground can be found in the vicinity suitable to disembark the troops, do so immediately, and send the boats back to this place, for the remainder of your command and a portion of General McArthur's.

As fast as boats arrive suitable for going through the Yazoo Pass into the Coldwater, you will embark your troops and push to the support of General Quinby. Your commissary and quartermaster's stores will be transferred to good, staunch boats, and also your ammunition. It is not advisable to have it all put on one boat, especially the last, but distributed on two or three boats, so that, in case of accident going through the Pass or down the river, we would not be seriously inconvenienced.

Take with you a good supply of intrenching tools. You will exercise your discretion about taking the large boats into Moon Lake, and also in selecting the point of debarkation. If the whole country should be overflowed, the men will probably have to remain on the boats they go up on, until suitable boats for the expedition arrive from the North. By the time you reach the entrance to Moon Lake, General Quinby will undoubtedly have selected a landing place on the Yazoo, which must be held until we can get our corps together, and ready for a farther advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have telegraphed for 200 pack-saddles, for the use of Cornyn. How soon they will be here I do not know. I am also promised 1,500 cavalry horses for remount of our cavalry.

I desire that a battalion, or more, if necessary, of Grierson's cavalry be placed beyond Somerville, toward Covington, to be provided with the muster-rolls of [R. V.] Richardson's force, and to capture or kill the party.

I am assured by high Confederate authority that they act without and against orders, and are simply robbers, to be treated as such. The gang must be exterminated, and the sooner the better. This need not interfere with the preparations for the movement you speak of.

You will forward to me a report from Grierson, in detail, and let all captured property be stated and accounted for.

Forward to me, if you have received them, certain agreements found in his camp, between Richardson and cotton sellers, to pass cotton on conditions, which I am informed are there. I shall declare the entire gang outlaws, and will have no hesitation in bringing them to a drumhead court-martial. The prisoners received are not held as prisoners of war, but as robbers and murderers, and will be so treated.

Any deficiencies that must be supplied to render the cavalry efficient will be promptly forwarded on requisitions.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General TUTTLE, *Cairo:*

Inform Asboth of the news from Fort Donelson, and direct him to re-enforce that post either by land or water, as he best can. This to be done if it can be confirmed that the enemy are near the fort.

S. A. HURLBUT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON:

I returned this morning from a reconnaissance some 30 miles up Steele's Bayou. Admiral Porter and myself went in a large gunboat, preceded by four of the old "turtles."

These boats are pushing on with all dispatch to get into the Yazoo. It is important that a force should get in there with all dispatch. I have information direct from Vicksburg and the Yazoo River, both from persons who have been there and from late papers, that our gunboats had been down to Greenwood and exchanged a few shots with the fort at that place. The enemy have sent up re-enforcements from Vicksburg, and some more guns. If we can get our boats in the rear of them in time, it will so confuse the enemy as to save Ross' force. If they do not, I shall feel restless for his fate, until I know that Quinby has reached him. Quinby will have the most abundant force for that route with his division and that of John E. Smith. I am now almost sorry that I directed the latter to join him. It seems impossible to get steamers of the class we want. I sent long enough since for them to have received them from Pittsburgh, if necessary.

The route through Bayou Macon may prove a good thing for us yet in some operation. But this one, to get all our forces in one place, and that where it will be in striking distance of the enemy's lines of communication north, is the most important until firm foothold is secured on the side with the enemy. It may be several days before I will move Logan. His freight had better be kept aboard, but the men might stay on shore as much as possible.

U. S. GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

You will proceed as early as practicable up Steele's Bayou and through Black Bayou to Deer Creek, and thence with the gunboats now there, by any route they may take to get into the Yazoo River, for the purpose of determining the feasibility of getting an army through that route to the east bank of that river, and at a point from which they can act advantageously against Vicksburg.

Make such details from your army corps as may be required to clear out the channels of the various bayous through which transports would have to run, and to hold such points as, in your judgment, should be occupied.

I place at your disposal to-day the steamers Silver Wave and Diligent, the only two suitable for the present navigation of this route. Others will be supplied you as fast as required and they can be got. I have given directions, and you may repeat them, that the party going on board the steamer Diligent push on until they reach Black Bayou,

only stopping sufficiently long at any point before reaching there to remove such obstructions as prevent their own progress. Captain Kossak will go with this party. The other boat-load will commence their work in Steele's Bayou, and make the navigation as free as possible all the way through.

There is but little work to be done in Steele's Bayou, except for about 5 miles midway up the bayou. In this portion many overhanging trees will have to be removed, and should be dragged out of the channel.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, March 16, 1863.

To the officer in command of detachments on board Silver Wave:

SIR: You will proceed up the Yazoo about 12 miles, to the ruins of Johnson's plantation, directly opposite which comes in Steele's Bayou. Enter that bayou, which is now full and deep, and proceed to clear it of the limbs of overhanging trees, or of trees which obstruct it for the navigation of steamboats of ordinary size and draught.

This bayou in about 12 miles comes into another large bayou, also called Steele's Bayou, and the latter is wide and deep, and needs no clearing. You will clear out the first reach, say of 12 miles, so that a fleet of boats can pass through it.

A detail of 50 pioneers will be on board the Silver Wave, under your orders, and they will have 300 axes, saws, and all the tools necessary for the successful accomplishment of this work.

Admiral Porter has already passed through this bayou, and is now at a point beyond, working his way through to the Yazoo, and it is of vast importance that this part of the channel be cleared as fast as possible; therefore use all dispatch.

Report the progress of your work by all passing boats to me, who will be in advance, with Admiral Porter, and to General Grant, who will be at Young's Point.

I inclose with this a sketch* showing what part is reserved for you.

The Eighth Missouri, in the steamer Diligent, will pass through this same reach, and work at another point higher up, near Deer Creek. At all turn-offs a boat will be left to point the way.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel COLEMAN, *Comdg. Eighth Missouri Infantry:*

SIR: You will take command of your regiment and a detail of 50 men from the pioneer party, provided with ten days' provisions, and proceed on the steamboat Diligent up to the Magnolia, and report in person to General Grant, showing him these instructions; thence over to the mouth of the Yazoo, to the flag-ship Black Hawk, where Captain Breese, U. S. Navy, will give you a guide; thence proceed up the Yazoo to the mouth of Steele's Bayou, which you will remember as directly opposite the ruins of the Johnson plantation, where we landed on the 26th of December last.

This bayou leads in a north—a little west—direction to a large bayou,

* Not found.

also Steele's Bayou, but there are submerged trees which you will please remove, so as to make this bayou navigable to good-sized boats. The water is represented as very deep, and the trees only obstruct navigation by coming in contact with the chimneys and cabins of boats. In about 12 or 15 miles you will come out in a wide channel, after which you will follow the admiral, who is already beyond that point. I will in person follow and pass you, and there will be frequent communication with you. Take at least 300 axes and a keg of spikes, so as to make rafts on which the men are to stand whilst cutting away the tree tops.

Captain Smith, on board the Dacotah, will fill all your wants; if not, you can get them [supplied] at General Grant's boat, the Magnolia, or of the admiral. You will also need a coil of rope, to heave away the chopped trees and limbs. Take a look at the map before you start, and understand the object to be to prepare the lower end of Steele's Bayou for the passage of boats into the main channel, and then to overtake me and the admiral high up.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. DIST. EASTERN ARKANSAS, *Helena, March* 16, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

MY DEAR GENERAL: General Smith with his division arrived here last night, and was stopped, as directed by you. General Quinby, with a portion of his division, was to be through the Pass into Coldwater yesterday. There are no light boats arriving, and none here. Hearing that the entire expedition would be delayed, I consulted with General Washburn and General Hovey, and came to the conclusion to send the latter on a flying trip for boats for this expedition, and learn that he procured four or five at Memphis, which I expect to arrive to-night. I have not heard from General McPherson yet.

On yesterday I learned that General Ross was getting on without meeting resistance. This information was received by a gentleman who received a letter from an intimate friend of his residing on Yazoo, stating that General Ross had passed his place, 120 miles from here. One week ago I started two small steamers to General Ross with subsistence. They have not returned. I think Ross is so far advanced that it will be difficult for me to communicate, but he will get a message either to me or you shortly.

I am fully impressed with the necessity of getting McPherson forward promptly, and assure you that everything shall be done here to that end, and trust you will indorse the course taken to hasten forward transports.

General, I may be too confident, but I am of the opinion that Ross' expedition ere this has taken Yazoo City.

General Hovey will return with boats in time to go with his division. Let me ask now, do you wish his division to leave here before Ross returns? I ask this question from the fact that the order to Hovey was based upon the expected return of Ross. My opinion is that if Ross does not come back, one brigade of Hovey's should remain here, or that some of the troops from above should be ordered to this point.

I shall forward all information I receive, and have this day sent to General McClernand report of a success on Saint Francis River. Having several dispatches, I send with them Mr. J. M. Caldwell, who will

return with any you have for me. He will ask for some instructions concerning shipment from here to Memphis. Please advise concerning.

LATER.—A scout just in says that on the 11th Ross was at Greenwood. Lloyd Tilghman had been there with a force of rebels to resist his passing, but, finding gunboats with Ross, left with his command for Yazoo City, where he would be joined by other forces. The enemy seem to fear our effecting a lodgment at that point. This information is reliable.

Respectfully,

B. M. PRENTISS.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I arrived here from Cincinnati yesterday. I inclose copies of telegrams from General Rosecrans to General Wright, with indorsement of General Wright; also copy of dispatch by me to General Rosecrans, with the answer of his quartermaster; also of telegram and letter to Colonel Reynolds. It will be extremely difficult to replace any boats from the Ohio. Everybody is complaining of me here for want of boats. The forage quartermaster says we are interfering with his contracts upon the upper rivers, and demands we do not take boats engaged bringing down forage, to which Colonel Allen, chief quartermaster, assents. The commissary wants his stores forwarded very promptly. General McNeil is said to be in a tight place, and we are required to send him three boats instanter. General Pope demands that we send three more boats up the Missouri to chase up those poor devils, the Indians, &c.

The fact is, General Rosecrans or General Wright have nearly all the small boats engaged on the Tennessee and Cumberland, and it seems they absolutely require them there, while we have already at or below Memphis the great bulk of our boats, and, consequently, it is extremely difficult doing our necessary business here. As you are aware, I sent you three small boats from the Ohio, and could only get permission to take eight more under any circumstances. We have sent you five more from here, and suppose several more have been sent from Cairo and Memphis. We have two or three more here repairing, which I hope to send in two or three days. I have also sent above the rapids for two or three I hear are running there, and will send them as soon as I can get them. There are also two on the Illinois, but Colonel Allen says they must not be taken unless I can supply their places with larger ones, which I cannot do. These are all the boats less than 200 feet long I can control, except such as we may seize at Cairo or when they come into port here. There have gone to you, in addition, of large boats, since your order, as follows: Planet, capacity 1,500 men; John J. Roe, capacity 1,500 men; Continental, capacity 2,000 men; Minnehaha, capacity 1,200 men; Ruth, capacity 1,500 men; Von Phul, capacity 1,500 men; Champion, capacity 1,500 men; Kennett, capacity 1,500 men; Illinois, capacity 2,000 men. Of small boats—boats under 200 feet in length—I have sent from here as follows: Black Hawk, capacity 800 men; Golden Era, capacity 700 men; Lasalle, capacity 500 men; Belle Creole, capacity 500 men; Alone, capacity 500 men; Lacon, capacity 500 men; Nevada, capacity 600 men; J. K. Bell, capacity 800 men; White Rose, capacity 700 men. From Cincinnati I sent Ella, capacity 500 men; Lady Franklin, capacity 500 men; Diadem, capacity 500 men; City Belle, capacity 600 men; Tycoon, capacity 800 men. The following boats leave here to-night or to-morrow: Southwestern, capacity 1,000

men; City of Alton, capacity 1,500 men; making, in all, a capacity for 25,200 men. On these boats, however, I have sent about 2,500 men, which leaves transportation for a little over the number of men required by you, though not by any means so many small boats as you desire. I think, in addition, there will be within a few days as many as six to ten more small boats. I regret my inability to comply with your orders almost as much as you can, but I have done my best.

Our wants for transportation here I have stated without exaggeration, and earnestly request, for the good of the whole service, that you will instruct the quartermaster of transportation to send back such boats as you can best spare as soon as can be safely done. I deeply regret that I cannot be permitted to accompany these boats, and share the labors and good fortune which, I trust, await you.

Very respectfully and sincerely, yours,

L. B. PARSONS,
Col. and Asst. Quartermaster General, Supt. Transportation.

P. S.—If any changes are desirable, please telegraph me.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MURFREESBOROUGH, *March* —, 1863.
(Received March 14—1.55 p. m.)

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Telegraphed you day before yesterday that I could spare you eight steamers, less than 200 feet long, if you can give me equal tonnage in other craft.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Col. L. B. Parsons, assistant quartermaster, who can obtain the boats on the terms within mentioned by General Rosecrans.

By command of Major-General Wright:

T. L. HAYDEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CINCINNATI, *March* 14, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

I go to Saint Louis to-night. Please telegraph me there the names of the eight boats, and I will at once advise you whether I can replace them with other craft. How soon can they be at Cairo if I do?

L. B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *March* 14, 1863.

Col. L. B. PARSONS, *Quartermaster:*

There are but four boats here that are under the exclusive control of this department; all of the others used for the transportation of supplies from the Ohio River. As soon as unloaded, General Rosecrans has no objections to the exchange of boats that you propose, but if the

short boats are taken, they must be replaced with larger boats. The success of this army, indeed, its very life, depends upon our having an increased supply of transportation now while we can make use of the river. The boats that were at Carthage have gone down the river.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CINCINNATI, *March* 13, 1863.

Colonel REYNOLDS, *Chief Quartermaster*, or
Captain LYMAN, *Assistant Quartermaster, Memphis, Tenn.:*

As yet I cannot get permission to take any boats out of this department for General Grant. Please send him every boat that comes to Memphis less than 200 feet long, and all others you possibly can, unless you have different orders from him. Also please telegraph me at Saint Louis all boats which have gone to him since the 4th. The Ruth can be taken if necessary. Indeed, I fear you must take nearly every boat.

L. B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

CINCINNATI, *March* 11, 1863.

Col. C. A. REYNOLDS,
Chief Quartermaster, Memphis, Tenn.:

COLONEL: General Wright so far declines permitting any boats leaving this department, unless I send an equal amount of tonnage in return. This I cannot promise to do. I hope, however, to get an order for eight or ten to-day. But I think the only safe way is for you to seize every boat at Memphis that can be possibly spared; and if General Grant is in danger of a flood, I would take every boat and send him as soon as possible. By all means I would take such boats as the Tycoon, and all other boats from the Ohio which are under 200 feet long. I would also take the Ruth; she has made money enough to be able to go below awhile, and let off some others, if General Grant can spare them. Pray do not let any boats return which will comply with General Grant's order, if less than 200 feet long. Will you also please advise me by telegraph the names of such boats as you have sent or have gone below since General Grant's order of the 4th instant, so I may be advised of the general's necessities? Please also request Captain Lyman to push off the boats from Memphis as fast as possible.

Very respectfully,

L. B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

CAIRO, *March* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, Vicksburg:*

I am under orders to join you with 5,000 troops of the Army of Southeast Missouri. If you have any orders in particular, please forward them to Memphis.

E. A. CARR.

LA GRANGE, *March* 16, 1863.

General HURLBUT, *Memphis*:

Grierson has sent out a column of 500 men.

C. S. HAMILTON.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *March* 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. FRED. STEELE, *Comdg. First Division:*

GENERAL: The entire infantry force, convalescents excepted, of the Second Division, are ordered to march at 7 o'clock this morning, by General Grant direct, and I deem it proper to inform you, as you wish to make some arrangements for picketing. As I construe the order, General Stuart's pickets are relieved.

I am, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Comdg. Dist. Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Your course, in doing everything in aid of the Yazoo expedition, is fully sustained, and what I wanted and expected. I sent Colonel Parsons, assistant quartermaster, over two weeks ago, for the class of boats required, and sent a quartermaster from here on Friday week to attend to the same thing. As you were not aware of this, however, you did right to send an agent to look after them.

It is too late now to send a greater force through the Pass than has already gone and will be made up with Smith's division.

My intention was, and is, that Ross shall return to Helena, and Hovey take the field with his division. Such instructions have been given General McPherson, who I intended should command that expedition. Now that I have been so much disappointed in getting transports of the right class, no more troops will go by that route than what is indicated above. I will make the transfer of Ross' and Hovey's forces as soon as practicable.

The necessity of a large force descending the Yazoo, I think, has ended by the discovery of a route into the Yazoo from here by the way of Steele's Bayou and other cross bayous. Five gunboats are now on their way (four of them iron-clads) by this route. If successful, this will entirely hem in at least the transports of the enemy, and force them to surrender or retreat eastward.

My orders in regard to trade prohibit it below Helena. Trade having been opened by the Treasury Department to Helena, I did not interfere with it further than to prohibit the landing of boats at any point on the Mississippi River other than at places occupied by troops or under protection of a gunboat. As a corollary to this, all freight ascending the river is contraband, unless it has a provost-marshal's permit from some point not lower down than Helena; and if taken on where no forces are stationed, then Treasury permits and the statement of the commander of the gunboat affording protection whilst such freight was being loaded that he had afforded such protection.

You may make such local restrictions to trade as you may think healthful, and keep out and restrict passing through your lines as much

as you want. Also expel all citizens, both from the North and the South, who are troublesome or exercise an unhealthful influence upon the troops. I regard a mercenary, pretended Union trader within the lines of an army as more dangerous than the shrewdest spy.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

HEAD OF MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *March* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

It was my intention to have stopped at the Bend to-day to have explained fully to you the nature of the present movements. But being delayed so late, compels me to pass on to Young's Point.

I have had information, both from my own means of knowing and from Southern papers, that Ross has penetrated to Greenwood, on the Yazoo River; further, that the rebels have sent a number of steamers loaded with troops up to resist him. My efforts to get down steamers to carry troops to the support of Ross in time, have proven somewhat abortive. It is necessary, therefore, to give him aid from here. Admiral Porter, who was equally interested, and much more familiar with the country intervening between the Mississippi and the Yazoo, caused a partial exploration of the passes through by the way of Steele's Bayou to Deer Creek, and thence to the Yazoo, for the purpose of getting in the rear of any force that may have been sent up. I went with the admiral on his second excursion, and, so far as explored, know it to be perfectly practicable. I am, therefore, sending an infantry division to their support, at Admiral Porter's request, and hope such favorable reports will be received as to justify me in sending all available forces through by that route. I would thus have all my forces concentrated at any given point, and save the necessity of dividing them, which I wish to avoid, if possible.

I have countermanded the order for General McPherson to go through Yazoo Pass, on account of the difficulty of procuring the right kind of transportation, and because it is now too late, and will bring him with this end of the expedition.

Two divisions, however, Generals J. E. Smith's and Quinby's, are going that route, and I hope Quinby is already with Ross. These are the facts which I wished to communicate principally, and to notify you that you should hold your corps in readiness to move when called upon.

U. S. GRANT.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, *March* 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Ninth Division:

GENERAL: I am informed by General Grant that he expects to find a navigable communication between Steele's Bayou and Deer Creek, a tributary of the Yazoo River, in which event it is understood that this army corps, together with other forces, will be conveyed through that channel to a point of concentration on the Yazoo. To meet this contingency, it is desirable that you should hold your division in readiness to move when called on.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 18, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: The levee was cut here yesterday afternoon, and the water is flowing in at a tremendous rate, filling up the lake and bayous. We will soon be able to take a good-sized steamer in. I have directed General Logan to go up about 5 miles, where there is comparatively high ground, and disembark, and send the boats back for the remainder of his division. If the country about the lake is likely to be overflowed, I shall move General McArthur's division up to the same point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HELENA, ARK., *March* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: My dispatches from Brigadier-General Ross, just received, of date 15th instant, represent him as having unexpectedly found the rebel Fort Greenwood to be of great strength, so that more time and work will be required for its reduction than at first anticipated. I inclose with this a copy of the requisition made upon me by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson,* of General Grant's staff, who accompanies General Ross, for guns and ammunition. My orders from General Grant are to fill all Colonel Wilson's requisitions as coming direct from department headquarters, but I am quite unable to furnish the required articles. I therefore send Captain Davidson, chief of artillery of this district, and Captain Hatch, chief quartermaster, to your department for the needed supplies, and I trust you will give them every facility for speedily securing and forwarding what General Ross needs. I need not say that it is important that General Ross be re-enforced promptly. I hope a portion, at least, of the ammunition may be forwarded to-morrow. General Ross has already in position one 30-pounder Parrott and one 8-inch howitzer, and needs 400 rounds of ammunition for each gun, besides that mentioned by Colonel Wilson. If it be possible, I beg that all these supplies may be sent here to-morrow.

Quartermaster [Reuben B.) Hatch has also other business of importance to transact, in which I request that he may have your assistance.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,
B. M. PRENTISS.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 18, 1863—3.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General A. P. Hovey has just arrived here with instructions from General Prentiss, which instructions proceed from advice from General Grant, to procure all the small-class steamers on all the rivers, to transport troops through the Yazoo Pass to Yazoo City. General Hovey thinks that it is vitally important that a large number of small steamers be procured. He proceeds to Cincinnati to-day. Unless he is authorized to seize boats at Cincinnati, he will fail in procuring any. He thinks that large boats can be sent back in time to replace the small ones. No boats of any kind can be had here, all already being below. General Hovey

* Not found.

desires that you will telegraph him at Cincinnati, and give him authority to seize boats if you judge it expedient. Direct to Burnet House.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 19, 1863.

Col. ROBERT ALLEN, *Saint Louis:*

I cannot direct the seizure of steamers on the Ohio River unless in case of absolute necessity, and that necessity must be certified to by the Quartermaster's Department. Where boats can be procured for reasonable hire, violent measures should be avoided. General Grant's last dispatches to me do not indicate any necessity for violent seizures.

H. W. HALLECK.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Comdg. Dist. Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: I am now in receipt of your communication. I regret exceedingly that the expedition to the Yazoo Pass is in such a precarious position. I regret very much more my inability to send you the guns and ammunition you require. I have no 8-inch howitzers except at Corinth, and have within the last two days sent to General Grant the only battery of 30-pounder Parrotts in my command.

All the light-draught boats which have been here, and are in condition to run, have been either sent below or are under orders to leave. Carr is now here with two regiments and a battery, and some small boats. I will order him to you at once. You can debark his troops and use his boats. Ross should never have been out of supporting reach, but he is, though, and must be saved, if it be possible. The delay in boats from above is chargeable to other parties, who will hereafter be answerable for it.

I send from the fort here some 24-pounder guns, the best I can do for you, and will have the ammunition forwarded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Grant telegraphs, dated the 5th, "I require thirty boats of less than 200 feet in length. They should be here at the earliest possible moment. Use every exertion to procure them." General Hovey came up repeating this necessity; Colonel Parsons also. The boats cannot be procured here, and on my requisition they will not send them from the Ohio; hence my dispatch of yesterday. I am not the judge of the necessity. I am sending General Rosecrans 700,000 rations, besides a large amount of forage. It cannot be necessary to hold all the Ohio boats on his account.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster.

[MARCH 19, 1863.—For Wright to Halleck, and reply, in reference to transports for Grant and Rosecrans, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 151.]

WASHINGTON, *March* 20, 1863—10.10 a. m.

Col. ROBERT ALLEN, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

General Wright has signified his intention to send to General Grant a part of the boats employed for General Rosecrans' army. Boats will not be taken by force, unless it be found impossible to procure them by other means.

H. W. HALLECK.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 20, 1863—2.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Colonel Parsons was sent to Cincinnati to procure boats of light draught, but General Wright was unwilling they should leave the department; and owners, taking advantage of the emergency, were demanding exorbitant rates. It was to prevent extortion that authority was asked to seize boats, if necessary. If General Wright will furnish boats, all will be well. We have already provided twenty-six boats of the right size, but this falls short of the number required.

This expedition is so dependent upon its transportation that an insufficiency may prove fatal.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN., *March* 20, 1863.

Capt. H. ATKINSON,
A. A. G., First Div., Sixteenth Army Corps, La Grange, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: I have ordered ambuscade parties from each post in this brigade. The force at my disposal will be entirely inadequate to perform this duty any length of time. I could not with my entire force ambush the approaches once. The whole front is an approach, open to guerrillas, and nearly the whole rear, for that matter.

The Wolf River can be crossed at twenty points on my line by footmen, on fallen trees and drift, and reconnaissance shows that it would be a very heavy work to clear it. Small parties cross often, as footprints show.

To-day at about noon considerable firing was heard on the north side of the river, about midway between this station and La Fayette. I have not been able to learn its cause.

I could quickly rid the front or rear of guerrillas if I might be allowed discretion. These scamps do not travel ordinary roads. They go through farms and over the country, where they are familiar, without regard to path even.

I will make the best disposition possible with the force at my command to comply with this order requiring ambuscades.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., March* 20, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, with the forces under his command, *en route* from the Department of the Missouri to this place, will debark his com-

mand at Milliken's Bend, La., and report to Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 21, 1863.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, *Comdg. Gulf Squadron:*

Hearing nothing from Admiral Porter, I have determined to send you a barge of coal from here. The barge will be cast adrift from the upper end of the canal at 10 o'clock to-night. Troops on the opposite side of the point will be on the lookout, and, should the barge run into the eddy, will start it adrift again.

Admiral Porter is in Deer Creek, or possibly in the Yazoo, below Yazoo City. I hope to hear from him this evening. As soon as I do, I will prepare dispatches for General Banks, and forward them to you. I have sent a force into the Yazoo River by the way of Yazoo Pass. Hearing of this force at Greenwood, Miss., and learning that the enemy were detaching a large force from Vicksburg to go and meet them, determined Admiral Porter to attempt to get gunboats in the rear of the enemy. I hope to hear of the success of this enterprise soon.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTEENTH A. C.,
Steele's Bayou, Miss., March 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the First Brigade and all but one regiment of the Second have embarked up to 1 o'clock this day; 2.30 p. m., the remaining regiment of the Second Brigade and three companies of the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of the Third Brigade, are now embarking. The wagon and artillery road from the head of Muddy Bayou to this point will be completed by day after to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

HUGH EWING.

HELENA, ARK., *March* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your communications of the 17th, concerning the new aspect of affairs on the Yazoo.

Deeming it important for the furtherance of your designs, as therein explained, that General Smith should not be longer delayed at this end of Yazoo Pass, I have issued orders to him to join General Quinby as soon as possible, after securing a sufficient number of suitable transports. I inclose a copy of the order.* I have issued no detailed orders or instructions, not considering it my duty to interfere with your plans

* Not found.

or General Quinby's, but merely to extend all the aid in my powe whenever and wherever possible, without such interference.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS.

STEAMER PRIMA DONNA, *March* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Commander J. P. FOSTER, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Gunboat Fleet, Yazoo Expedition:

SIR: In view of the depressing effect which a virtual abandonment of the Yazoo expedition would have upon our army, our navy, and our country, I most earnestly request you to return with your fleet, notwithstanding its disabled condition, to your former position above Fort Greenwood.

I ask this in the hope that by land operations we may accomplish the reduction of the fort, and in the belief that the mere moral effect of the presence of the gunboats will go far to insure our success.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

I. F. QUINBY.

STEAMER PRIMA DONNA, *March* 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. L. F. ROSS,
Commanding Division, Thirteenth Corps:

GENERAL: You are hereby directed to return with your division to the position recently occupied by you above Fort Greenwood, Miss.

By order of Brig. Gen. I. F. Quinby:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HELENA, ARK., *March* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 19th. I am thankful for your good wishes toward General Ross, for whom I have continued to do all in my power, although I have not any charge or control of the Yazoo expedition, General Quinby being now in command on the Yazoo, and *en route* with two divisions for Greenwood, if he is not already there. But I have sent to General Ross supplies at various times by small and fast boats, and have (yesterday) sent him ammunition, and to-day forward the ordnance and stores received from you, expecting that it may pass General Quinby's fleet on the way and reach General Ross in time to be of service.

I have not considered General Ross in present danger, as I do not understand from his dispatches that the enemy could advantageously assume the offensive, but learning that he is getting short of ammunition, I have had these supplies and ordnance stores sent forward in haste, fearing lest delay might give the rebels an opportunity to reenforce their fort, and then overpower him. I am not willing to permit any disaster on the Yazoo which could be averted by any co-operation on my part, and I am glad to learn that you entertain similar feelings.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

B. M. PRENTISS.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *March* 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN:

See that your whole division has cartridge-boxes full of serviceable ammunition. Get them under arms every morning at break of day. Let no officer sleep outside of his command. Let your artillery be ready for service. Keep the entire force in battle order. At the shortest notice you may be unexpectedly called on, and I do not wish you to lose your old reputation.

S. A. HURLBUT.

P. S.—I will see you this evening.

WASHINGTON, *March* 21, 1863—10.55 a. m.

Col. ROBERT ALLEN, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

General Wright has been directed to send to General Grant all the boats that can be spared. Colonel Parsons should consult with him.

H. W. HALLECK.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Below Vicksburg, March 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have just received your several communications and one for General Banks, which I hope to be able to convey to him in the course of a few days, as I will probably leave here to-morrow or the next day, at furthest.

I regret that I did not see Admiral Porter, as he no doubt would have sent down at least two of General Ellet's rams. The two rams and one iron-clad would make the blockade of Red River complete. There are only two boats fitted as rams, the Queen of the West and Webb. There are also the Beatty and another river boat fitted with cotton bales, for the purpose of boarding our gunboats, but carry no guns. The Webb is at Alexandria repairing, and the Queen of the West is now in the Atchafalaya. The moment we have the mouth of the river, they transport all their provisions for Vicksburg and Port Hudson across the river to Angola Place, and then they travel up to this place by land. I had hoped to have sufficient force not to disturb the admiral, but as my vessels failed to get past Port Hudson (in fact, I know one was burned, and I find it reported that another was sunk, but this last I do not believe), my services are so important below that I shall be compelled to return to New Orleans and the coast very soon. I still cherish the hope that I will find some one of my gallant fellows at the mouth of Red River, which will enable me to leave soon. I know that General Banks does not think he has sufficient force to attack Port Hudson with any chance of success.

Wishing you every success in your difficult operations, I again tender you my thanks, and remain, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf:*

Your communication of the 13th instant, per Admiral Farragut, was duly received.

The continuous high water and the nature of the country almost

precluding the possibility to land a force on the east bank of the Mississippi anywhere above Vicksburg, has induced the hope that you would be able to take Port Hudson and move up to Black River. By the use of your transports, I could send you all the force you would require.

Finding the canal commenced here last summer by General [Thomas] Williams, I have prosecuted that work, and would before this have had it completed to the width of 60 feet but for the heavy rise in the river breaking in the dam across the upper end. It is exceedingly doubtful if this canal can be made of any practical use, even if completed. The enemy have established a battery of heavy guns opposite the mouth of the canal, completely commanding it for one-half its length.

Soon after taking command here, I conceived the idea of getting possession of the Yazoo River by the way of Moon Lake and Yazoo Pass. Five gunboats were furnished for this expedition, and I sent in addition a division of troops, to which has since been added considerable re-enforcements. This enterprise promised most fairly, but for some cause our troops delayed so as to give the enemy time to fortify.

My last information from this command was to the 17th. They were at Greenwood, on the Yazoo, a fortified place, and had abandoned all idea of getting past until they could receive additional ordnance stores. By a prompt movement Yazoo City could have been captured without opposition.

Admiral Porter, with five gunboats, and Major-General Sherman, with a division of troops, are now attempting to get into the Yazoo by the way of Steele's Bayou, Black Bayou, Deer Creek, Rolling Fork, and the Sunflower. They got in as far as Deer Creek without any great difficulty, but I fear a failure of getting farther.

This experiment failing, there is nothing left for me but to collect all my strength and attack Haynes' Bluff. This will necessarily be attended with much loss, but I think it can be done.

The best aid you can give me, if you cannot pass Port Hudson, will be to hold as many of the enemy there as possible. If they could be sent, I could well spare you one army corps, to enable you to get up the river. My effective force, including all arms, will be between 60,000 and 70,000, if I bring all from Memphis that can be spared in an emergency.

An attack on Haynes' Bluff cannot possibly take place under two weeks, if so soon. My forces are now scattered, and the difficulty of getting transportation is very great.

U. S. GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 22, 1863.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, *Comdg. Gulf Squadron:*

I regret that Admiral Porter has not been here to answer your communications. On the subject of your communication in regard to furnishing coal, it can always be supplied either by the admiral or myself, supposing that it can be successfully floated past the batteries at Vicksburg.

It is a matter of the utmost importance to cut off trade with the Red River country. I do not know what Admiral Porter would suggest if he was here, but I think he might possibly spare one or more of his rams. I have not heard whether the barge of coal started to you last night reached its destination or not. Hoping that the coal reached you all right, I am, &c.,

U. S. GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

You will please send forward at once to the Yazoo Pass expedition four of your 30-pounder Parrott guns, and a sufficient force (not less than 80 men) from the First U. S. Infantry. They will take with them thirty days' rations. They will be under the command of Capt. George A. Williams, of said First U. S. Infantry. The steamer Dacotah has been ordered to transport them, and will be in readiness at Milliken's Bend early to-morrow morning (the 23d instant) for their embarkation.

By order of Maj Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

Your report, and also Admiral Porter's, were received yesterday. As the admiral called for more troops to protect him, I immediately ordered McPherson to send down one division of his command.

I regret that the chances look so gloomy for getting through to the Yazoo by that route. I had made so much calculation upon the expedition down Yazoo Pass, and now again by the route proposed by Admiral Porter, that I have made really but little calculation upon reaching Vicksburg by any other than Haynes' Bluff.

As soon as the admiral can get his gunboats back for service, I will concentrate all my forces and make a strike. Finding that we fail in reaching the east bank of the Yazoo upon the route you have gone, there is nothing further to do with troops where you are than to guard the gunboats, and return when they do. What difficulty is in the way of reaching the Yazoo by going down Deer Creek?

U. S. GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

It is now clearly demonstrated that a further force, in by the way of Yazoo Pass, can be of no service. The party that first went in have so delayed as to give the enemy time to fortify. I see nothing for it now but to have that force return the way they went in. I will let them try Greenwood a short time longer, however, and see, too, if Admiral Porter succeeds in reaching the Yazoo on his present route. In the mean time I want concentrated as near here as possible all the troops now scattered from Young's Point to Helena. You may take immediate steps to collect your forces. The division of General J. E. Smith will belong to your army corps.

U. S. GRANT.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: You will move your division to Eagle Bend, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, where General Stuart's division landed with a view to re-enforcing Major-General Sherman from that point.

Send the troops down by brigades as rapidly as they can be embarked. Send Leggett's brigade first, as he is well provided with tools for building bridges, &c., and is a driving fellow.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 22, 1863.

Capt. A. R. EDDY,
Assistant Quartermaster, Memphis:

CAPTAIN: The steamboat Tigress takes up to-day 105 bales of cotton on account of the United States, and 104 bales on account of W. C. Wagley & Co., in accordance with the terms of a contract entered into between Capt. John G. Klinck, chief quartermaster Seventeenth Army Corps, and said Wagley. This is cotton that has been picked by the contrabands on plantations which have been deserted by their owners, under the supervision of said Wagley & Co., they paying all expenses of feeding the contrabands, picking, ginning, and baling the cotton, and delivering it on the levee, in consideration of which they are to have one-half and the Government the other. There will be some more cotton sent up on the same terms, and I will approve all the papers. The cotton, I presume, is not of the best quality, as it has been standing in the field so long that it is somewhat damaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAS. B. McPHERSON.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS,
Commanding District of Eastern Arkansas, Helena, Ark.:

GENERAL: I am sending up to-day, per steamer Continental, some ordnance stores for the gunboats now near Greenwood. Please have these stores forwarded as soon as possible. Also send 20,000 rations from your stores for the use of the navy. They will either be replaced, or returns made for the infantry sharpshooters who are aboard these gunboats to cover the issue. If there are troops still at Moon Lake or in the vicinity of Helena to come down here, you can turn the Continental back to aid in bringing them down. If there are no troops to bring down, she can go up to Memphis and bring the mails and a load from there.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Young's Point, La., March 22, 1863.

Surg. Madison Mills, U. S. Army, having reported for duty, is hereby announced as medical director for the department. All reports and returns required by existing orders and Army Regulations will be made to him at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I inclose herewith copy of report of scouts from Corinth, which contains much information.*

General Asboth has returned to Columbus, having been up the Tennessee as far as Perryville, and destroyed or brought off all flats and skiffs on the river. He has left a garrison at Heiman, which I consider improper, and have ordered him to bring it to Paducah. I have no official report yet from him. It is reported from various sources that Chalmers has taken command in North Mississippi, and was to rendezvous at Senatobia. His probable force it is difficult to state; the "Grape-vine" reports it 15,000, and on the march for Memphis. It is to be hoped they may try it. My men are in good trim, and I will answer for the result. It may be that they will attack the road. Orders are out to exercise the most rigid caution, and to be constantly in a state of preparation. Thirty guerrillas yesterday broke the track 3 miles above Grand Junction, capturing the conductor, negroes, and train-men of the wood train, and escaped. Cavalry are out after them. A portion of Carr's division are here and will be forwarded. I find great difficulty in getting horses for cavalry and artillery. I need a remount of 1,500 for cavalry alone.

If the surgeons hitherto detailed from this corps are not absolutely required below, I hope they will be returned, as heavy drafts are made from necessity on this corps for hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dist. of the Tennessee:*

SIR: Four days since General Prentiss sent his quartermaster and chief of artillery here to obtain boats, heavy guns, and heavy ammunition for the troops at Greenwood, in the Yazoo. I considered his statement so pressing that I sent him from the fort four 24-pounder siege guns, and filled the requisition for ammunition. I also sent down the boats.

Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey had passed up the river to Saint Louis and Cincinnati, to look up transportation, under orders from General Prentiss. I should have stopped him, but he assured me that the orders were by your direction.

Captain Lyman, assistant quartermaster, has orders to seize and send forward every available boat. No exertions will be spared here to push this matter forward. I have telegraphed your message to Colonel Parsons.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

BROWNSVILLE, *March* 22, 1863.

[Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Comdg. Dist. of Corinth:*]

DEAR GENERAL: I send by Captain Carmichael all the command but one squadron, which I retain to scout down both banks of Yellow Creek. We have had a detachment chasing Captain Dean with 5 men

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* Not found.

for two days, and do not like to leave him. I shall return either to-night or to-morrow, probably to-morrow noon.

I send by Captain Carmichael, as the result thus far of our expedition, 16 prisoners, with their horses and equipments. One is Jim Neal, one that always goes with Doc. Smith.

We had a skirmish with Warren's men yesterday morning. They skedaddled, and we captured 8 of their men. I hope to bring Smith and about 5 or 6 more men with me.

We did not cross Bear Creek, but have scouted the country completely this side of it. There are 800 men at Oakes', just across Bear Creek. There are 1,000 (regiments and battalions) at Cherokee, 6 miles from Bear Creek, and one regiment of infantry, about 600 men, at Tuscumbia, the whole under the command of Colonel [M. W.] Hannon. This is the precise disposition of the forces. I wish you would direct that no disposition be made of these prisoners until I return. I have some evidence against some of them.

In haste, truly, yours,

GEO. E. SPENCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IUKA, MISS., *March* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Comdg. Dist. of Corinth, Miss.:*

GENERAL: Accompanying please find copy of a communication* addressed to Colonel Hannon, C. S. Army, at Tuscumbia, Ala., and General [S. A. M.] Wood's (of Florence, Ala.), reply,* in regard to the burning of the railroad bridges between this and Burnsville. I consider the general's letter labored, and capable of being construed according to the pleasure of the writer, and therefore have no inclination to continue a fruitless correspondence. My first impression upon receiving the general's letter was to send to Burnsville, by citizens' teams, all the United States hospital furniture as soon as possible, and burn the rations and medicines now on hand, with all the United States property I could not send; but I am reliably informed that the village is surrounded at no great distance by Confederate armed soldiery, and, as usual, have their "reporter" in town.

The above is respectfully submitted, and I await your reply.

Your most obedient servant,

A. B. STUART,
U. S. Vols., Medical Director Confederate Hospital at Iuka.

P. S.—Surg. D. C. Roberts, C. S. Army, has just returned from Tuscumbia, Ala., and, having read General Wood's letter to him, he requests permission to answer it, giving the substance of the cartel as ratified by Colonel Roddey, through Captain Kirkman, C. S. Army, when he and Captain Spencer, your assistant adjutant-general, met in this village. The request has been granted.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
No. 81. } *Young's Point, La., March* 22, 1863.

I. The Eighth Division, Army of the Tennessee, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith commanding, will proceed immediately from its present encamp-

* Not found.

ment to Lake Providence, La., and there report to Major-General McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 23, 1863.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, *Commanding Gulf Squadron:*

As you kindly offered me the co-operation of your vessels, and the use of them to transport troops to Warrenton, should I want to send an expedition to destroy their batteries, I have determined to take advantage of the offer. I have directed General Steele to select two regiments from his command, and get them to the opposite side of the peninsula to-day, ready to embark as soon as in your judgment you think it should be done.

I send no special instructions for this expedition further than to destroy effectually the batteries at Warrenton, and to return to their camp here. They will be glad to receive any suggestions or directions from you.

This is a bad day for troops to be out, but in that particular it may be favorable to us.

Thanking you, admiral, for your offer of the service of your vessels,

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—Captain Walke, who is the senior naval officer here in the absence of Admiral Porter, asked me yesterday for cotton bales with which to pack two of the rams, for the purpose of sending them to join you. I promised him anything in the world the army has for accomplishment of this purpose, and presume the vessels will be sent. I look upon it as of vast importance that we should hold the river securely between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

MARCH 23, 1863.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, *Commanding Gulf Squadron:*

ADMIRAL: In the various notes I have written, including the dispatch for General Banks, I have not mentioned that soon after taking command there in person I collected my surplus troops at Lake Providence and directed the commanding officer to effect a passage through from the Mississippi River to Bayou Macon. This will give navigable water through by that route to the Red River. This is now reported practicable for ordinary Ohio River steamers. I sent several weeks ago for this class of steamers, and expected them before this. Should they arrive, and Admiral Porter gets his boats out of the Yazoo, so as to accompany the expedition, I can send a force of, say, 20,000 effective men to co-operate with General Banks on Port Hudson.

This force certainly would easily reduce Port Hudson and enable them to come on up the river and maintain a position on high land near enough to Vicksburg until they could be re-enforced from here sufficiently to operate against the city.

Please inform the general of the contents of this, and much oblige your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Below Vicksburg, March 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg., Opposite Vicksburg:*

DEAR GENERAL: I have just received your communication of this date, and am most happy to find that you concur in opinion with me as to the necessity for destroying the casemated battery, now near completion at Warrenton.

I gave it a good shelling to-day, and will be ready to act in concert with your troops, and afford every facility in my power whenever they are ready. I will cover the landing, and in case the ram Switzerland comes down in time, she will be best suited to land the troops, but in case the ram does not get down in time, the Albatross will do it. I beg to assure you in conclusion that it will always afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you in any undertaking for the common good of our common country.

I am, very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 23, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

Troops were promptly sent to Eagle Bend, on the Mississippi River, just where the bayou makes for the river to Steele's Bayou, and have made a good road across. It is not practicable to keep a large force on the land there, but there will be constantly as many as the boat suitable for navigating Steele's Bayou can ferry. I have no more boats of the class required here to send. The expedition by the way of Yazoo Pass seems to have come to a dead-lock at Greenwood. More forces are on the way to them, but I doubt of their being of any service. Colonel Wilson, in whose judgment I place great reliance, writes that land forces cannot act until the batteries are silenced. He thinks, too, that there has been unnecessary delay in reaching that point. By Admiral Farragut I received dispatches from General Banks. The general writes that he has advanced to near Port Hudson with all the forces he could spare for the expedition, about 20,000 of all arms. But as the enemy have 30,000 or over, and are fortified, he cannot expect to take the place. I have written back by Admiral Farragut, who will leave to-morrow, and report the position of our naval and military forces at this time and the practicability of sending an army corps by the way of Lake Providence to co-operate with him, but that we had not at present the transports or the gunboats suitable for this expedition. I have sent instructions to General Quinby, who now commands the Yazoo Pass expedition, to push down the river and destroy the enemy's fleet if possible, but to return immediately if he does not deem this practicable. He will confer with the naval commanders in this matter. It is now perfectly practicable for such vessels as we have in the Yazoo to get into Bayou Macon.

The latter has always been reported as a navigable stream. With the return of either of the expeditions now in or near the Yazoo, I could send such a force as to insure the fall of Port Hudson. With the fall of that place, Banks could move up with, say, 15,000 men, besides all I would send him, and take every point to Warrenton without detention. I submit this to you, admiral, for your views, whether it would not be advisable to get out all the forces we have attempting to gain possession of the Yazoo River, and use them in the way here indicated.

I will heartily co-operate with you in the present enterprise so long as you deem it advisable to push it. Troops may have seemed slow in reaching you after your call, but all was due to the natural obstacles in the way of their reaching you earlier. I sent them promptly to Eagle Bend, having no more transports suitable to the navigation of the bayou, but the land from the Mississippi to Steele's Bayou was found covered with water, and had to be bridged. This is now done, and there is no difficulty in getting them up there.

Please let me hear from you by Major Bowers, of my staff, who bears this.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Comdg. District of Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Not hearing of the arrival of small boats, so long expected, I directed General McPherson to collect all of his forces in the vicinity of Helena and bring them down to where he is.

I to-day learn of the arrival of a number of these boats, and the probability that General Smith has already embarked for the Pass. If this is so, let him go. Understand, if General Smith is already in Yazoo Pass, send him down to Quinby; if not, then send him to McPherson.

I send instructions to Quinby by the same conveyance that takes this. I tell him that he will be informed by you exactly what forces have gone, and that no more can be expected.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE,
Commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps:

This is a bad day for troops to be out, but may be the more propitious for the plan of yesterday, for all that.

I have no special instructions to send, further than to effectually destroy the enemy's batteries at Warrenton, and return to camp. I have written to Admiral Farragut, informing him that the expedition might be looked for, if possible for them to reach the other side of the point.

I told him further the limited instructions from me, and that suggestions from him would be gladly received by the commanding officer. If not already prepared for starting, these troops should be got ready as soon as possible.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lake Providence, La., March 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, *Comdg. Yazoo Expedition:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 16th was received yesterday, and immediately forwarded to Major-General Grant, that he may know some of the difficulties you have to contend with.

I was aware that the Pass was narrow and tortuous, with a strong

current, but I had no idea, from the engineer's report, that the obstacles were nearly so great.

In my last communication you were advised to count upon no more force than your own division, General Ross', and General John E. Smith's. Owing to the delays which have taken place, unavoidably in your case, and the great difficulty experienced in getting suitable boats to go through the Pass, General Grant has made a change in the programme, and directed General Smith's division to be sent here. It is important for you to know this, that you may not count upon it for immediate support.

Since we let the water in here, it has filled the lake to overflowing, and is overflowing pretty much the whole country. From the river to the lake the current flows along smoothly but rapidly, and any steamboat that runs on the river can be taken in.

Your suggestion about having strong flat-boats is decidedly a good one, and, if we continue to operate in force on the Yazoo, will be carried out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, *Comdg. Yazoo Expedition:*

Learning of the slow progress in getting small steamers suitable for your expedition, I wrote to General McPherson to collect all of his forces not already in the Yazoo Pass, and bring them to where he is.

Since sending this order, I have learned of the arrival of a number of small boats at Helena, and the probability that Smith's division had started.

As he may have made a start, but not got so far but what orders could readily be sent for his return, I hasten to change this, and will instruct General Prentiss if Smith has gone to let him go.

You will understand from Prentiss, at the same time you receive this, what force you are to expect. It is highly desirable that your expedition should clean out the Yazoo River, and, if possible, effect a lodgment from which we could act against Haynes' Bluff. You will be the best judge whether this can be done. You will also have to be governed by the disposition of the navy to co-operate. We cannot order them, but only ask their co-operation.

I leave it to your judgment to say whether the expedition with you should return from Greenwood or prosecute the attack further. It may be necessary for you to take more or less supplies from the citizens along the route, but in doing so prevent all the plundering and destruction of property you can, and only permit such things to be taken as are actually required for the use of the army.

Admiral Porter started about one week ago to try and reach the Yazoo River, below Yazoo City, with five gunboats. His route was by way of Yazoo River to Steele's Bayou, up the latter to Black Bayou, through that to Deer Creek, and up it to Rolling Fork, thence across to Big Sunflower, and down the Sunflower to the Yazoo. I sent Sherman, with an army force about equal to yours, to co-operate. If successful, they will come in below the enemy you are contending against, and between the two forces you would find no further difficulties before reaching the ground I so much desire. I have not heard from this expedition for several days. At last accounts they had got up Deer Creek, but had

not got through Rolling Fork. I cannot promise success to this expedition, but it is probable that, if it does get through, such consternation will be created among the inhabitants and the troops on the Yazoo that you will hear of it. Feeling great anxiety for your success or speedy return, if the object of the expedition should prove impracticable,

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—If not sanguine of success, return immediately with your entire force and fleet. Banks is at Port Hudson, but, he writes, with a force inadequate to the task. If I now had the forces in the Yazoo River, upper and lower end, I could send an army corps to co-operate with Banks, and the two together would easily take the place and everything on the river from there to Warrenton, just below Vicksburg. The Lake Providence route through to Red River has proven a success, and it is by this route I would send them. I have neither transports nor gunboats suitable for this expedition, all of them being in the Yazoo.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 23, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Day before yesterday I marched a brigade of infantry to Eagle Bend, and thence across to Steele's Bayou, with directions to hold themselves in readiness to move up the bayou to your support, if necessary. While at Eagle Bend I could not find out your exact locality, but seeing the smoke of steamboats in the direction of Rolling Fork moving from Deer Creek to the Sunflower, I have directed Captain Foster, with a small force of cavalry, to go across from Skipwith's Landing, a point on the river 15 miles above this, and communicate with you, if possible. He is instructed to examine particularly the character of the route and the practicability of re-enforcing you, if necessary, from here.

Hoping you are well and getting along prosperously, I am, most truly, your friend,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH, *Comdg. Eighth Div., near Helena, Ark.:*

GENERAL: Inclosed please find copy of order from Major-General Grant, assigning your division to the Seventeenth Army Corps.* You will embark your command as soon as possible, and report here for orders. I have no steamboats at my disposal now to send up for your command, so that you may experience a little delay in getting boats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAS. B. MCPHERSON.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., March* 23, 1863.

I. In pursuance of General Orders, No. 48, War Department, current series, Col. George P. Ihrie, U. S. Army, and additional aide-de-camp, is hereby detailed and announced as commissary of musters for the Department of the Tennessee. All rolls and communications required under said orders will be sent through him at these headquarters.

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* See Special Orders, No. 81, p. 130.

II. Army corps commanders will immediately detail commissary of musters for their respective army corps and assistant commissary of musters for each division constituting the same, who will immediately enter upon the duties required of them by General Orders, No. 48, War Department, current series.

III. Corps commissary of musters and assistant commissary of musters will, immediately upon notification of their appointments, report the same in writing to Col. G. P. Ihrie, department commissary of musters.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GERMANTOWN, *March* 23, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

In accordance with your order, I sent a party to Fisherville last night, and captured Captains Dayly and Swain. Will send them in by the evening train.

T. P. HERRICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., March* 23, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, having been ordered to report to Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, is hereby relieved from duty in the Sixteenth Army Corps.

II. Until further assignment is made, the generals commanding divisions and districts within the left wing of this corps will report direct to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General ELLET, *Comdg. Marine Brigade:*

I am just informed that to insure success of the enterprise against Warrenton, ten or twelve small boats will be required. May I request that you furnish that number? If it is intended to send a ram past Vicksburg to-night, they could be sent by her; if not, by sending them down the canal to-night to the lower end, Colonel Woods, who will command the expedition, and who is now there, will get them. I will see that these boats are returned.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE,
Flag-ship Autocrat, March 24, 1863.

U. S. GRANT, *Major-General U. S. Volunteers:*

GENERAL: I am directed by General Ellet to inform you that he has arranged with Admiral Farragut to send two rams down to his assist-

ance to-night. These vessels, when safely below, will, with the Albatross, according to an arrangement already made with the officer commanding the troops opposite Warrenton, convey the troops across to attack the batteries, while the flag-ship Hartford silences their guns. No small boats will, therefore, be needed for the purpose contemplated to-day.

Very respectfully,

W. D. CRANDALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOLIVAR, *March* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN:

Colonel [Fielding] Hurst, with 100 West Tennessee Cavalry, is fighting about 400 at Pocahontas, and has sent for help. I send all I have, and have telegraphed to La Grange and Grand Junction to send a reenforcement.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington:*

GENERAL: I am led to believe, and think there is no doubt of the fact, that Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton is making indirect efforts to get General McPherson removed from the command of his army corps, and to get the command himself. If this is so, I wish to enter my solemn protest. There is no comparison between the two as to their fitness for such a command. McPherson, from his activity, good sense, winning manners, and efforts to harmonize all parts of his command toward each other, and to preserve the same harmony toward all parts of this army, has made him[self] the favorite with his men and officers and one of the most suitable corps commanders probably in any service. General Hamilton lacks these qualifications. As a soldier, I have no fault to find with him further than his natural jealous disposition, which influences his military conduct and acts prejudicially upon the service.

I inclose with this some correspondence between Generals Hurlbut and Hamilton, and which forms part of the grounds upon which I have felt it a duty to order the latter to the front, and shows partially the justness of what I here say of him.

I would respectfully ask to have this laid before the President.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MEMPHIS, *March* 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I transmit to you the inclosed copies of telegrams received and their answers.

Major-General Hamilton seems disposed to provoke my good nature, to which there are limits. I have treated him with exceeding kindness, but mean fully to vindicate myself and the authority vested in me by the President and the major-general commanding department. I shall probably have to arrest General Hamilton, not on this account, but be-

cause of his neglect to comply with the order in relation to the Seventh Kansas. I have directed him to report on this subject, which he has not yet done. I am unofficially informed that he received the order, and stated that it was one that should not be issued, and which he would not execute. I have sent for the proofs, and, if it be so, I shall arrest him and forward him to Vicksburg for trial.

I have trouble enough without bothering my soul on questions of rank on telegraphic information of outside people. Until I learn by authority that I am superseded, I shall act under orders already received and known to be valid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Sub-Inclosure No. 1.]

LA GRANGE [*March* 11, 1863?]

Major-General HURLBUT:

I am authoritatively advised from Washington of my confirmation as major-general, to rank from September 19, 1862. Will you please advise me of date from which you are confirmed?

C. S. HAMILTON.

[Sub-Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, *La Grange:*

As I cannot perceive any advantage to the public service, I decline furnishing the information desired.

I command the Sixteenth Army Corps by orders from the President.

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Sub-Inclosure No. 3.]

LA GRANGE, [*March* 11, 1863?]

General HURLBUT:

I have no intention to deprive you of the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, but if I am the senior officer, it becomes my duty to assume command of the District of West Tennessee, of which I will give you due notice.

C. S. HAMILTON.

[Sub-Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

I refer you to Special Orders, No. 30, Department of the Tennessee, February 7, 1863, and to paragraph of Army Regulations. No question of seniority can arise until commissions come. I warn you very frankly, if you attempt to exercise independent authority, you will at once be arrested and sent to Vicksburg.

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

LA GRANGE, *March* 15, 1863.

General U. S. GRANT:

DEAR GENERAL: I do not know whether Hurlbut has furnished you with the information received from time to time through Dodge's and

my own spies from the south. I have furnished it fully to him, and I send you herewith the last intelligence from Dodge; also my own.

All the transportation in the shape of rolling stock along the Jackson road from Meridian and elsewhere had gone west to Vicksburg a week since. The inclosed letter from Dodge * shows where it is. One of my spies brought me word from [Sol. G.] Street's guerrilla headquarters that the heavy guns were being dismounted in Vicksburg and being transferred east as rapidly as possible. All sources of information point to the belief that the rebels contemplate an evacuation the moment their rear is threatened.

The road from Jackson, Tenn., to Columbus having been abandoned, I have drawn four regiments from Sullivan and added them to Denver's division, which now stretches from Davis' Mills to Memphis. The force is sufficient to protect the road from the guerrillas now in the country, but, should any considerable portion of Van Dorn's forces return, it will be necessary to increase the road guard or else concentrate it at the most important points. Bethel is now garrisoned from Dodge's forces, and the two regiments that were stationed there are now guarding the road near Memphis.

Everything is perfectly quiet in the whole district. During the past week I organized and planned an expedition to clean out [R. V.] Richardson, embracing a column from here, under Grierson, one from Lee, at Germantown, and a watching force from Fort Pillow. You have been made aware of the results of the expedition, which, though considerable, did not meet my expectations. I have also destroyed, during the week, the Tallahatchee Bridge.

I have been planning an expedition with Dodge from Corinth, by which Cornyn, supported by a brigade of infantry, should try and reach Meridian, breaking up the gangs of conscripts known to be scattered at various points along the Mobile and Ohio road. To do it I should have to increase Cornyn's cavalry force by another regiment, and when he moves from Corinth I should send another strong cavalry force from here to Pontotoc, breaking up Falkner, who is reorganizing his regiment at the latter place.

Hurlbut says you have ordered the cavalry put in condition for heavy service, and thinks it will be hardly possible for the expedition to go. I think it would be productive of good results.

Hurlbut is at last confirmed, from September 17, myself from September 19; action on McPherson's case not known.

If I am to remain in the District of West Tennessee, on duty, let me ask that the district be divided, and that I report direct to you. If you deem it necessary for me to remain in my present position, I request the Districts of Jackson and Corinth, and as far west as Moscow, be assigned me as a separate command, reporting direct to department headquarters. It is altogether probable that my rank is senior to McPherson, and that I am entitled to the command of the Seventeenth Corps, but it will be some time before this can be officially known.

Buford is left out of the confirmed list of major-generals.

I am anxious to come down to see you. Everything is so quiet that I can well be spared from my position.

I send this by one of my aides, Lieutenant [Edward F.] Pierce, and trust that he will bring back an affirmative reply.

I am, general, yours, most respectfully,

C. S. HAMILTON.

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* See Dodge to Hamilton, p. 107.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the report of Colonel Lee, as received through Major-General Hamilton, and also a copy of letter signed C. S. Hamilton, brigadier-general.

The report is not completely satisfactory, and no further investigation has been made by General Hamilton. The complaints have never come to me. I am satisfied that the good of the service demands that Major-General Hamilton should be assigned to duty elsewhere. I would respectfully suggest that an exchange be effected by which General Prentiss may be detailed to this command and General Hamilton relieve him. My forbearance is nearly exhausted, and, if he remains here, I shall be compelled to put him in arrest, which I do not wish to do. I can get along with almost anybody who has not confidential correspondents in high places. In fact I do not know that I have any necessity for another major-general in these limits, and would prefer that they should earn their rank or dignify it in active service, and be relieved from the corruptions and dangers of such a place as Memphis.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Sub-Inclosure No. 1.]

LA GRANGE, *March* 20, 1863.

General STEPHEN A. HURLBUT:

SIR: I have the honor to receive your instructions of 7th instant, in reference to Colonel Lee and the Seventh Kansas. I submit herewith the report of Colonel Lee, in reference to the Somerville matters. As regards the complaint of Mr. Rivers, you will see that Colonel Lee acted under orders in taking animals. I have in my possession a quartermaster's receipt for Mr. Rivers whenever I can communicate with him. It must be borne in mind that Colonel Lee was in command of a brigade of cavalry, and the Seventh Kansas was only a part of his command. I am well assured that Colonel Lee exerted himself to the utmost in repressing all disorders. That disorders occurred, and more or less plundering took place, cannot be denied, but I believe Colonel Lee did all that any man could have done under the peculiar circumstances to control his men. I am disposed to think the severe censure contained in General Grant's letter is unmerited, and arose from a misunderstanding of the nature of the trip and the peculiarities of the whole expedition.

I have had neither time nor opportunity to investigate the matter further than to require this report from Colonel Lee, and inquire of Mr. Rivers as to his complaint. He complains to me only of having lost two mules and a horse.

Colonel Lee is desirous of a full investigation into all matters charged against him in the letter of General Grant.

Your letter to me of the 7th instant seems unnecessarily harsh and peremptory as coming from a junior to a senior officer. You must be well aware that your appointment, as well as mine, as major-general, not having been confirmed, expired with the adjournment of Congress, leaving us both brigadiers, and as such I am your senior. I have not designed to avail myself of that change in our relative positions, being

content to do my duty until the matter of rank as major-general should be authoritatively decided.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. HAMILTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-Inclosure No. 2.]

GERMANTOWN, TENN., *March* 5, 1863.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: On the 3d day of January last, I arrived at Moscow, Tenn., from Holly Springs, Miss., with my command, consisting of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry and ten companies of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. I had few rations, and subsisted on the country.

On the 5th of January, I was directed to move north of Wolf River, and endeavor to clear that country of Richardson's (Confederate) cavalry.

At 10 a. m. of that day I moved, meeting with much delay in crossing Wolf River.

Distant 7 miles from Moscow, I received the following telegram:

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *La Grange, January* 2, 1863.

Colonel LEE, *Moscow*:

The following just received:

HOLLY SPRINGS.

Let Lee collect horses, mules, saddles, and bridles, and mount as many infantry as possible, to clean out guerrillas between Hatchie and Tallahatchee.

U. S. GRANT.

Take all serviceable animals you can find as well as saddles, and we will soon fit up a force.

C. S. HAMILTON.

I immediately detached companies from my column, directing them to bring in all horses, mules, saddles, and bridles fit for use.

At 7 p. m. I bivouacked at a plantation 6 miles from the town of Somerville. It was rumored that the enemy was in small force at that place, and I gave orders to move at 3 a. m. on the following morning, hoping to surprise and capture any force there. We had marched some miles after dark, and I was satisfied that no one in advance of us knew of our presence in the vicinity. No fires were allowed, and the men were forced to lie down supperless. Soon a severe rain-storm commenced, and continued all night.

At 3 a. m. I moved my command on Somerville. We reached and surrounded that town before day, finding no force of the enemy.

I immediately appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Herrick, of the Seventh Kansas, provost-marshal of the town, placed six companies at his disposal, and directed him to examine and search the town for Confederate officers and soldiers; also to gather all horses, mules, and equipments they could find.

I here was informed that Richardson's force was camped about 12 miles north of this point. I immediately sent a force in that direction to learn the accuracy of the report.

I also dispatched companies on all roads leading from the town, directing them to bring in all animals fit for service which they could find.

In town many citizens were arrested suspected of connection with the Southern Army. These I personally examined and released.

The people of the town treated the soldiers well, and offered them in singular profusion wines and liquors of all kinds. The town was liter-

ally full of intoxicating liquors. At one store-house I discovered fourteen barrels of whisky which belonged to the Confederate Army.

As a result of this unfortunate profusion of strong drinks, many soldiers, who had neither supper nor breakfast, and laid on the ground without shelter, through a night of pelting storm, were induced to drink, and as a consequence I suddenly discovered that many were intoxicated.

Here occurred a melancholy incident. At the southern border of the town, Company B, of the Seventh Kansas, Capt. Fred. Swoyer, had been stationed as a picket.

The captain had discovered a quantity of commissary stores in a building near, and stationed a guard at the entrance. The captain himself had visited a house near by to obtain a breakfast, and there drank to such an extent as to become somewhat exhilarated. During his absence, a couple of men of his company persisted in an endeavor to pass into the store-house mentioned, but were prevented by the guard. On his return to his company the case was reported.

He directed the company to fall in, and the men alluded to to deliver their arms and go in arrest. His tone was harsh and peremptory in the extreme. One of the men demurred, and attempted to explain. He commanded him to desist and remove his arms, drawing his pistol, and telling him he would shoot him if he said another word. The man again spoke, when the captain fired, the ball passing into the body of the man. Instantly one of the company fired at the captain, but did not wound him. The captain rode toward him and the man ran. The captain soon overtook him, both riding rapidly, and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. At the same moment the man fired, and his ball passed through the body of the captain. The company was in confusion, and many shots were fired at the captain, who rode rapidly into town. He was taken into a house and died the following day.

During this occurrence I was at the court-house, a half mile from its scene. I immediately dispatched the commanding officer of the regiment with a company to quell the mutiny. It was readily quieted, though the men remained much excited.

The state of my command and the inclemency of the weather convinced me that it would be unwise to continue a further search for the enemy, especially as we were burdened with many led animals. I immediately withdrew the main portion of my command from the town, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, in charge of a detachment of the Seventh Kansas, to await the return of parties sent out. The main body proceeded some distance, there fed their horses, halting till all came up.

That night we bivouacked south of Wolf River, near Moscow, and next morning reached our camp, bringing with us nearly 300 head of captured mules and horses.

At Somerville two or three stores were opened and some plundering effected by drunken men. From complaints made and proven to me, I have no doubt, too, that robbery and outrages were committed by drunken men. No plunder of goods, however, was made to any considerable extent, as nothing that could be seen was carried by soldiers from town.

The officers of the command were sober, and did all in their power to enforce order among the men. My personal staff especially risked their lives in quelling insubordination of drunken men.

Arriving at camp, I directed regimental courts-martial, to try all men who had become intoxicated. This was done, and the next day the

command was paraded, and sentences of the courts, depriving more than 200 of one month's pay, and inflicting further punishments, were published.

At my request, a general court-martial was immediately called to try the graver offenses, which has continued in session till a recent date. Regarding this unfortunate expedition, I can only say, in mitigation of its excesses, for more than a month immediately preceding these troops had been engaged in the most arduous, dangerous, and fatiguing service, and during most of that time had subsisted alone on what could be gleaned from the country. They were almost worn out. The absence of two successive meals, and the suffering incident to the severe exposure of the night previous, induced them readily to drink, and the liquor was necessarily speedy in its effects. Before any one could suspect the possibility of such an event, numbers were drunk.

In our campaigns we have, with this single exception, never found in country or town intoxicating drinks. Its present scarcity in the South is proverbial; hence no special precautions suggested themselves to prevent inebriety.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, *March* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

DEAR GENERAL: I have this moment received your kind note, and, like yourself, deeply regret the failure of the rams to reach me in order. I blame myself very much for not insisting on General Ellet's waiting for a dark night. I was so much afraid of their impetuosity that it deprived me of sleep all night, but I never for a moment supposed that he would come down in the day-time. The Switzerland is not much injured. My engineers inform me her boilers can be repaired in four days, but unless she goes below Warrenton to make her repairs, she will be blockaded, so as to have to run it in the night. As the enemy is working very industriously to mount heavy guns, I have shelled them three or four times very heavily, but with very slight effect, as they lie down until we are finished, and then get up and work industriously again. My isolated position renders it necessary that I should be very careful of my ship, and hence I will drop down below the town until I know the result of your determination on the subject of attacking it. My idea was to have landed your men in the Switzerland and covered the landing with my ship. I understand they have re-enforced their garrison some 200 men to-day. I do not know the difficulties of our carrying the rifle-pits as well as those who have carried them. I regret exceedingly, general, that the only time I have felt the time at my disposal, I was too unwell to take the trip up to see you, but I would have been delighted to have seen you on board at any time, and hope yet to have the pleasure of meeting you in this part of the world. I feel, however, that even now that I am absent from Red River is a serious loss to our country and our cause.

Permit me to repeat my sincere thanks for your kindness in affording me every facility in your power since my arrival here.

Wishing you every success in all your undertakings, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

LEBANON No. 2, *Tallahatchee River, Miss., March* 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General ROSS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Quinby, communicated to me through your headquarters, the steamers Citizen and Lebanon have been placed in readiness to get under way for Helena to-morrow morning at daylight, and the detail of guards for each steamer ordered and on board.

Will you allow me, general, to suggest that it is hardly prudent to separate this amount of transportation from my brigade at present. I have just returned to my quarters from an interview with Acting Commodore Foster and Captain Walke, senior officers of the naval department of this expedition. I am assured by both of them that unless they receive orders from Admiral Porter, directing them to remain here and wait re-enforcements of additional iron-clads and ammunition, they will weigh anchor for the Mississippi River, via Moon Lake, on the 1st proximo, and quite probably before that date, and they have no expectation of receiving orders to remain. In the event of their departure, I suppose the army will follow. The transports leaving here to-morrow morning cannot make the round trip before the 6th of April under the most favorable circumstances, and some of them will without any doubt put themselves in condition not to return. My command now crowd the transports assigned me, and the sickness in my brigade is fearfully increasing. It would be simply murdering my men to crowd them, as it would be necessary to do should we be ordered away before the return of the boats, and then is it probable that other transports will be sent into this expedition empty, to take the place of these which are expected to return with other troops? It seems to me that every foot of transportation now here should be retained until our situation is better known, or at least until our naval officers receive orders, or decide to remain here without orders.

Nearly two hundred new-made [graves] at Helena contain the bodies of men of my command who were murdered outright by crowding them into dirty, rotten transports, as closely as slaves in the "middle passage." It was a crime against humanity and Heaven, the packing of our brave soldiers on the White River expedition. You will, therefore, excuse me, general, if I earnestly protest against any probable repetition of such an outrage upon the gallant men who confidently believe that I will do all I can to insure their comfort and safety, without prejudice to the good cause for which they will cheerfully fight.

The company from the Twenty-ninth Iowa, on the Luella, lost all their arms and clothing by the sinking of that staunch vessel, and one of my best officers, Lieutenant Nash, will doubtless die from injuries received thereby.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH DIVISION,
Greenwood, Miss., March 25, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that it may receive the careful consideration of the general commanding. There is much force and pertinence in the suggestions. It could scarcely fail to result disastrously should we be left without gunboats and transports, as seems not improbable.

L. F. ROSS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS YAZOO EXPEDITION,
Tallahatchee River, Miss., March 25, 1863.

The within protest is respectfully referred to the major-general commanding the Department of the Tennessee. I am informed that Brigadier-General Fisk was opposed to this expedition from the beginning, and it is not probable, to say the least, that he discouraged the determination of Lieutenant-Commander Foster, in the interview to which he refers, to withdraw his gunboat fleet on or before the 1st proximo.

I. F. QUINBY.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lake Providence, La., March 25, 1863.

Captain FOSTER, *Commanding Escort:*

CAPTAIN: You will proceed on board steamboat Platte Valley, with your company, General McArthur's escort company, and General Logan's escort company, armed, equipped, and provided with three days' rations. At General Logan's camp you will receive on board a regiment of infantry, in addition, and there cross over to Skipwith's Landing. Disembarking at this point, you will strike for Deer Creek, at the junction of Rolling Fork, via Lake Washington and La Fayette, and communicate with Major-General Sherman. Having accomplished this, you will return, examining particularly the character of the roads, crossings of streams, and practicability of moving troops from Skipwith's Landing to join General Sherman. Exercise strict and judicious control over your men, and see that there is no straggling nor marauding. Keep a close watch for the enemy, and don't get drawn into an ambuscade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Benton's command (a part of General Carr's), consisting of four regiments and a battery, has just arrived, under orders from General Prentiss, at Helena, to report to Lake Providence. Thinking there is some mistake, as I understood General Grant to say that General Carr would be assigned to General McClernand, I have directed General Benton to disembark his men and horses, as they have been on boats over a week, leaving his artillery, stores, &c., on board until I can hear from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

MARCH 25, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I hand you late rebel papers, which I obtained via underground railroad. Important news in them. I also have direct information from Vicksburg that the rebels have burst the heavy gun with which they were firing upon the dredge-boats in the canal, and were yesterday drawing her into Vicksburg to cut her off and make a mortar

gun of her. General Bartlett [Barton?] is in command at Warrenton, headquarters, 1½ miles from town, where they have three regiments between Warrenton and Vicksburg. General T. H. Taylor is second in command.

The Confederates themselves burned the steamer Natchez, up the Yazoo River, to prevent her falling into the hands of our forces. They also blew up the Confederate gunboat Star of the West for the same reason.

I should like that Major-General Steele should have access to these papers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. ABBOTT,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., March* 25, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett will move with his brigade from Eagle Bend to Lake Providence, La., and there rejoin his division.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: If Lauman's division is not already *en route* for this place, hold them in readiness to move at short notice, but await orders from here. They need not be turned back, if started.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 25, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Scouts in from south bring dispatches from one at Mobile and Meridian up to the 17th. No movement of troops, except heavy guards have been posted along the railroad. Forces this side of Meridian same as before reported, except two regiments of infantry have come up to collect corn and everything in shape of forage, and provisions are being collected and carried south over Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Are pushing the bridges to completion to Tupelo, to enable them to take out the corn in Blackland County [?]. Gunboats Robb and Silver Lake [Wave?] went up Tennessee River yesterday; passed Pittsburg about 4 p. m.

The scout reports that it is currently reported south that two of our boats in Yazoo were captured, but does not consider it reliable; also that Banks had got to rear of Port Hudson, and that they all think it will fall, and that two of Farragut's gunboats had passed Port Hudson.

G. M. DODGE.

LA GRANGE, *March* 25, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Information just received from General Brayman, at Bolivar, says:

Thirteen guerrillas just arrived. Sent in by Colonel Hurst at Pocahontas. They left last night. No re-enforcements had then arrived. Fifteen more prisoners sent to Bethel. Our loss, 1 private killed. Colonel Miller, of the rebel forces, killed. Sol. [G.] Street said to be desperately wounded. No danger.

M. BRAYMAN.

WM. SOOY SMITH.

WASHINGTON, *March* 25, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

What news have you? What from Vicksburg? What from Yazoo Pass? What from Lake Providence? What generally?

A. LINCOLN.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, March* 25, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

Two divisions of General Sherman's command are in Steele's Bayou, above Haynes' Bluff, and two divisions in Yazoo Pass, near Greenwood. Water runs freely into Lake Providence, but Bayou Macon is encumbered with trees. About 900 square miles of Upper Louisiana under water. Canal at Vicksburg deep enough but not wide enough. Enemy are repairing Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and will run to Tupelo by next week. This road is strongly guarded. All indications point to a steady abandonment of Vicksburg and concentration on Rosecrans, with a division on my left. Enemy's cavalry in front of Corinth are being strongly re-enforced. This, I think, is a cover, unless Van Dorn is driven across the Tennessee, when we may have something to do.

The troops in this command are in fine order and ready for what may turn up.

S. A. HURLBUT.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 25, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

May I ask what was the purport of the order you sent to General Grant about the detention of boats? Does it give me any authority? The tow-boats employed in towing coal barges are detained, and, if continued, will stop the supply of coal.

ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, *March* 26, 1863.

Col. ROBERT ALLEN:

The orders to General Grant were peremptory, not to detain boats, but to send them back immediately.

H. W. HALLECK.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 26, 1863.

Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, *Comdg. Gulf Squadron:*

Your note of yesterday is just received. In regard to attacking Warrenton, I do not know now what to say. When I first learned that

twelve to fifteen yawls would be required, I called on General Ellet for them. The general being over to see you, no reply was received (except from his adjutant-general, that he thought they had that number) until the general's return in the evening, when he informed me that it was arranged for the rams and Hartford to transport the troops; no small boats would be required. After learning again that small boats would be required, I again called on General Ellet for them, and only learned after dark that, after the losses of the vessels with the rams, he could not furnish them. I then sent for the boats belonging to the transport fleet, and found that not more than two could be gotten. By this time so much of the night was consumed that I could not call upon the navy with any prospect of getting them through in time to be used this morning. About 9 o'clock last night, I learned that a force of apparently about 1,500 men left Vicksburg in the direction of Warrenton. I communicated this fact to Colonel Woods, and left it for you and himself, who would probably have better means of knowing the destination of these troops, to judge what course was best to pursue. With a little lower stage of water, I would endeavor to occupy New Carthage. This occupied, and one gunboat from this fleet below the city, the enemy could be kept out of Warrenton, and also from taking supplies from a rich country that can be reached through bayous with flat-boats on this side of the river. I see by Southern papers, received yesterday, that Vicksburg must depend upon Louisiana or west of the Mississippi for supplies. Holding Red River from them is a great step in the direction of preventing this, but it will not entirely accomplish the object. New Carthage should be held, and it seems to me that, in addition, we should have vessels sufficient below to patrol the whole river from Warrenton to the Red River. I will have a consultation with Admiral Porter on the subject. I am happy to say the admiral and myself have never yet disagreed upon any policy.

I am looking for a mail in to-day, and should one arrive with later dates of papers than you have already been furnished with, I will send them over.

U. S. GRANT.

CORINTH, MISS., *March* 26, 1863.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:*

CAPTAIN: The enemy have taken up the line of Bear Creek again, and have thrown a force into Tuscumbia and Florence, in all about 4,000 and two batteries, under command of Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood. They no doubt are a force of observation, and I can move on them and drive them out. Unless this is done, they will take out immense quantities of forage, with which that valley abounds. If it meets the general's approval, as soon as the streams and roads admit, I will march upon them with all my cavalry and sufficient infantry and artillery to insure the success of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE.

TALLAHATCHEE RIVER, *March* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Comdg. Dist. Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Send me with the least possible delay the material for constructing a pontoon bridge 300 feet long. When the rest of my division arrives, I shall be ready to use such a bridge.

The rebels are straining every nerve to hold their position at Fort Pemberton, and every reconnaissance I make is answered by the construction of additional field works. I do not doubt of our success here, unless the gunboat fleet withdraws on the 1st proximo, as is now threatened.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

I. F. QUINBY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., SEVENTEENTH A. C.,
No. 51. } *Vista Plantation, La., March 27, 1863.*

I. An official report having been made by Col. M. D. Leggett, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 50, from these headquarters, of the amount of damage done by the burning and destroying of a certain mill, cotton-gin, and other property, a portion of which was subject to confiscation, and of right should belong to the Government (being the property of one William Sutton, a disloyal man), by persons belonging to his command, and it appearing from said official report that the damage amounted to the sum of $2,000, it is hereby ordered that that sum shall be assessed by him at once, to be placed on the next muster-rolls against the officers and men of his command, and be received by some officer whom he shall designate, and be turned over to the assistant quartermaster of this division, for the use of the Government, excepting $100, which shall be paid to P. L. Ward, a loyal citizen of Illinois, in compensation of cotton-seed consumed by the fire, as shown by his report. Colonel Leggett is authorized and required to exempt such regiments as were found to have had no part in the action, and also such officers and men of regiments engaged who were absent at the time, sick, or with other proper leave.

II. Brigade commanders will cause this order to be read at the head of each regiment of their commands.

By order of Brig. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 27, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

SIR: I avail myself of the fact that Mr. Leatherman, a prominent citizen of Memphis, is about to visit Washington, to lay before the Commander-in-Chief the serious difficulties which embarrass the citizens of this region, as well as the army, in relation to negroes. There are within the limits of my command about 5,000 negroes, male and female, of all ages, supported by the Government, independent of those regularly organized and employed as teamsters, cooks, pioneers, &c., and enrolled as such. Most of these, say, from two-thirds to three-fourths, are women and children, incapable of army labor—a weight and incumbrance. In addition, there is a very large number, not less in Memphis alone than 2,000, not supported by the Government, crowded into all vacant sheds and houses, living by begging or vice, the victims of fruitful sources of contagion and pestilence. Pilfering and small crimes are of daily occurrence among them, and I see nothing before them but disease and death. At the same time many valuable farms and plantations within our lines, despoiled of fences from the necessi-

ties of a winter campaign, deprived of customary servile labor, stripped of horses and mules, either from the needs of regular service or by marauding guerrillas, lie waste and desolate. The owners are ready to cultivate, but have no labor. It is spring, the time to put in crops, either of cotton or of corn, or, what is not least in a military point of view, those garden vegetables, the free use of which is so singularly beneficial to the health of an army. None of these things are down, except on a limited scale. The land is here, ready, the labor is here, but I know no authority which I possess to bring them together. There are many who point out and desire to hire those who were their slaves. I have no power to permit it, or, rather, none to enforce the contract if entered into. There are no civil or criminal courts, and, hence, the responsibility of the commanding officer, already heavy enough, is enhanced by the want of aid from legal tribunals.

I believe, from careful examination and partial reflection, that the condition of the fugitives would be improved in every respect by causing them to be hired, either for wages or for clothing, subsistence, or an equivalent in the crops, to such persons as would give bond to take care of them, and put them at such work as they can do, and enforcing the contract of hire on the parties. It is, however, not to be denied that a very serious risk must be run in so doing. The spirit of marauding and robbery, which gave rise to guerrilla parties, grows by use, and there is danger that they may be seized and run off to some portion of the South as yet not under our control, or it may be that parties obtaining them may misuse their power over them, although I feel less apprehension of the latter. If the fugitives now lurking about Memphis could return to their homes in the city and vicinity, and their former owners would receive them and treat them kindly until the final determination of their status, much of the misery and vice which infest the city and vicinage would be removed.

In the present anomalous situation of the State of Tennessee—neither exactly loyal or altogether disloyal, but yet wholly deprived of all the machinery by which civil government operates—it is impossible for any one to say whether the state of slavery exists or not. The laws of Tennessee recognize and establish it, but the law is in abeyance; no judges to interpret and administer, no sheriff to execute, no posse to enforce. The State is exempted from the effects of the proclamation, but the military authorities, both from choice and under orders, ignore the condition of slavery. If they come within our lines, we allow them to do so; if they voluntarily go out, we allow; and all this works no difficulty when troops are in the field in their limited camps; but when the lines inclose a vast space of country, or fence in, as here, a great city, this incursion of ungoverned persons, without employment and subject to no discipline, becomes vitally serious. Especially the police and administration of justice are thrust upon officers of the army. The evil is pressing, the necessity for prompt action paramount, both from feelings of humanity to the people around us and to relieve the army from this burden. I have not considered myself at liberty to adopt any course. It is difficult for me to reach my department commander, and it is doubtful whether his pressing duties would leave him time to decide. It was hoped Congress would adopt some plan of the kind. This has not been done. The question is one not purely military, and I respectfully submit to the President the establishment of some general rule by which this difficulty may be overcome.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General of the Army:*

GENERAL: Inclosed with this I send you the resignation of Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton,* out of form, not giving the reason for tendering it.

It is due that I should state that I have approved this resignation for the following reasons: I saw by the correspondence between the two generals that General Hamilton and General Hurlbut could not get along together. For this reason, I relieved the former from duty in the District of West Tennessee and ordered him here. Commanders having been assigned to corps by the President, I had nothing longer in the field to give General Hamilton but a division. This he refused to accept. General Hamilton, being a capable officer, I gave him the choice between taking his old position, under General Hurlbut, a division in the field, the command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, or to be relieved from duty in this department and ordered to report to Washington for orders. He accepted the latter, with the request that his resignation be forwarded. I think, in justice to the service, his resignation should be accepted. The officer who shows that he expects a command fixed up for his express benefit, in my opinion becomes a beneficiary instead of what he should be, a support to the Government. The propositions which General Hamilton said he could accept were, first, a division of General Hurlbut's command, in a certain way, and he to be independent of the latter; the other, that I take two divisions of the army in the field and give him, independent of army corps commanders. This I could not do without manifest injury to the service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Comdg. Dist. Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: The troops that have gone down Yazoo Pass are now ordered back. On their return to Helena, debark them, and send Hovey's division immediately down to join General McClernand at Milliken's Bend. You will please add to Hovey's division two or three of the oldest regiments from Ross, if you think they can be safely spared from Helena.

I do not much like taking troops that have been so long on board steamers, as General Ross' command has, immediately into the field, but it is a necessity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—Send Quinby's and Smith's divisions directly forward, the former to Lake Providence and the latter to this point. Let there be no delay.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *March* 29, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

I am about occupying New Carthage with troops, and opening the bayous from here to that place sufficiently for the passage of flats, a

* Omitted.

number of which I have ordered from Saint Louis. With this passage open, I can run the blockade with steamers sufficient to land troops, with the aid of flats, either at Grand Gulf or Warrenton, whichever seems most promising. Under these circumstances, is it not absolutely essential that Warrenton and Grand Gulf should be so controlled by gunboats as to prevent further fortifications?

It looks to me, admiral, as a matter of vast importance that one or two vessels should be put below Vicksburg, both to cut off the enemy's intercourse with the west bank of the river entirely and to insure a landing on the east bank for our forces, if wanted.

Will you be good enough, admiral, to give this your early consideration, and let me know your determination? Without the aid of gunboats it will hardly be worth while to send troops to New Carthage, or to open the passage from here there.

Preparatory surveys for doing this are now being made.

U. S. GRANT.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Yazoo River, March 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I am ready to co-operate with you in the matter of landing troops on the other side, but you must recollect that, when these gunboats once go below, we give up all hopes of ever getting them up again. If it is your intention to occupy Grand Gulf in force, it will be necessary to have vessels there to protect the troops or quiet the fortifications now there. If I do send vessels below, it will be the best vessels I have, and there will be nothing left to attack Haynes' Bluff, in case it should be deemed necessary to try it. It will require some little preparation to send these vessels below. Coal and provisions are wanted; they cannot well do without.

With the force Farragut now has, he can easily dispense with one vessel to patrol the coast as far as Grand Gulf while we are preparing this thing. I will come over and see you. I have been quite unwell all night, and not able to move about much. Before making a gunboat move, I should like to get the vessels back from the Yazoo Pass expedition.

Very truly, yours,

DAVID D. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, March 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: You may direct General Webster, superintendent of military railroads, to commence immediately the reconstruction of the railroad between La Grange and Corinth. To facilitate this work, I will send you six companies of the engineer regiment. You are authorized to detail a regiment of infantry also for this duty, and employ contrabands to any extent. Detail a suitable officer for collecting any guns that may still be left on the line of the river and not in use. Have them brought to Memphis and mounted in the fort. Such as General Davies has practiced his skill upon will have probably to have a new vent reamed out. General McClernand has made application for the Eighteenth Illinois Regiment. If you can send it as well as not, you

may do so. As they are mounted, however, and no more mounted men are required here, it may not be advisable to send it. Feeling every desire to gratify General McClernand in every possible [way] consistently with the good of the service, I leave this with you, with the understanding that McClernand can send you a very poor new regiment in place of the Eighteenth. I may not want Lauman's division at all; but if I do send for it, it will be in an emergency, and will want it to move with the greatest promptness, leaving baggage in charge of details from each regiment to follow.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, *March* 29, 1863.

General KIMBALL, *Jackson:*

Keep close watch on the Tennessee, near mouth of Duck River. Communicate freely with Dodge, but always in cipher.

S. A. HURLBUT.

COLUMBUS, KY., *March* 29, 1863.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Fort Heiman having been transferred to the Department of the Cumberland and subsequently abandoned, its garrison, with ten companies of cavalry, were withdrawn to Fort Donelson, thus opening my district to easy aggression from the Tennessee River as well as the Kentucky and Tennessee State line. General Sullivan having also withdrawn his force to Jackson, I reoccupied Fort Heiman by General Hurlbut's command; and as my cavalry is greatly insufficient to control all the hostile country between the Tennessee and Mississippi—from Paducah to Paris, Tenn.—and prevent organization of rebel conscripts and guerrilla bands, General Hurlbut has promised a cavalry regiment up from Helena. Learning, however, that the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, Colonel Waring commanding—a regiment organized by myself in 1861—is coming down from Saint Louis, I would request permission to retain it here in place of regiment to be sent me from Helena, this substitution saving time and transportation.

Colonel Waring applied last fall, in behalf of his regiment, to be united with my command, and as the General-in-Chief has kindly given me at Washington assurance of such reunion as soon as practicable, I hope that this request may be granted. The Southern telegraph being down, and the Fourth Missouri momentarily expected, I apply directly to the General-in-Chief, reporting this, my action, by boat to Memphis.

ASBOTH.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., March* 29, 1863.

I. The quartermaster's department will furnish a suitable steamboat, to be called the "United States Sanitary Store-boat," and put the same in charge of the United States Sanitary Commission, to be used exclusively for the conveyance of goods calculated to prevent disease, and supplement the Government supply of stores for the relief of the sick and wounded.

II. No persons will be permitted to travel on said boat except officers

of the army and navy (and they only on permits from their proper commanding officers), discharged soldiers, and employés of the Sanitary Commission. No goods whatever for traveling or commercial purposes will be carried on said steamer, and no goods will be taken for individuals, or with any conditions which will prevent their being delivered to those most needing them in the army or navy.

III. The contents of all packages to be shipped on said United States Sanitary Store-boat will be inspected before shipment by an agent of said Sanitary Commission, at the point of shipment, unless an invoice of their contents shall have been received, the correctness of which is assured by the signature of some person of known loyalty and integrity. A statement showing what goods have been placed on board at each trip will be sent to the medical director of the department at these headquarters.

IV. A weekly statement will also be made by said Sanitary Commission to the department medical director, showing what sanitary supplies have been issued by said Sanitary Commission, and to whom issued.

V. All orders from these headquarters authorizing the free transportation of sanitary stores from Cairo south on boats other than the one herein assigned for that exclusive purpose are hereby rescinded.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 29, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. A cowardly and murderous attack has been made by guerrillas on a passenger train near Moscow, containing women, children, and citizens, resulting in the capture of part of the passengers and the robbery of all.

Notice was distinctly published on the 4th of January, 1863, by General Orders, No. 10, of the District of Memphis, that such an outrage would be retaliated by the means therein described.

It is therefore ordered that Col. D. C. Anthony, provost-marshal of the District of Memphis, forthwith select, from the secessionists or rebel sympathizers within this city, ten families of the greatest wealth and highest social position, and cause them to be sent south of the lines of the United States forces, not to return. These persons so selected will be allowed to take with them such personal property as may be necessary. Three days will be allowed them after notice to make necessary preparations.

Colonel Anthony will report the list to these headquarters, and also his final action on this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I inclose last telegram from Dodge. It is important that he should have another regiment of cavalry, so as to relieve Cornyn. The other cavalry with him is broken down in horses, and I am yet unable, with all my efforts, to get a remount from Saint Louis.

If there is any spare cavalry below, I wish to re-enforce Dodge at Corinth and Kimball at Jackson, so as to meet any movement across the Tennessee. With the amount of cavalry now gathering on my front and left, it is important to meet them with their own arm, and thus cover the railroad by cavalry excursions.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, [*March*] 29, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Midshipman Henry Travis, of the sloop of war Mississippi, has arrived here on parole. He says that his ship run aground, and that they fought her one hour afterward; then all hands made the shore, after firing the ship. She floated down below and blew up. They took with him 46 men and the captain of marines. The ship was not struck until after she got ashore. Says the current turned their ship; that the batteries did not do them any harm, and that they could not depress their guns enough to do them much damage. The rest of officers and men are in Jackson.

A scout just in from Grenada road says only few militia at Grenada, but considerable force in Yazoo; that he heard cannonading up to Sunday night, and three guns Monday. Reports an increase of force on our front, mostly mounted only for infantry, and says that determined efforts are to be made to break up our communications. There is no doubt but that the increase of cavalry is to break up our railroad, and the infantry are to relieve from railroad guard duty. No troops have been moved out of Vicksburg up to Wednesday night, except one brigade; that went toward Yazoo City. A great portion of the army is now east of Big Black.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, MISS., *March* 30, 1863.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: The position of the enemy in my front has somewhat changed in the last week. Their line now stretches from the mouth of Bear Creek, on the Tennessee River, around through Verona to Pontotoc, and then westward to connect with roving bands near the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, of rebel army, commands in Northern Alabama, having his headquarters at Florence. On this side of the river his forces are commanded by Colonel Hannon, of Sixteenth [Fifty-third] Alabama, and the entire command amounts to about 4,000 men, mounted and being mounted, with two batteries. They vigilantly guard the line of Bear Creek, and are putting their men in condition for a raid.

Next is Colonel [C. R.] Barteau's brigade of cavalry, at Verona. He has lately been re-enforced by cavalry. Infantry have relieved his men at Okolona and other points. His pickets extend this side of Baldwyn, and west of him is stretched out [T. W.] Ham and [W. C.] Falkner, he also making arrangements for a raid while on east side of river.

[N. N.] Cox, Roddey, and a small band of Van Dorn's force is in Hardin, Wayne, and other counties. They are collecting together stores, are also securing a number of flats in Horse Creek and Duck River, and are ready when the opportunity offers to cross.

It is my impression that Cox, Wood, and Barteau are all fixing to make a simultaneous raid on our communications and posts. They, however, cannot move without my knowledge, and I believe it is practicable for me to move on them and break them up.

If I had one more regiment of cavalry, I could move east or south, supporting with infantry and artillery, and break up all their plans, and whip them badly, should they deem it prudent to give me battle. If I should move south, I could push infantry and artillery to Pontotoc, and then use my cavalry in breaking up the force south, destroy their railroad, and I believe also break the railroad in rear of Grenada. It is certainly best for us to stop this contemplated raid, and the most effectual method is to make one of them. If the general could at the same time send down and threaten Grenada with a cavalry brigade, it would insure our success and put them back a long time. I respectfully request that you will call the general's attention to this matter. As soon as the streams fall, and the regiments they are now mounting are fully equipped, they will move; in the mean time I will endeavor to keep fully posted.

Scouts have come in from Jackson and Meridian Railroad, but there is no news of importance. They have a considerable force on the Yazoo, a few militia at Grenada, while most of the Vicksburg force is camped on Big Black or railroad leading to it, and all within striking distance of Vicksburg.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *March* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General KIMBALL, *Jackson:*

Colonel [N. N.] Cox commands a cavalry force on east side of river. Is now at Savannah and the mouth of Horse Creek. There is also a small force on Duck Creek River. The scouts say that they are preparing to cross, but I am not inclined to believe it. I keep a watch on the river from Hamburg to Clifton, and they cannot make the attempt there without my knowledge.

At Florence, General [S. A. M.] Wood, rebel army, commands, and has a considerable force on each side of river. Back from river, in Wayne County, there are about 1,000 cavalry stationed, and often heavy forces go there for provisions and forage.

In Horse Creek, Duck River, and other bayous they have flats hid, and have always had them. My scouts are continually on that side of river, and, if any movement is made, will notify you. If any is made near Duck River, should like to be informed.

G. M. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee, near Vicksburg:

GENERAL: It is the policy of the Government to withdraw from the enemy as much productive labor as possible. So long as the rebels retain and employ their slaves in producing grains, &c., they can employ

all the whites in the field. Every slave withdrawn from the enemy is equivalent to a white man put *hors de combat.*

Again, it is the policy of the Government to use the negroes of the South, as far as practicable, as a military force, for the defense of forts, depots, &c. If the experience of General Banks near New Orleans should be satisfactory, a much larger force will be organized during the coming summer; and if they can be used to hold points on the Mississippi during the sickly season, it will afford much relief to our armies. They certainly can be used with advantage as laborers, teamsters, cooks, &c., and it is the opinion of many who have examined the question without passion or prejudice, that they can also be used as a military force. It certainly is good policy to use them to the very best advantage we can. Like almost anything else, they may be made instruments of good or evil. In the hands of the enemy, they are used with much effect against us; in our hands, we must try to use them with the best possible effect against the rebels.

It has been reported to the Secretary of War that many of the officers of your command not only discourage the negroes from coming under our protection, but by ill-treatment force them to return to their masters. This is not only bad policy in itself, but is directly opposed to the policy adopted by the Government. Whatever may be the individual opinion of an officer in regard to the wisdom of measures adopted and announced by the Government, it is the duty of every one to cheerfully and honestly endeavor to carry out the measures so adopted. Their good or bad policy is a matter of opinion before they are tried; their real character can only be determined by a fair trial. When adopted by the Government, it is the duty of every officer to give them such a trial, and to do everything in his power to carry the orders of his Government into execution.

It is expected that you will use your official and personal influence to remove prejudices on this subject, and to fully and thoroughly carry out the policy now adopted and ordered by the Government. That policy is to withdraw from the use of the enemy all the slaves you can, and to employ those so withdrawn to the best possible advantage against the enemy.

The character of the war has very much changed within the last year. There is now no possible hope of reconciliation with the rebels. The Union party in the South is virtually destroyed. There can be no peace but that which is forced by the sword. We must conquer the rebels or be conquered by them. The North must conquer the slave oligarchy or become slaves themselves—the manufacturers mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to Southern aristocrats.

This is the phase which the rebellion has now assumed. We must take things as they are. The Government, looking at the subject in all its aspects, has adopted a policy, and we must cheerfully and faithfully carry out that policy.

I write you this unofficial letter simply as a personal friend and as a matter of friendly advice. From my position here, where I can survey the entire field, perhaps I may be better able to understand the tone of public opinion and the intentions of the Government than you can from merely consulting the officers of your own army.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

* See last paragraph of Grant to Halleck, April 19, Part I, p. 31.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, March 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions verbally communicated to me to-day by General Grant, I have ordered your division,* at least the effective part of it, to embark to-morrow on steamboats for an expedition to Deer Creek.

You will proceed in order to Greenville, on the east bank of the Mississippi, and land your force. Reconnoiter across to Deer Creek by such route as you find best, and, when assured you can reach the plantations bordering on Deer Creek, march your division over, leaving a guard for your boats. Take with you such rations and parts of rations as can be carried or transported on pack mules.

When you have reached Deer Creek, and established your road across from the boats and a kind of depot, ascertain if any of Wirt Adams' cavalry is above you, viz, to the north. If so, try and capture them and their horses.

If no enemy be to your north, move down Deer Creek two or three days' easy marches, of course clearing the country as you go of guerrillas and Confederate soldiers. If planters remain at home and behave themselves, molest them as little as possible, but if the planters abandon their plantations you may infer they are hostile, and can take their cattle, hogs, corn, or anything you need. Cotton which is clearly private property should not be molested, but cotton marked "C. S. A." should be brought away or burned. Also all provisions which are needed by us or might be used by the army in Vicksburg, unless needed by the peaceful inhabitants, should be brought away, used by your men, or destroyed.

Greenville has been a favorite point from which to assail our passing boats, and one object of your expedition is to let the planters and inhabitants on Deer Creek see and feel that they will be held accountable for the acts of guerrillas and Confederate soldiers who sojourn in their country for the purpose of firing on our boats passing Greenville and the section of the Mississippi thereabouts.

If the stage of water thereabouts be such as to prevent you crossing over to Deer Creek, then stop and pay Lake Washington a visit, and see if a practicable road leads from there. Let all the people understand that we claim the unmolested navigation of the Mississippi River, and will have it, if all the country within reach has to be laid waste; but that if our boats pass free and unmolested, we will spare them the ravages of war as much as we can consistent with our own interests.

I inclose you a map.† If you can reach the mouth of Rolling Fork, you will be at the point where Admiral Porter's fleet turned back, where I know the country is abundantly supplied, and whence the enemy in Vicksburg is known to draw much of his corn and meat.

Please report as often as possible, and in case you receive no orders from General Grant or myself, return to camp at the end of two weeks.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

* By Special Orders, No. 77, of same date, Colonel Abbott's regiment being left on picket.

† Not found.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lake Providence, La., March 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of dispatches per steamboat Emperor.

General Smith's division reached here last night and to-day. It will be ordered down immediately.

I inclose the last dispatch which I have received from General Quinby.* Will send a messenger up to General Quinby by the first opportunity, directing him to come down as rapidly as possible. I have, within the last few days, had the passage from here to Bayou Macon thoroughly reconnoitered. Following the route indicated on a sketch recently sent you, the shallowest water is 3½ feet; this at a point where you leave Bayou Baxter, and just before reaching Bayou Macon, a distance of from 250 to 300 yards, which could be dredged out in a short time. There are also twelve or fifteen trees to be cut off under water, for which I have been waiting for the sawing-machine to come from Memphis, which Colonel Pride told me ought to have been [here] five days ago. After this work is done, the class of boats which navigated Yazoo River Pass can go through this route.

My report, with a copy of the map in my possession, with regard to Wallace's movements on the 6th of April, 1862, was sent to you by the steamboat Emperor, three days ago. If it does not come to hand, I can send you a copy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, *Comdg. Yazoo Expedition:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch* was received yesterday and a copy forwarded to Major-General Grant.

Since your dispatch was written, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson has been down to see the general, and returned to the Yazoo, I presume, with orders for you. As I did not see Colonel Wilson, I do not know what the orders were.

Below is an extract from a letter received from General Grant this morning, from which I infer the Yazoo expedition is given up:

> Have Quinby's two divisions come down yet? They should be got down as soon as possible.
>
> General John E. Smith's division came down yesterday, and has been assigned to General Sherman's army corps. You will, therefore, general, bring your two divisions to this place as soon as possible.
>
> With regard to everything you have done in connection with the expedition, it meets with my full approbation. I only regret that circumstances beyond your control have prevented the expedition from being as successful as we hoped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *March* 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH, *Comdg. Eighth Division:*

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from Major-General Grant, you will embark your division and proceed forthwith to Young's

*See Quinby to McPherson, March 28, Part I, p. 408.

Point, and report to Major-General Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

FLAG-SHIP AUTOCRAT, *Above Vicksburg, March* 31, 1863.

Adjt. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS:

SIR: I have the honor herein to inclose the proceedings of a court of inquiry held by order of Acting Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, in the case of Josiah Reeder, pilot on steam ram Queen of the West, who refused to obey his officer, Col. Charles R. Ellet, to run said boat past the Vicksburg batteries, in face of the enemy, on the 1st day of February last. Also the findings of a general court-martial, convened by my order, for the trial of one Thomas W. Gavory, pilot, for a like offense and others.

In the first case the court find, "That the charges are all sustained, yet, in consideration of the imperfect understanding with the immediate commanders of the ram fleet, and the apparently irregular manner of doing things on those vessels, the accused is hereby released from any further proceedings, and is at liberty to go when he pleases."

In the other case the court find, "That it has no right to take cognizance in the matter, the prisoner being in its opinion neither officer, non-commissioned officer, nor private," and therefore is not subject to the consequences of a violation of the Articles of War, and that it has no authority over offenses against Navy Regulations.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, I would most respectfully ask to be instructed by special order how to proceed against offending parties belonging to this class, as it is absolutely necessary for the good of the service that justice be dealt in some way to such offenders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[ALFRED W. ELLET.]

[Indorsement.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June* 11, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The question raised by the within paper is how shall pilots, engineers, &c., of the ram fleet be prosecuted and punished for offenses committed while on duty. In the first place, it is to be remarked that the force under Colonel Ellet, on duty in the ram fleet, is understood to be a special contingent and portion of the army and not of the navy of the United States. Persons, therefore, employed upon these rams are to be punished, if at all, under the laws which govern the discipline of the army. These pilots, &c., are neither officers nor enlisted men, and cannot, therefore, be tried under those Articles, which concern only officers and soldiers.

By a special article, however (Article 60), these persons, specified as "all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers," are made "subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war."

De Hart (page 25), in commenting upon the phrase "Persons serving with the armies," holds that it includes "those who serve in the army by engagement for public hire or pay." And this is precisely the case of the pilots, engineers, &c., on the rams, who are hired by the commanding officer of the fleet to perform the duties of their profession for a certain period, and at the close of that period receive as a final discharge an order from that officer upon the paymaster for their pay.

Article 60 was the result of a "necessity" felt among armies in the field (see De Hart, page 23; Benét, page 29), and is, therefore, especially applicable to the present case. The persons in question, therefore, should be tried by court-martial under this article.*

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

[Inclosure.]

YAZOO RIVER, *March* 29, 1863.

In the case of Josiah Reeder, pilot on board the ram Queen of the West, on whom a court of inquiry was held for refusing to perform the duty for which it was supposed he enlisted, the charges were all sustained, but the court do find:

1. That the accused was discharged by Col. Charles R. Ellet after the offense was committed, Colonel Ellet taking no steps in the matter, except to complain to the admiral.

2. It appears that the accused received assurance from General Ellet, at Mound City, Ill., that the accused would not be required to run heavy batteries if he shipped in the ram fleet.

3. That, as shown by the evidence of G. W. Linsay, second master in the ram fleet, pilots, engineers, firemen, and men on board the ram fleet do not consider themselves as belonging to either army or navy.

4. That there is an ignorance existing as to what laws and regulations they are subject.

5. That some have been allowed to disobey orders and others have been punished for it.

6. That the discipline of the ram fleet was not very good.

7. That pilots, engineers, and boatmen in the ram fleet are subject to the orders of the colonel commanding the ram fleet.

8. That all officers and men have to obey orders emanating from their superior officers.

9. That Col. Charles R. Ellet did, on 1st of February, 1863, give to three of his engineers the privilege of going on the Queen of the West past the Vicksburg batteries or not, and that later in the day Colonel Ellet told the same three engineers that they would have to go by the Vicksburg batteries, and they went.

10. That a discharge from a ram is the order from the commanding officer to the paymaster to pay the person the money due him.

In consideration of the imperfect understanding had with the immediate commanders of the ram fleet, and apparently irregular manner of doing things on those vessels, the accused is hereby released from any further proceedings, and is at liberty to go when he pleases.

DAVID D. PORTER.

CORINTH, *March* 31, 1863.

Captain BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:*

Scouts in from Mount Pleasant and Lawrenceburg, Tenn., report about 1,500 cavalry at Lawrenceburg and large force at Mount Pleasant, and have fallen back to Lowryville; one brigade at Waynesborough. Most of these forces belong to Van Dorn's command, and are scattered out to obtain forage and subsistence. Everything not needed for the supply of his troops Johnston has sent to the rear. It is the common rumor that Johnston will fall back. They report heavy skirmishing in front

* This indorsement transmitted by the Adjutant-General to General Ellet, July 25, 1863.

of Shelbyville, in which rebels lost 500 killed, wounded, and missing. The scouts also say it is talked among Van Dorn's men that they are to return to Mississippi. He was with them two weeks.

G. M. DODGE.

MEMPHIS, *March* 31, 1863.

General KIMBALL, *Jackson:*

[R. V.] Richardson's force was severely beaten and dispersed night before last. Send Lawler, with mounted infantry or some cavalry, to the Hatchie, about Brownsville, to pick them up.

HURLBUT.

LA GRANGE, *March* 31, 1863—7.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:*

All the rebel cavalry that I can hear of north of the Tallahatchee River is on its way to Panola.

W. S. SMITH.

COLLIERVILLE, TENN., *March* 31, 1863.

Capt. H. ATKINSON, *A. A. G., 1st Div., 16th A. C., La Grange, Tenn.:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to transmit a plan of stockade at headquarters Twelfth Indiana Infantry,* Lieutenant-Colonel Kempton commanding.

A scout sent by me to Panola, Miss., via Memphis, returned this morning, having left that place (Panola) on Monday last. He states that General [J. R.] Chalmers had at Panola about 800 infantry, in two camps; also two companies of cavalry, which he used as scouts. That [G. L.] Blythe had 400 men. His headquarters were at Coldwater Station, but that Chalmers had ordered him west of Byhalia. That Chalmers had, including the before-mentioned troops, over fifty companies reported to him, including [W. R.] Mitchell's, Sol. [G.] Street's, and all the roving bands; that Chalmers expected to be re-enforced by three regiments from the south; that the object was to protect the people in raising a crop, and in making attacks upon this road.

One cavalry company of this force, about 40 strong, were in camp about 2 miles northwest of Cockrum. I have another scout out in the same direction, whose time is up, but he does not come in yet.

Yesterday p. m. a cavalry force, estimated at 100, was within about 2 miles of La Fayette. Cavalry reconnaissance sent from this point this a. m. heard of about 40 at Widow Benton's, about 6 miles a little southeasterly from this, but saw none.

I do not know how much reliance to place in this scout, but the information [differs?] from that received from time to time. The scout was arrested and taken before General Chalmers (according to his story), and by Chalmers released, under the scout's story that he had smuggled some contraband goods out of our lines, and had bought some cotton to return, which cotton was taken from him by guerrillas near Cockrum before he was sent to General Chalmers' headquarters, at Panola.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

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* Not found.

*Abstract from return of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for March 31, 1863.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters:							Young's Point.
Staff	19	.....	20	20	.....	.....	
Engineer troops (Bissell)	12	278	641	800	.....	.....	
Pioneer corps (J. W. Fouts)	8	223	237	263	.....	.....	
Total	39	501	898	1,083	.....	.....	
Thirteenth Army Corps (McClernand):							
General headquarters	29	310	492	588	.....	.....	Milliken's Bend.
Ninth Division (Osterhaus)	195	4,024	6,182	8,583	.....	12	Do.
Tenth Division (A. J. Smith)	270	4,384	6,301	8,796	.....	16	Do.
District of East Arkansas (Prentiss):							Helena.
Staff (post of Helena and district)	9	.....	10	10	.....	.....	
Twelfth Division (Hovey)	171	3,665	4,425	5,314	.....	22	Helena.
Thirteenth Division (Ross)	178	3,502	4,731	5,574	.....	6	Yazoo Expedition.
Cavalry Division (Washburn)	160	2,953	4,106	4,867	.....	5	Helena.
Fourteenth Division † (Carr)	209	3,795	4,662	6,230	6	6	Milliken's Bend.
Total	1,221	22,633	30,819	39,962	6	67	
Fifteenth Army Corps (Sherman):							Young's Point.
Staff	6	.....	6	8	.....	.....	
First Division (Steele)	341	5,787	8,319	11,265	.....	16	Young's Point
Second Division (Stuart)	315	5,531	6,916	10,001	.....	18	Do.
Total	662	11,318	15,241	21,274	.....	34	
Seventeenth Army Corps (McPherson):							
General headquarters	13	67	91	111	.....	.....	Lake Providence.
Third Division (Logan)	362	6,511	7,702	9,328	.....	24	Berry's Landing.
Sixth Division (McArthur)	328	5,137	6,178	7,607	.....	16	Lake Providence.
Seventh Division (Quinby)	311	5,539	6,871	9,043	.....	20	Near Fort Pemberton.
Total	1,014	17,254	20,842	26,089	.....	60	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Hurlbut).							
General headquarters	6	25	31	31	.....	.....	Memphis.
First Division (W. Sooy Smith)	420	7,513	9,434	11,253	.....	26	La Grange.
Fourth Division (Lauman)	324	6,087	7,204	8,419	.....	20	Memphis.
Eighth Division (J. E. Smith)	233	3,764	4,900	6,135	.....	8	Yazoo Pass.
District of Columbus (Asboth)	356	5,798	7,364	8,857	105	13	Columbus, Ky.
District of Corinth (Dodge)	531	10,231	13,189	15,355	25	32	Corinth.
District of Jackson (Kimball)	393	6,705	8,544	10,186	.....	18	Jackson, Tenn.
District of Memphis (Veatch)	318	4,817	8,086	9,353	.....	4	Memphis.
Cavalry Division	143	2,845	3,865	4,779	.....	.....	First Brigade, La Grange. Second Brigade, Germantown.
Total	2,724	47,785	62,617	74,368	130	121	
Grand total	5,660	99,491	130,417	162,776	136	282	
Grand total according to departmental tri-monthly report.	5,652	99,402	130,390	165,825	.....	298	

*Compiled, as far as practicable, from the subordinate, as the more accurate, returns.
† Formerly of the Army of Southeast Missouri. Arrived at Milliken's Bend March 26.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Milliken's Bend, April 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have just returned from Richmond, [La.,] and find your order instructing me to furnish a daily detail of 2,000 men. Of course, the detail will be furnished, but I think it probable that you would not have ordered it with a fuller knowledge of my operations. I am forwarding the regiments of the Ninth Division to Richmond as fast as they can be crossed over Roundaway Bayou in small crafts. By to-morrow evening I expect to have a floating bridge completed, which will hasten the passage of the troops to that place, and hope, by nightfall of the same day, to have pushed forward two regiments of infantry and a strong detachment of cavalry 4 miles on the road toward New Carthage, and next day, unless the road be found impracticable, to Bayou Vidal, within a mile or two of Carthage.

A cavalry reconnaissance, made to-day by a small cavalry party that swam their horses over the bayou at Richmond, found the road practicable about half the distance from that place to Carthage. The same party captured the enemy's mail and its carrier, going from Vicksburg, and discovered a detachment of 80 or 100 of the enemy. The prospect so far is quite encouraging, perhaps more so than that afforded by the Duckport enterprise, and I hope you will find it consistent with your general views to leave me to prosecute my present undertaking with all the resources at my disposal. I am now repairing the roads and bridges between here and Richmond, a distance of 12 miles, including a floating bridge of 200 feet in length, and will soon commence repairing the road from that place to Carthage, and constructing barges to ply between the same places, unless stopped by unknown obstacles.

I would be pleased to accompany you from this camp to Richmond. Thus you might judge for yourself.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Lake Providence, La., April 1, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: From information just received from a man by the name of Hawkins, a Northern man by birth, I learn the following:

Generals [S.] Price and [T. C.] Hindman were in Monroe one week ago last Sunday, Hindman on his way to Vicksburg to attend a court-martial for the trial of [M.] Lovell for the surrender of New Orleans, and Price on his way to Little Rock to organize his forces for the invasion of Missouri, determined to do it or perish in the attempt.

Rebels nearly starved out at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; only two weeks' supply on hand. Expectation pretty general that they will have to evacuate.

The Indianola was raised, guns taken off and sent to Alexandria, on Red River. Boat taken up the Big Black about a day before Admiral Farragut's arrival. Hull comparatively uninjured, upper works having been blown off by explosion. Ram Queen of the West up Red River with the Webb. A battery of two 11-inch guns at the junction of the Washita and Big Bœuf Rivers. General depression among the people. Governor Moore, of Louisiana, issued an order calling out all the mili-

tia of the State. Many of them object on the ground that the law authorizing it is unconstitutional, having been passed when there was not a quorum in the senate.

Mr. Hawkins has some additional information, which he wishes to communicate to you personally. Shall I permit him to come down?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., April* 1, 1863.

I. Col. George P. Ihrie, U. S. Army, additional aide-de-camp, having been appointed commissary of musters for the department, is relieved from duty as acting inspector-general.

II. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby appointed acting inspector-general of the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., April* 1, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, for assignment to the command vacated by Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Young's Point, La., April* 1, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. In accordance with instructions from department headquarters, Brig. Gen. D. Stuart, commanding Second Division, will detail from his command 1,000 men to report, with shovels and spades, to Capt. F. E. Prime, chief of engineers, at the lower landing to-morrow morning promptly at 7.30 o'clock, to embark on steamers and receive instructions. This detail will be continued daily until further orders, and will be relieved each evening at 6 o'clock and return to the point of embarkation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I desire, through you, to call the general's attention to the fact that all our transportation boats for forage and supplies have been sent

down the river under orders. There are but two Saint Louis boats remaining here. I cannot get horses to remount my cavalry, because of want of transportation. As Colonel Allen informs me, I cannot get forage for the horses I have, for the same reason, and shall soon be out of rations. Less than eight first-class boats will not be enough to supply this depot, running regularly between here and Saint Louis. Three of our large boats have been sent up the Cumberland, and there are none in the upper rivers. I think you must have more boats than you need below, and it will soon be a very serious matter here, and if here, then to the whole army below. I earnestly request immediate consideration to be given to this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

P. S.—Inclose extract of communication from Mr. Wallace, just in from Noxubee, Miss.

[Extract.]

They [the rebels] are still massing their forces upon Rosecrans, determined to overwhelm him. Their cavalry force is very large—fully 20,000—and they are making every effort to swell it to 25,000, and to crush him by relentless pursuit if the advantage is with them. They are drawing forces, to re-enforce Johnston [Bragg], from Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Vicksburg, although few are gone from Vicksburg. The force within supporting distance of Vicksburg he estimates at from 50,000 to 75,000 men.

CORINTH, *April* 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

The enemy are repairing all the bridges from Savannah east and from Florence north. They are also building a large number of boats in several of the creeks. They also guard the river from Florence to Duck River, and now have heavy bodies of cavalry massed near Mount Pleasant. Three gunboats have just gone up the river.

G. M. DODGE.

I send the above, just received. Such preparations are to recross the Tennessee. I have sent this to-day to Cairo, to be telegraphed to Rosecrans.

I respectfully and earnestly ask another cavalry regiment for Dodge at Corinth.

In haste,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. Tennessee:*

COLONEL: The following statements are from one Forest Coburn, who reports himself at these headquarters as a spy from General Banks, and who visited Port Hudson under his instructions, and while there was forced into the rebel service, and from that place was sent to the Yazoo River, to work on the rebel gunboats at Yazoo City. From Yazoo City he was sent with others to Greenwood, to work on the rafts in Yazoo River. While there he escaped to our lines, and was sent by Brigadier-General Ross to Major-General Prentiss, at Helena, and by him forwarded to these headquarters. The subjoined are his statements.

He was born in New York; has been living in New Orleans for seven

or eight years; left there February 11, under instructions from General Banks to visit Port Hudson and report the rebel force at that point; arrived at Port Hudson 16th of February. Reports force at Port Hudson at about 35,000 men, three hundred field pieces, and twenty-two or twenty-four heavy guns in battery. [D.] Ruggles and [J. B.] Villepigue are there. Rebel force between Vicksburg and Big Black River, 37,000 men; 9,000 men at Jackson, to support Vicksburg or Port Hudson, as may be required. Thinks there are no rebel boats in Big Black River. One ram on the Yazoo River on stocks, at Yazoo City. Length of ram, 310 feet, 60 feet beam; double vessel with four engines; constructed skiff-like, so as to move either way. It will be some time before it is finished. Also gunboat Mobile; her machinery is in; propeller build; can be used, but not finished; intended for two guns; no guns in Yazoo City to fit in her; intention is to casemate her. Also steamer Magenta, covered with cotton bales; not heavy; to be manned with sharpshooters, and used for boarding. Also steamers Mary E. Keene and Lackland, to be used as steamer Magenta. Also transports Republic, Sharp, Hope, Cotton Plant, Magnolia (large size), Hartford City, Ben. McCulloch, Saint Mary (mounted with two small guns), and Emma Bett, used as messenger boats. There are 300 troops at Haynes' Bluff, as he was informed; was not there himself.

He gives the following description of torpedoes and buoy: Buoy made of dead cypress logs, 8 to 12 inches in diameter and 3 feet long; buoyed so that the top is even with the surface of the water. Peg in the bottom, with friction primer attached. There are a great many sunk around Haynes' Bluff. He was informed that there were six guns in battery at Haynes' Bluff, one 8-inch columbiad. No guns mounted at Yazoo City on the 17th of March. Arrived at Greenwood March 23; 5,000 rebel troops encamped at Greenwood at that time, and receiving re-enforcements from Jackson, and Grenada by way of Gaines' Bluff. The main battery near Greenwood of six heavy guns; two small field pieces in redoubt on right of main battery, going down stream; small fort, with four field pieces, 1½ miles from main battery; two guns (12-pounders) in rear of main battery, facing Greenwood, 2 miles distant. Main body of troops encamped 2 miles below main fort. They are constructing a new raft at Greenwood, and have commenced another raft at Yazoo City.

I send these down for what they are worth. He has certainly been at the places he speaks of. Prentiss may have sent you this before. The man may be a spy, but I think not.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[APRIL 1, 1863.—For Dodge and Hurlbut to Rosecrans, about movements of Confederates in Northern Alabama, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, pp. 200, 201.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., April* 1, 1863.

I. All officers and soldiers within this command are especially prohibited from interfering with or in any wise molesting peaceable inhabitants within our lines engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and are enjoined to give every encouragement to the preparation and culture of farms, plantations, and gardens. The taking of rails or other fencing

for firewood or other purposes is inexcusable, and must at once be put an end to. The calls of common humanity, the security of the citizen, and the future well-being and comfort of the soldier largely depend upon the faithfulness in execution of this order.

II. All cases of wanton mischief upon fences, crops, dwelling-houses, or domestic animals, as well as all violations of the letter and spirit of this order, will be at once reported to the nearest officer, who is commanded to inquire into and summarily punish the offender.

III. In cases where a company or regiment can be shown to have committed the wrong, and they do not point out the offender, such company or regiment will be held liable as a body, and damages will be assessed against them, to be stopped from their pay.

IV. All honorable officers and good soldiers, for the credit of the service and good of the country, will co-operate in carrying out this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *April* 2, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Commanding Mississippi Squadron:*

After the reconnaissance of yesterday, I am satisfied that an attack upon Haynes' Bluff would be attended with immense sacrifice of life, if not with defeat. This, then, closes out the last hope of turning the enemy by the right. I have sent troops through from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage, to garrison and hold the whole route and make the wagon road good. At Richmond a number of boats were secured, which can aid in carrying subsistence from that point to New Carthage, and will also answer for ferrying any intermediate bayous. In addition to this, I have a large force working on a canal from the river to Willow Bayou, and in clearing this latter out. With this done, there will be good water communication from here to Carthage for barges and tugs. I have sent to Saint Louis and Chicago for barges and tugs, and ordered all empty barges here to be fitted up for the transportation of troops and artillery. With these appliances, I intend to be able to move 20,000 men at one time. To-morrow I shall have work commenced to prepare at least six steamers to run the blockade.

Having, then, fully determined upon operating from New Carthage either by the way of Grand Gulf or Warrenton, I am of the same opinion as when I addressed you a few days since, that is, that it is important to prevent the enemy from further fortifying either of these places.

I am satisfied that one army corps, with the aid of two gunboats, can take and hold Grand Gulf until such time as I might be able to get my whole army there and make provision for supplying them. If necessary, therefore, I would send this number of troops as soon as the necessity for them was demonstrated. I would, admiral, therefore renew my request to prepare for running the blockade at as early a day as possible.

I shall go up to Milliken's Bend to-morrow, but will be over to see you on this subject the day following.

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—I would respectfully suggest if it would not be well to send to Memphis for all the spare small boats belonging to your branch of service not otherwise in use.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Milliken's Bend, La., April 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Among the letters found with the mail carrier yesterday is one signed by Sergt. A. Myott, and dated on the 27th ultimo, at Vicksburg, in which the writer says that all the force lately at Vicksburg, except his own regiment, has gone up to Yazoo to meet the Yankees. This, I think, is proximately, but not literally, true. Since then, doubtless, several regiments have returned to Vicksburg.

In the Vicksburg Whig, of the 31st ultimo, an order of the same date is noticed, requiring all persons to bring all skiffs and other craft to Vicksburg and deliver them to the military authorities and obtain payment for the same. I mention this fact because it may import something desirable to be known.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, April 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I understand that the Fourteenth, Twelfth, Eighth, and Thirty-fourth Iowa Regiments are under orders to report to me. You may direct the Fourteenth to be left at Cairo, and the Thirty-fifth, now at Cairo, to come here. The remainder of these regiments send here also.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

BOLIVAR, *April 2, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, *Jackson:*

Colonel Lawler left at noon with 500 mounted men. I have also sent 200 infantry to Somerville.

M. BRAYMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Young's Point, La., April 3, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

VII. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the cavalry in West Tennessee. He will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Memphis, Tenn., for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *April 3, 1863.*

Brigadier-General KIMBALL:

SIR: Please state precisely your information in reference to 200 rebels having crossed the Hatchie; especially what command; which way

they were going, by points of compass, from Hatchie; also whether Colonel Hurst is notified; if so, what road he is supposed to be upon; and if your information is reliable. Colonel Grierson and cavalry have returned, bringing a number of prisoners, among them Richardson's quartermaster (Wiggins) and clerk.

EDWARD PRINCE,
Colonel, in Charge of Cavalry.

JACKSON, *April* 3, 1863.

Col. E. PRINCE:

My information as to 200 rebel cavalry crossing Hatchie is from General Dodge, Corinth. They crossed below Pocahontas; supposed to be making for railroad between Bolivar and Jackson. General Brayman, at Bolivar, has been informed. I notified General Smith, as they may make a turn in toward Grand Junction and La Grange.

NATHAN KIMBALL.

[APRIL 3–24, 1863.—For correspondence between Buford, Dodge, Garfield, Hurlbut, Oglesby, Rawlins, Rosecrans, and Streight, in reference to operations in Northern Alabama, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Milliken's Bend, La., April 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have occupied Richmond, approached within 2 miles of New Carthage, and pursued the enemy down Bayou Vidal until he crossed it, 7 miles below, and was arrested by the enemy taking with him or destroying the means of crossing after him. He is understood to have sought refuge on Saint Joseph Lake. The enemy referred to is a portion of [I. F.] Harrison's cavalry troop, which in all is represented to consist of about seven companies. Meantime I have built an excellent floating bridge, 200 feet long, across Roundaway Bayou at Richmond.

Yesterday evening, after some search, I found an old skiff, and made a reconnaissance from Smith's plantation, toward Carthage. A levee had extended along Bayou Vidal, from its junction with Roundaway, 2 miles to Carthage. This levee is broken in three places. I crossed all the *crevasses* except the last two, which brought me within a few hundred yards of Carthage, and in full view of that place and the Mississippi River. When I had approached so near the town, the enemy's pickets fired upon me and came very near hitting me. One of the balls whistled between the members of my little party, which consisted of General Osterhaus, Lieutenant-Colonel Warmoth, and 3 or 4 infantrymen. The last *crevasse* intervened between us and the enemy's picket. Besides my force here, I have two regiments at Richmond, one at Holmes' plantation, about half way between Richmond and Smith's plantation (in rear of Carthage), and two regiments of infantry and some ten small companies of cavalry, with four mountain howitzers, at Smith's plantation. This is the present disposition of my forces, covering a distance of some 30 miles. All this has been accomplished

within three days. The communication by land from here to Smith's (2 miles from Carthage) is good.

To-day I started small boats down the Roundaway, from New Carthage to Smith's, to ascertain the navigable capacities of the stream, but have not heard the result. Any number of troops could comfortably encamp within 2 miles of Carthage. To overcome these 2 miles is the point. If a steamer could pass through the mouth of Bayou Vidal or the mouth of Harper's Bayou, just above Carthage, or through the bayou still above, from Duckport to Smith's, and transport troops to Carthage, that would be one way. If piles could be driven and a way made over the crevasses in the levee, that would be another way. I have sent an engineer to-day to examine with reference to the latter, and write this communication specially to request you, if, upon the statement of the case, you think proper, to send a small steamer either by the river, the canal, or the Duckport Bayou, to test the former. If you determine to send a boat, please signal me to that effect. She should be accompanied by an armed vessel, under instructions to shell Carthage, and the fire of the vessel should be obliquely up or down the river, so as to avoid the camp of my troops in the rear. General Osterhaus will recognize the whistle of the vessel to be sent by replying with three shots from a mountain howitzer, two minutes intervening between the first two shots and three minutes between the second and third shots.

It is represented that there is but little more dry land than the levee affords at Carthage, and above and below for some miles; nevertheless, as I have already said, there is fine camping ground for an army back of Carthage, where it could wait for transportation to the river and across the river. My forces now near Carthage are drawing supplies from the adjacent country. If it is intended that they shall remain there for some days or a longer time, please advise me at once, so that I may order forward supplies. It is but just that I should bear testimony to the activity and zeal displayed by General Osterhaus, Colonel Bennett and Captain Patterson, of the pioneers, and all the officers and men who have participated in the achievement of the results mentioned and to the success that has attended their efforts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Young's Point, La., April* 4, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. D. Stuart having been relieved from duty with his division by Special Orders, No. 92, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, April 2, 1863, Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr., is appointed to command the same, and will transfer his present brigade to the senior officer present for duty with it, and assume command of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, headquarters near the center of the present division camp.

II. In relieving General Stuart of the command of the Second Division, with which he has been so long identified, the commanding general takes the opportunity to thank him for his energetic, patriotic, and successful services. Ever present, ever active, and by a high-toned spirit of honor and dignity imparting to his troops a similar tone, he has now the deep respect and affection of his men and elicits the praise of all his commanders.

Whilst all must yield to the decree which parts us for a time,* all may properly hope that the services of General Stuart are by no means lost to a cause which is common to a whole continent, and the success of which more interests coming generations than the people of the present day.

His old comrades in arms wish him honor and success in life, and will hail his return to the colors, which for a time he must leave to the care of others.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, April 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have ordered a regiment of cavalry from Helena to you, and sent the steamer Illinois to take them. At my request, Admiral Porter has ordered the Marine Brigade up the Tennessee River, to co-operate with Dodge. This brigade have boats bullet-proof, and have an armament of howitzers. When these troops pass Memphis, you will be able to judge of about the time they will reach Hamburg Landing, and can instruct Dodge to communicate with them there.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

CORINTH, *April 4, 1863.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

A heavy body of rebel cavalry made their appearance to-day on east side of river at different points, most of them at Savannah, Old Town, opposite Hamburg, &c. Have close watch on their movements.

G. M. DODGE.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 4, 1863.*

Col. ROBERT ALLEN, *Chief Quartermaster:*

COLONEL: In reply to the letter of Major-General Grant to you of the 26th ultimo, and referred to me yesterday, I would say that I at once examined our harbor, and telegraphed to Cairo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The result of which is, that I think that we can get from ten to fifteen flat-boats and scows here, and can push up ten or fifteen elsewhere within a few days. I also think I can get the yawls at Chicago, Cincinnati, and here, and also most of the tugs. I sent a man to Chicago last night, and will go myself on the first train. Almost everything of the boat line has already been pressed into service and sent south, and it is by no means easy to fill such a requisition. It will take a little time to get these boats from Chicago, and to get them here in condition to go below, but I think we can have a good part of them on the way south within a week. I will endeavor to see there is no lack of effort to comply with General Grant's wishes. Myself as well as others are in doubt as to the kind of boats intended in the order by flat-boats and scows.

* Stuart's appointment as brigadier-general had been rejected by the Senate.

If coal barges would answer, a supply could be sent very soon, but there is so much difference between a barge and a common flat-boat or scow that I think General Grant would have mentioned it if he desired barges.

Very respectfully,

L. B. PARSONS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully transmitted to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant for his information. Every effort will be made to procure the boats required, but it is doubtful whether tug-boats can be got through the canal.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Milliken's Bend, April 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have this moment received a report from General Osterhaus of this date.

The party I sent down Bayou Vidal yesterday morning to get a ferry-boat that had been hidden by the enemy on the opposite side of the bayou became a subject of sharp contest between a detachment of our cavalry and a party of about 100 rebel cavalry. Our cavalry drove the enemy away, got the boat, and brought it up to Smith's plantation.

General Osterhaus further reports that a small reconnoitering party sent out in a skiff toward Carthage yesterday morning was fired upon by the enemy's picket at Carthage, as they had fired upon my party the evening previous. He intended to send a stronger party over on the evening of the same day on the ferry-boat referred to.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
One Mile above Greenville, Miss., April 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: General Grant directed me to endeavor to get through to Deer Creek from Mrs. Smith's plantation, and to get out the cotton belonging to the S. A. Douglas plantation. The cotton had been burned a few days since, and that route to Deer Creek was impracticable, on account of the water. I then went up to Egg Point and reconnoitered the Deer Creek road. It was also impracticable on account of water and swamps. The bridge across Black Bayou had been burned to prevent our getting through that way. I shall now take the road from Greenville, and shall probably be obliged to bridge Black Bayou. The enemy's picket was near this place last night. It is reported that [S. W.] Ferguson was coming into the Mississippi with his battery [cavalry], but he has undoubtedly been informed of our arrival. They say the rebels have 4,000 or 5,000 men at Rolling Fork; *quien sabe?* I will endeavor to keep you advised of our movements. The gunboat Prairie Bird will remain there with the transports. I have left two small regiments as a guard, and have ordered six of the steamers back to report to Commander Graham.

Very truly, yours,

FRED'K STEELE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: The movement of yesterday appears to have been merely a dash of mounted men. Chalmers has moved up to Senatobia. Very considerable activity among the irregular cavalry of the enemy is manifest along my southern front, especially south and east of Corinth.

I have been anxiously waiting for cavalry horses from Saint Louis. Yesterday I received 350, which, upon inspection, are worthless. General Thomas went with me to look them over, and sent a message to Colonel Allen to send no more of that sort, but to send forward 1,500 good cavalry horses for immediate use. I hope they may come, and come soon.

Dodge received a message from Rosecrans, requesting him to move on Tuscumbia, in combination with a movement on Rosecrans' part on Florence.

I have directed him to send the plan of the movement, as I cannot well see how Rosecrans can reach Florence except in heavy force. As, however, Dodge is strong enough to whip anything on this side of the Tennessee River, and yet cover Corinth, I shall have him move as requested.

I have expected the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, but they have been sent to Nashville to Rosecrans. The enemy's cavalry, as previously reported, are in force on the north and east sides of the Tennessee, with some artillery; hence the necessity of active cavalry, both from Jackson and Corinth—a hard service, wearing to men and horses. I refer to my former letters on this subject.

Respectfully, yours,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS., *Smith's Plantation, April* 6, 1863—11 a. m.

DEAR GENERAL: I have just returned from New Carthage. We finished last night a gunboat, with which we marched to Carthage. The bayou from Richmond, 8 miles, a current against us; from that point to Holmes', 10 [miles] from Richmond, still water, with drift-wood, some places 200 yards, quite covered, and would have to be removed and some trees cut and floated out. Two miles still farther this way the floating timber occurs again, with downward current. From R. [Richmond] to Smith's we can soon run small flats the whole distance from Richmond to New Carthage, or to the levee at Carthage, and, indeed, through that into the Mississippi, although, after we pass the main river levee, the depth of water is not beyond 3 feet, that we could find. Still, General Osterhaus, who was along, thinks we will have no trouble to go through. We can land steamboats within 200 yards of the main levee, and there are cross levees reaching from the river in several places to the main levee. There is no land dry save the levee. The land on the opposite shore of the Mississippi is dry, but between the shore and the bluffs or high land there is a swamp covered with water, said to be 8 miles wide. This water separates Jefferson Davis' [plantation] from the main land. Small flats will be the readiest means of conveyance from Richmond to Carthage. We can construct these rapidly here with the help of these fine mills close at hand. Ropes and spikes will be needed.

The road will be of necessity inside of the levee and through the field, and in dry weather good. The breaks in the levee would be a work of much more time than would be practicable to repair.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

W. F. PATTERSON,
Captain, &c.

BIGGS' PLANTATION, *April* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose to you Vicksburg Whig of 27th of March and 3d of April; also Memphis Appeal of 3d instant.

There was heavy and rapid firing of cannon below here yesterday morning for about half an hour. I have this morning information from parties, who were several miles down the river from this point at the time it occurred, who think the firing was at the Perkins plantation, 7 miles below New Carthage. They say that they are certain that it was too far west to be at Grand Gulf. At the Perkins plantation the rebels have one regiment, commanded by Colonel [I. F.] Harrison, but I cannot ascertain that they have any field or siege pieces there. It is possible that our fleet may have met the enemy on the river at a point west and below Grand Gulf.

I had men down the river last evening to ascertain, if possible, where the firing occurred, but they learned nothing, excepting that it was below and distant. I shall doubtless soon be able to learn more about it.

At the time Admiral Farragut came up, three of the enemy's transports followed his vessels, ran up Big Black River 11 miles, unloaded their cargoes of provisions at Allen's Mills, and left next morning. I saw the smoke of two of the steamers, and immediately advised the admiral, but he could not credit it, and gave it no attention. They were loaded with 500 hogs and a large amount of corn and other provisions.

The admiral's vessels, when last heard from, had passed down below Natchez. The enemy at Vicksburg are expecting large supplies from Georgia and Alabama; 9,000 hogs and a large number of cattle are expected in a few days. The enemy are building a casemated fort at Grand Gulf, and are still pushing to completion their works at Warrenton. As the admiral passed Grand Gulf, the enemy, in firing their heaviest gun, burst it, killing 4 and wounding 7 of their own men.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, general, your very obedient servant,

CHARLES H. ABBOTT,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *April* 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, *Commanding District, Jackson:*

Major Newsham reports from Hickman (received there) that the rebels, under command of [R. V.] Richardson, intend crossing the Obion River in the neighborhood of Dyersburg, having two large ferry-boats there for that purpose. Feel out well for them.

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 39. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., April* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, having reported at these headquarters for duty, in pursuance of special orders from headquarters of Department of the Tennessee, will proceed to take command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He will establish his headquarters at La Grange or Bolivar.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Comdg at Corinth:*

GENERAL: I am informed by General Grant that a regiment of cavalry is ordered here. I shall immediately forward it to you. I am also informed that Ellet's brigade is to be put under my orders. As soon as they arrive I shall order them up the Tennessee, to co-operate with you and report to you.

If the plan you write of is carried out on the other side of the Tennessee River, your part will be of easy fulfillment. It is of great moment that it should be done, as such a display of force will cover and protect movements which are now being prepared on the southern front of my line. I approve the plan as sent in by you.

This movement of the enemy, in preparing flats and bridges, is to keep themselves in condition to operate on either side of the Tennessee.

I have forwarded your dispatch of to-day to Cairo, with a request to Fleet Captain Pennock to send a force up at once to destroy the communications. All that we can do is to watch closely every movement and strike if an opening shows itself.

I sent you pack-saddles for your mountain expedition if you should chance to find the time to make one.

Receive my thanks for the promptitude with which you report.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., April 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Memphis:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you copies of letters captured in Richardson's camp, showing some of the schemes resorted to by those permitted to trade at Memphis and other points. I am keeping a black list, upon which all such individuals are registered.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

RALEIGH, *December* 4, 1862.

Colonel RICHARDSON:

DEAR SIR: We have daily application by deserters from the Federal camp at Memphis for paroles, and if we had any authority to do so, we could, through some friends at Memphis, induce hundreds to come to us. There is a great dissatisfaction in their camps, especially with the late levies, and by proper management they could be drawn off in large numbers. They come out, but are afraid to travel far in the country till they are paroled, for designing persons have told them that they would be captured by rebels and put in the Southern army, and their clothing taken. Two were sent to us on yesterday, who were anxious to be paroled, and we sent them in the direction of your camp. They said there were 50 men in their regiment who would escape if they were not afraid of our men harming them. We told them not to fear. We have an arrangement already in Memphis whereby we can induce many to come to us if we are authorized to parole them. We can procure from them a large number of side-arms at reduced prices, and we will let your men have them at cost. We can have them bring with them

the best of arms, and thus weaken their stock of arms as well as men. We therefore ask you to authorize J. M. Coleman and myself to parole such as come, and we think we can in this manner contribute largely in reducing the strength of the enemy at Memphis, and also help to arm your regiment. If you approve our suggestion, we wish you to send us blanks printed for us all. Please answer us by the first one who comes from your regiment. We wish our names not known in the matter, because such would subject us to the baser outrages of the Federals, and we can at the same time conduct the matter so it will not be discovered. You can likewise keep the same with yourself, alone.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain, your friends,

W. D. L. STEWART.
J. M. COLEMAN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NEAR SOMERVILLE, TENN., *January* 29, 1863.

Colonel RICHARDSON:

On my way home I sold one of my black horses to Mr. Broadenax, near Belmont. He belongs to Jackson's cavalry, and if Major Buery will show him the other, he will buy him also. I have contributed $25 toward buying Mr. Sharpe a horse for the service, and hope it will be all right with you. I shall start to Memphis to-day, and would be off before this, only I found my child very sick. I understand Grant has gone down the river, and that he left some 2,500 troops at Memphis in a disorganized state that he could not make go with him. You shall hear from me as soon as I return.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. G. NEWBILL.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1863.

Colonel RICHARDSON:

When I was at your camp I understood you to say that you had orders to break up the entire trade with Memphis; consequently I now write to you upon a subject that interests a good many good citizens of this section. Since seeing you, one of Colonel [R. F.] Looney's aides obtained from him permission for me to take five loads of cotton to Memphis, and Mr. George Hood, by a similar permit, has just returned from taking some down. Now, I wish to [know] if your orders and Colonel Looney's are liable to conflict, or if I would be molested by soldiers belonging to your command, or not. My view about the one article of cotton is this, that most all of the people have sold all their cotton, while others equally as deserving of these privileges have not sold any, and that it would fall heavy on them now to have their cotton destroyed, and that it must be disposed of in one of these ways; that is, to hunt it up and burn it, let the people sell it, or wait till the Yankees come and take it for nothing. I don't think General Pemberton fully understood the situation of the people here or he would not have given such orders.

I, myself, never thought of selling a bale of cotton until the Yankees got south of us, and I saw persons making money out of it that cared nothing for the South and gave themselves no trouble to accommodate Southern citizens or soldiers except at large profits.

My situation was this: I had lost all my property in Missouri. I have eight children there with my mother, by my first wife, who have been made destitute by the war. I had my wife and one child with me, and but $13 in my pocket, so it is not to be wondered at if I wanted to make something for their support, and while I have been

taking cotton to market and selling it for both citizens and soldiers, I have been working out contraband articles of every kind for them and letting them go at Memphis prices. I will name some of the articles: Salt, domestics, soldier clothing, dress goods, cavalry boots, saddles, and horses, military buttons, gold lace, revolvers, caps and cartridges, medicines, &c. I have been spoken to how to bring out over a dozen revolvers and cavalry boots, hats, &c., and shall take my wife and several others down with me in doing so.

Mr. Pierce, Mr. McFadden, Mr. Yancey, and several others belonging to your command want me to take their cotton; also several ladies, whose husbands are south, in the army, and they need the money and several other things that they may want me to bring out; but I have nothing to lose, and don't want to get into trouble is the reason I write to you, and also thinking that possibly you and Colonel Looney had decided any points about other things, and being of that opinion, I will make a proposition, and that is this: For every bale of cotton I am permitted to take to market, I will contribute to you $10 in Tennessee money, for the benefit of your soldiers, to be used as you may think proper, which, after paying $20 per bale for hauling, will not leave a very large margin for profits. At the same time I will ever be ready to serve you or your cause in any way that I can half-way consistent with my safety. I do not make this proposition to induce you to deviate from what you may conceive to be your duty, but thinking it might redound to the benefit of all concerned.

When I got home from your camp, I found my child sick with croup. Getting out also came very near laying me up, for my constitution has been bad ever since I had congestive chills, in 1852, and I am fearful I have delayed going to Memphis so long that the revolvers and powder I spoke for may be disposed of; but I will learn in a few days. Please write to me by bearer, and, if you think it right and proper, also indorse [inclose?] me a pass to Memphis for myself and wagons, and I will come and see you upon my return.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. G. NEWBILL.

N. B.—Strictly confidential.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

FEBRUARY 2, 1863.

Colonel RICHARDSON:

On my way home I sold one of my black horses to Mr. Broadenax, who bought him for his son, who was a soldier, and, I believe, belongs to Jackson's cavalry. I then gave Mr. Sharpe $25 toward buying him a horse, and wrote you a few lines by him, and inclosed your receipt for the horses. He will be there, possibly, by the time you get this. I hope, as a Southern soldier, ever true, you will be satisfied with what I have done. In regard to bringing out ammunition and pistols, caps, &c., I can only say this: If any Southern man can get them in Memphis, I can, and if I can get anything that you or your men want I will do so, and you can have them at cost; but by having several teamsters with me, I will be materially aided in doing so. I fear no damage, except some Union scoundrels should find out what I am and have been doing, and go to Memphis and inform the Yankees. Everything you say or do with me shall be between us, and I hope to become better acquainted with you.

Yours, &c.,

T. G. NEWBILL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
La Grange, Tenn., April 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.:*

COLONEL: Following the example of Major-General Hurlbut in the matter of removing beyond our lines disloyal families for offenses, I have caused the accompanying letter to Col. W. W. Sanford, commanding Fourth Brigade, to be written. If it meets with the approval of the general commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, I will see that the directions contained therein shall be promptly executed. I inclose also the letter from Colonel Sanford, which called it forth.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. SOOY SMITH.

[Inclosures.]

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTEENTH A. C.,
Germantown, Tenn., April 7, 1863.

Capt. H. ATKINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 5th instant, a company sent out from Buntyn Station to patrol the road west of that place, discovered some obstruction placed on the railroad in two different places, composed of cross-ties and rails. They were sufficient to have thrown a train from the track. They were removed and a vigilant watch kept during the night, but the perpetrators were not discovered nor the object of these obstructions determined. I have caused a patrol of 20 men, under charge of an officer, to be sent out from each station every night, with instructions to patrol the road all night and keep a vigilant watch.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,
W. W. SANFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., April 7, 1863.

Col. W. W. SANFORD, *Comdg. Fourth Brigade, Germantown:*

COLONEL: In answer to your communication of this date, in reference to obstructions having been placed at two different points on the railroad on the night of the 5th instant, the general commanding the division directs that you notify the six rebel families who live nearest the scenes of this outrage that they remove south of our lines within ten days, not to return during the war. You will see that this order is enforced. The most undoubted proofs of loyalty will be required when any doubts exist as to the proper subjects of this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOFFMAN ATKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, *April 8, 1863.*

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen. to General Grant:*

SIR: I would most respectfully suggest, for reasons which I will not name, that General Grant call on his corps commanders for their opinions, concise and positive, on the best general plan of campaign. Unless this be done, there are men who will, in any result falling

below the popular standard, claim that their advice was unheeded, and that fatal consequences resulted therefrom. My own opinions are—

1. That the Army of the Tennessee is far in advance of the other grand armies.

2. That a corps from Missouri should forthwith be moved from Saint Louis to the vicinity of Little Rock, Ark., supplies collected while the river is full, and land communication with Memphis opened via Des Arc, on the White, and Madison, on the Saint Francis Rivers.

3. That as much of Yazoo Pass, Coldwater, and Tallahatchee Rivers as can be gained and fortified be held, and the main army be transported thither by land and water; that the road back to Memphis be secured and reopened, and, as soon as the waters subside, Grenada be attacked, and the swamp road across to Helena be patrolled by cavalry.

4. That the line of the Yalabusha be the base from which to operate against the points where the Mississippi Central crosses Big Black, above Canton, and, lastly, where the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad crosses the same river. The capture of Vicksburg would result.

5. That a force be left in this vicinity, not to exceed 10,000 men, with only enough steamboats to float and transport them to any desired point; this force to be held always near enough to act with the gunboats, when the main army is known to be near Vicksburg, Haynes' Bluff, or Yazoo City.

6. I do doubt the capacity of Willow Bayou (which I estimated to be 50 miles long and very tortuous) for a military channel, capable of supporting an army large enough to operate against Jackson, Miss., or Big Black River Bridge; and such a channel will be very valuable to a force coming from the west, which we must expect. Yet this canal will be most useful as the way to convey coal and supplies to a fleet that should navigate the reach between Vicksburg and Red River.

7. The chief reason for operating solely by water was the season of the year and high water in Tallahatchee and Yalabusha. The spring is now here, and soon these streams will be no serious obstacle, save the ambuscades of the forest, and whatever works the enemy may have erected at or near Grenada. North Mississippi is too valuable to allow them to hold and make crops.

I make these suggestions with the request that General Grant simply read them, and simply give them, as I know he will, a share of his thoughts. I would prefer he should not answer them, but merely give them as much or as little weight as they deserve. Whatever plan of action he may adopt will receive from me the same zealous co-operation and energetic support as though conceived by myself.

I do not believe General Banks will make any serious attack on Port Hudson this spring.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CORINTH, *April* 8, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scouts in to-day from all points south give the arrangements as follows: Generals [W. M.] Inge, with 8,000 mounted men, and [J. R.] Chalmers, with 4,000 infantry, command the eleven northern counties of Mississippi. They are to watch and protect the front, from the Mississippi River to the north of Bear Creek, on Tuscumbia, to prevent any move south and closely watch us. They consider the attempt to

take Vicksburg a failure, and are afraid Grant will undertake a movement. Their command is composed of militia, partisan rangers, and the mounted robbers of this State. They are concentrating at four or five different places, viz, Bear Creek, Fulton, Ripley, Pontotoc, Verona, and on the roads leading from Grand Junction and Memphis south. As soon as they are fixed I will need strength at each place. All four of the scouts agree in their reports, and the movements south and east of me corroborate them.

G. M. DODGE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., April* 8, 1863.

The left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps will, until further orders, include the Districts of Jackson and Corinth.

Maj. Gen Richard J. Oglesby is assigned to its command, and will establish his headquarters at Jackson.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Comdg. at Corinth:*

SIR: I am just informed by letter from General Grant that Ellet's Marine Brigade has been ordered up the Tennessee, to co-operate with you. You will open communication with him, and place him and his command under your orders. The brigade passed here yesterday morning without reporting, for which I desire you to reprimand General Ellet. The Autocrat is his headquarters boat. You may expect him off Hamburg about to-morrow night or on the 11th.

Grant has sent me a regiment (Ninth Illinois Cavalry), about 560 strong, but with most wretched horses. I shall fit them up as soon as practicable and send them to you. I am still anxiously awaiting horses.

I also inclose you copy of telegram just received from Rosecrans,* and my answer.† As soon as you are advised of his approach, push strongly out to meet and support him. With the aid of the Marine Brigade, and such convoy as Rosecrans will bring with his fleet, you need not have any difficulty in clearing out the line of Bear Creek to Tuscumbia, and should be able to draw supplies from his boats, so as to prevent lumbering yourselves with much train. You will telegraph at once as soon as you learn he is coming, and about what time you will start. As I propose to throw a strong cavalry force south under cover of your movement, I wish to time the two as nearly cotemporaneous as possible.

You will take command of the movement from Corinth yourself, I suppose, leaving Brigadier-General Sweeny in Corinth, or send General Sweeny and hold Corinth yourself. In this particular, as in most others connected with your command, I leave you with a very large discretion, which you have long since earned the right to have reposed in you.

There is positively no certain news from below further than that General Grant has ordered down the regimental and headquarters transportation, which looks as if he expected to be on hard land again.

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* See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 215. † *Ibid.*, p. 223.

The expedition against Vicksburg is not a failure, though it is well to let the enemy think so. In fact, it is my opinion that the right mode of attack has been at last attempted.

S. A. HURLBUT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., April* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, United States Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in pursuance of Special Orders, No. 93, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, dated Young's Point, La., April 3, 1863, is hereby assigned to the command of the cavalry in West Tennessee.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *April* 9, 1863—11 p. m.
(Received Memphis, April 9.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scout in from Florence. Left three days ago. Forces about same as heretofore reported, except Colonel [G. G.] Dibrell's is at Waterloo. They have two batteries, one on each side of Salem and near the railroad bridge; each battery two pickets. The batteries are built of pig-iron. Van Dorn is at Grenada with force of cavalry, and is being re-enforced. Scout says that heavy forces of the enemy have lately changed position over to their left. He also brings same reports as to ferries on Tennessee. As before stated, quite a large force of rebel cavalry made their appearance yesterday southeast of me, near [Jacinto Cross-?] Roads. They came from south, and are a re-enforcement to the enemy.

G. M. DODGE.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Brashear City, La., April 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: The secretary of Admiral Farragut, Mr. [E. C.] Gabaudan, called upon me at Brashear City this morning, and gave me the substance of your dispatch. We have 15,000 men that can be moved with facility. The artillery is strong, the cavalry weak, but we hope to strengthen the cavalry without delay, as one of the results of this expedition.

We shall move upon the Bayou Teche to-morrow, probably encounter the enemy at Pattersonville, and hope to move without delay upon Iberia, to destroy the salt-works, and then upon Opelousas. This is the limit proposed. We do not intend to hold any portions of this country, as it weakens our force, but will at once return to Baton Rouge to co-operate with you against Port Hudson. I can be there easily by May 10.

There are now 4,500 infantry at Baton Rouge, with three regiments of colored troops and two companies of cavalry, three batteries of artillery, with several heavy guns in position, and five gunboats and six mortars. The land force is under command of Major-General Augur; the fleet under Captain Alden, of the Richmond.

We shall endeavor to establish communication with Admiral Farra-

gut near Bayou Sara, but the opening of the levee opposite Port Hudson may make it impossible. If so, we will communicate with you freely, by the way of New York, as to our progress. I shall be very glad if you will communicate with us in the same manner. To avoid delays by mail, I will send my dispatches by an officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, April 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: My instructions from Major-General Grant, commanding department, of date March 28, are as follows:

Send Quinby's and [J. E.] Smith's divisions directly forward, the former to Lake Providence and the latter to this point. Let there be no delay.

In obedience to these instructions, you will proceed forthwith to Lake Providence with your command, and report to the commanding general at that point. There must be no delay in this movement. You will use the transports you now have, as far as necessary, reporting the surplus ones, if any, to Capt. R. B. Hatch, chief quartermaster at Helena.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Helena, Ark.:*

GENERAL: Chalmers lies below me some 35 or 40 miles, with a force whose strength I cannot precisely make out. He has some infantry, about 900 cavalry, and certainly one battery. His headquarters were at Panola; are now said to be at Senatobia. I think a good brigade of infantry, with two batteries and enough cavalry for feelers, thrown in from Austin to Panola or Senatobia, would catch him, and I recommend the movement. I receive no intelligence from yourself or Grant of movements below me, and cannot act in conjunction for that reason. I can send a brigade with artillery and 500 cavalry from this point, but they will escape any direct movement I can make.

I consider it important they should be broken up by an attack in the rear, and will co-operate from this point. There is any quantity of forage around Panola and Senatobia. If you can do this without prejudice to the general cause, let me know. Wednesday or Thursday of next week will suit with my other combinations. Inform me of what is going on.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Helena, Ark.:*

A very intelligent boy has just come up to me from Grenada, through Panola. Chalmers now has only about 1,800 men and one battery. Most of his men are mounted. He is fortifying Panola, and carrying off to Yockeney, 15 miles, all the provisions and forage he can get, to

go below to Vicksburg. Ammunition comes to him. In three or four days cars will run to Panola.

I strongly recommend a movement across the country, if the country is practicable. He has his battery and about 300 men at Panola, about 1,000 on Coldwater, the balance above in squads between Memphis and the Coldwater. A movement of this kind, I suggest, will do good in cutting them off from supplies.

Chalmers expects re-enforcements as soon as our force leaves the Yazoo, and undoubtedly will have them; so that, if the movement is made, it should be made at once.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Memphis, April 10, 1863.

Major-General PRENTISS, *Comdg. Dist. of Eastern Arkansas:*

DEAR GENERAL: General Hurlbut will order an expedition to move down from here toward Panola in a few days. I have said to him that I had not any doubt but you would co-operate in any move from here. We are weak in cavalry, in this, that it is scattered over a wide extent of country, and is greatly reduced for want of horses, &c. We have not over 1,000 here that would be available for a move to Panola. I have said to General Hurlbut that you would lend us, I had no doubt, about 1,000 cavalry for such a move, either by sending them here to join the column moving from here or by landing them at Austin and forming a junction with us at Senatobia, south of the Coldwater. General Chalmers has 1,500 men (mounted) at Coldwater Station and a small force at Panola. I am satisfied that it is the intention of the secesh to reoccupy the line of the Tallahatchee, to prevent any land movement from here to Vicksburg. I have just had before me two very intelligent boys, who left Vicksburg about ten days ago. They came to Grenada by rail, and stopped there one week; they then came on by rail as far as Yockeney Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and walked from there here, via Panola. One of them has been engaged for four or five months selling newspapers in the secesh army at Vicksburg, and is well posted. They say that at Panola they were fortifying, and as soon as our gunboats left the Tallahatchee they expected a large force at Panola. In my judgment, we ought to take possession of Panola without delay. If we can do so, the railroad from here there can be put in running order in ten days. Now, will you not, on receipt of this, send a small cavalry force, say 100, up to Austin, and reconnoiter the road from there toward Senatobia, as far as Hutson's Bridge, across the Coldwater, 15 miles back of Austin? If found passable, you will then be able to send a force, both of cavalry and infantry, out to join us when you hear that we are to move from here. I think there should be sent an iron-clad and some infantry on transports through the pass up to Panola at the same time we go from here, so as to cut off the retreat of Chalmers; also to assist us in crossing the Tallahatchee at Panola, and enable us to push below there, if desirable. If you send a party to reconnoiter out to Hutson's Bridge, and find the road passable, please let me know; also let me know if you will lend us a little help here if we want it. In case you cannot get across via Austin, we, of course, will send your men back as soon as the move is accomplished.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

The time for our projected cavalry movement is rapidly approaching. General Dodge, in connection with General Rosecrans, is about to move on Tuscumbia. After taking that place, Rosecrans' cavalry will move rapidly to break the Georgia Central Railroad, under cover of my infantry brigade at Tuscumbia, and the Marine Brigade, of Ellet, now on their way to report to Dodge.

As soon as this movement is inaugurated, and the attention of the enemy drawn to that part of our line, your three regiments of cavalry will strike out by the way of Pontotoc, breaking off right and left, cutting both roads, destroying the wires, burning provisions, and doing all the mischief they can, while one regiment ranges straight down to Selma or Meridian, breaking the east and west road thoroughly, and sweeping back by Alabama. Rosecrans' cavalry will return through North Alabama, and thus cut the road from Corinth a second time.

My present advices from Rosecrans are that about Wednesday of next week it will be necessary for Dodge to move. I shall, therefore, expect your cavalry to be got into the best order possible, both by grooming and care and by rest and feed. Let no exertion be spared in this matter. I hope to have horses; if not, and there are supplies of horses in Grierson's regiment or Prince's, have them appraised and bought in for the United States, and turned over to the Second Iowa. Let no horses be sold or sent out of the command.

I shall send the Seventh Kansas on Sunday to Corinth. I have now 100 horses for them, and want 60 more. I have telegraphed for Grierson to return at once, and expect him before Wednesday. Let the horses be all carefully shod.

Final instructions as to the course, &c., will reach you in time.

As this, if accomplished, will be a great thing, I am specially desirous that nothing interfere with the proper execution so far as the means in our power will admit. The corresponding movements from this place and Germantown will be directed by myself.

Chalmers has only about 1,800 men and one battery; no infantry. They are at Panola and Coldwater, near Senatobia. I have requested Prentiss to throw a force in his rear from Helena. Hope he will do it.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

FLAG-SHIP AUTOCRAT, *Off Cairo, April* 10, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the ram Switzerland passed the Warrenton batteries on the night of the 30th [25th] of March, and joined Admiral Farragut below. She was thoroughly repaired and in good condition. The Lancaster was the poorest boat in the ram fleet, and was very rotten. I trust that it will not be regarded as a reckless adventure sending these boats past the Vicksburg batteries, when it is remembered that they were the best that I could command, and the great importance to the country if the passage was successfully made be considered. The force under Admiral Farragut, in my judgment, was very inadequate for the duty he had to perform, and I feel satisfied of my success in getting one boat through to his support. The Switzerland is now commanded by Lieut. Col. John A. Ellet, and I shall confidently

expect to hear a good account from her should she meet the enemy. I am ordered up Tennessee River with my entire command. Will proceed immediately upon taking in some supplies.

ALFRED W. ELLET.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Yazoo River, April 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, &c., *Milliken's Bend:*

I have received a communication from the Department which will compel me to go below the batteries with the fleet sooner than I anticipated. I would like to know if the transports will be ready to go with me, and how many. I would also urge the importance of throwing as many troops as possible without delay into Grand Gulf, that we may capture the guns there, and not let them mount them somewhere else.

I can take the troops all in the ———, at Carthage, and be upon the rebels at Grand Gulf before they know it, shell them out, and let the troops land and take possession.

Very truly,

DAVID D. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Milliken's Bend, La., April 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have availed myself of all means within my power to forward ammunition to Carthage. Would it not be advisable for you to send an additional supply by the first safe opportunity?

One brigade of General Carr's division went forward to-day as a detail to work on the road between here and Richmond. This division, as quickly as it can be made available, will relieve the detachments from General Osterhaus' division, stationed between Richmond and Smith's, so as to enable the latter to embark as soon as practicable after the transports reach Smith's.

A deficiency of wagons for the transportation of ammunition, &c., may cause some delay. If I find I can obviate this impediment by the use of boats on the Roundaway Bayou, I will do so.

I think it important that the supporting division should have sufficient time to put itself in readiness immediately to follow the advance division. The two field batteries with the advance division are scarcely sufficient to meet all contingencies.

May I not order forward the siege train, if I find I can send it through without delay?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE, *Comdg. Eleventh Div., Army of Tennessee:*

Remain with your division at Greenville, for further orders. It is a better place for your troops than your old camp, and to some extent may serve to keep the enemy from getting provisions from the Deer Creek country. Rebellion has assumed that shape now that it can only terminate by the complete subjugation of the South or the overthrow

of the Government. It is our duty, therefore, to use every means to weaken the enemy, by destroying their means of subsistence, withdrawing their means of cultivating their fields, and in every other way possible.

All the negroes you have you will provide for where they are, issuing to them necessary rations until other disposition is made of them. You will also encourage all negroes, particularly middle-aged males, to come within our lines.

General L. Thomas is now here, with authority to make ample provision for the negro. I will direct Colonel [Robert] Macfeely to make arrangements for sending your rations. Whilst at Greenville, destroy or bring off all the corn and beef-cattle you possibly can. The 150 bales of cotton you speak of may be brought in, and 100 additional bales if they can be taken either [from] neighbors to the Douglas' plantation or persons holding office under the Confederate Government.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., April 11, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

GENERAL: Your letter was received this morning. I am this day sending to General Grant nine regiments of infantry, four batteries of artillery, and one company of cavalry, which will reduce my force at this point so materially that I fear I cannot furnish the force to co-operate with your intended movement, but will write you more fully to-morrow. Rest assured, if I can, I will; it is my desire now to accommodate you. I received a communication from General Washburn, requesting me to send a party out from Austin; also suggesting the propriety of sending a gunboat to vicinity of Panola. The gunboats have gone below. I will either furnish you a regiment of cavalry and forward it to Memphis, or send the party out from Austin. General, if I send the cavalry to you, I do it with the understanding they are to be returned. I will write to you to-morrow.

Respectfully,

B. M. PRENTISS.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 12, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

General Grant has constructed a road to Carthage, half a mile of which has got to be raised 10 inches. He intends cutting the levee, which will open a water communication nearly parallel to the road, the shallowest place 7 feet, but this can be dredged if necessary. When the river falls 2 feet, he can cut with safety to the road, the road being necessary for the passage of artillery and troops. One division is at Carthage and another on its way there. About three nights hence Admiral Porter will run the Vicksburg batteries with such of his fleet as he desires to take below. General Grant will send four steamers, with machinery protected by hay-bales and sand-bags, when ready. The batteries below Vicksburg will be taken in conjunction with General Banks. This army is in very fine condition, unusually healthy, and in good heart.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smith's Plantation, April 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I am at this place, 2 miles from Carthage.

It is reported that the enemy have a force of some 1,200 or 1,500 men, including a battery of four 6-pounder and two 12-pounder guns, at the lower end of Saint Joseph Lake.

By reference to the map of Mississippi, you will see that there is a road leading from Grand Gulf to Warrenton, which crosses the Big Black a short distance above its mouth, and another leading back by Willow Springs to Warrenton, which crosses Big Black higher up. Whether my forces should ascend the Big Black and disembark at the crossing of the first or second of the roads mentioned, or on the Mississippi shore near Grand Gulf, is a question upon which I am not advised. As I have none but imperfect maps, please furnish me with a complete one, with all other information you can afford; also a guide, if you can. A messenger will be found at my headquarters at the Bend to bring anything you may wish to send.

I will order the siege pieces forward with your permission. General Benton, to whose brigade they are attached, says he can bring them.

Small craft are to-day bringing commissary stores from Richmond to this place. As soon as they return, they will haul ammunition. On my way here I found a number of excellent flats partially constructed. They will be launched as soon as finished. I have ordered the Ninth and Fourteenth Divisions of my corps to hold themselves in readiness for concentration here, preparatory to embarkation. As my means of supplying my forces with ammunition and other requisite stores are limited, and not altogether reliable, I must trust to you to assist me.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

P. S.—I may find it useful to return to Richmond and the Bend to-morrow.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

I was anxious to have seen you and had a conversation upon present movements before your leaving, if I could have done so. I will, however, probably go over to New Carthage before you get away.

On Tuesday or Wednesday night, Admiral Porter will run the Vicksburg batteries, and I will send, at the same time, four steamers and all the barges then ready, probably twelve. If these all get through safely, you will have 300,000 rations aboard, and transportation, by close packing, for two batteries and from 6,000 to 8,000 men. It is desirable that you should take all the men possible, with the transportation at your hands, on the start.

It is my desire that you should get possession of Grand Gulf at the earliest practicable moment. Concentrate your entire corps there with all rapidity, and, as soon as transportation can be got through for them, move down the river to Bayou Sara. From there you can operate on the rear of Port Hudson, in conjunction with Banks from Baton Rouge. I will write to General Banks, to be sent down by the gunboats, informing him of present plans, and timing our movements as near as possible.

It is expected that General Banks will garrison Port Hudson with a few troops, and, with the remainder of his effective force, come up to co-operate in the reduction of Vicksburg. This will give us increased facilities for moving troops from New Carthage to Grand Gulf.

I wanted particularly to see you about the facilities for getting troops from Smith's plantation to New Carthage and the chances for embarking them; also to consult upon the probable effects of letting the water into the canal, upon the levees between Richmond and Carthage.

The water will be let in on Monday or Tuesday. You will want to have your men guard against all contingencies. As water is now flowing through the same channels, in great volume, from various *crevasses*, commencing just below the canal, I cannot see that this new cut is going to have much effect. We must be prepared for the effect, however, whatever it may be. I have been more troubled to know how to supply you with ammunition, until water communication is established, than on any other subject. If roads hold good, there will be no difficulty, but, without them, there will be. It is not safe to send by the river, as we do coal.

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: The enemy are now running the railroad from Decatur to Tuscumbia, carrying off supplies to Johnston's [Bragg's?] army. Dodge informs me that he expects Rosecrans' force to show itself on the Tennessee about Wednesday next.

I have ordered the Seventh Kansas to move to-morrow to Corinth, supplying their place at Germantown with the Ninth Illinois. This will give Dodge the two most effective regiments of cavalry that I can furnish him (the Tenth Missouri and Seventh Kansas), and place the whole under command of Cornyn.

It is reported that pontoon bridges are in construction above Florence, and that the enemy's left in Middle Tennessee is heavily re-enforced with a strong massing of troops near Harpeth Shoals. This may hinder or delay Rosecrans' movement, in combination with which Dodge is to move; but whenever this movement does take place, which I think will be this week, the dash below will be attempted.

The withdrawal of the Yazoo Pass expedition will leave a force which I think will be used to re-enforce Chalmers at Panola, if they really intend to move up. I am in doubt about this, but the balance of my judgment is that Chalmers is merely a cover for obtaining supplies.

I have delayed starting in the actual construction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad until the front is thoroughly cleared; meanwhile am accumulating materials and supplies for the work at La Grange.

Lawler has come in from a ride with the Eighteenth Illinois, and reports 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 38 privates prisoners. I regret to lose the Fifteenth Regulars from the fort, but must supply their place as best I can.

There is no news of any special import about this point, and all is quiet along the south front of the line. It is currently believed below that the attack on Vicksburg will be abandoned.

A man from Port Hudson reports to me that they are preparing boats

on Red River to carry the Hartford by boarding, acknowledging that it will be a heavy loss of life, but determined to do it.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Commanding at Helena, Ark.:*

GENERAL: General Washburn acted unadvisedly in asking for temporary use of cavalry from your command. I do not wish a regiment sent here at present, but, if it can be done, I do very much wish that the movement on the flank of Panola could be made.

They are drawing supplies heavily from the country between the railroad and the Mississippi for Vicksburg.

I think I shall move on Wednesday or Thursday along my entire line to clear the country, and perhaps reach far down.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Milliken's Bend, La., April 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I think the contemplated expedition ought not to take less than 300 rounds of ammunition per man, which would give a total of 6,000,000 rounds for a force of 20,000 men. Deducting from this sum 60 rounds per man, to be carried by the soldier, the balance would be 4,800,000 rounds.

To transport this amount of ammunition 35 miles by land, from here to Carthage, would require three days in the present miry state of the roads, and 300 wagons. Not having more than 150 wagons that can be made available, it would require eight days to transport it, including two for one return trip. To transport 300 rounds per gun for ten six-gun batteries of different caliber, would require three days and at least 90 wagons, making in all for the transportation of both infantry and artillery ammunition thirteen days, including four days for two return trips.

To obviate this delay and to hasten the important movement in view, I would earnestly recommend that the estimated supply of ammunition for all arms be sent down in one or more gunboats. If the gunboats cannot be made available, then I would recommend that a transport be laden with ammunition and sent down. To avoid accident, I would place two barges filled with wetted baled cotton, so as to shield the bow on the exposed side and the stern of the transports; and if, notwithstanding this precaution, the cotton should be ignited by the fire of the enemy, the transport might be cut loose, and thus enabled to escape destruction.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

P. S.—I would inquire whether some of the transports intended to run the blockade might not be used to carry camp and garrison equipage, and thus further relieve the land movement across to Carthage, over the worst possible road since the recent rains, of incumbrances and delays.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I send you the following dispatch, just received:

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 11, 1863.

My expedition leaves Nashville to-day by river. It will probably reach Hamburg six days hence. Dodge should move as soon as your orders can reach him. Should communicate with my force by messenger at Hamburg, so that each may know the whereabouts of the other. My force will probably land at Eastport.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

General Dodge will move on Wednesday, as agreed.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, *April* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The following dispatch has just been received from Brigadier-General Dodge:

CORINTH.

Two scouts are in from the south, one from Meridian and the other from Vicksburg. Pemberton's command is now stretched from Grand Gulf to Greenwood, with one brigade at Big Black. Two steamboats also lie at Big Black Bridge, at Jackson, one right above Jackson. For 15 miles toward Grenada, two Indian regiments; at Grenada lot of militia. Line of Yazoo is heavily guarded, and very strongly intrenched. They are living from hand to mouth, all their provisions being locked up in Red River. Along line of railroad great efforts are being made to collect grain and bacon, and they run one or two cars per day from each station. It was said 8,000 men were going from Vicksburg to Johnston; 3,000 went from Meridian. Five trains of empty cars toward Vicksburg the day the scouts left there. They have great fears of a movement by land. Should any troops leave Vicksburg, I shall know it. At Columbus, four or five regiments. A command from Florida, under Colonel Finney, came to Okolona three days ago, about 400 strong; also a regiment to Cotton Gin. All the militia of the State is being concentrated along our front. The rest of the forces are about as I wrote. I send the Vicksburg man to General Grant, he having been sent on his order. The steamers at Vicksburg are mostly on Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers. Front very firm; in rear they do not fear attack from that direction, but do fear cutting off their supplies by movement by way of Grenada or Corinth. There is no doubt but that all their supplies come now from Mississippi, and they are getting scarce.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HELENA, ARK., *April* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 10th, and regret the impossibility of a combined movement into Mississippi. The bottoms are now all overflowed, and they extend so far back from the river that no movement is practicable from Austin or any other point on the Mississippi. Our forces have now all left the Yazoo Pass, and there are no iron-clads or gunboats here, so that no movement is practicable from any point on the Pass or the Coldwater. Under these circumstances, therefore, I cannot offer you my co-operation in your proposed movement. I am very anxious to aid you in any manner possible, and I cheerfully tender you 500 cavalry, to be used by you from Memphis in case you make the movement. I cannot spare a greater number, as my force is now considerably reduced by the details already made from this district to Memphis and other points, and the exigencies of the service here require constant cavalry service. I have no transports here, having sent all that could be found to transport Hovey's and Quinby's

divisions down the river. If you will send a boat for them, I will send you 500 cavalry at any time, to be returned to this point after your movement is accomplished.

Trusting your plans may prove successful, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 14, 1863.
(Received May 5.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

I am concentrating my forces at Grand Gulf. Will send an army corps to Bayou Sara by the 25th, to co-operate with you on Port Hudson. Can you aid me and send troops, after the reduction of Port Hudson, to assist at Vicksburg?

U. S. GRANT.

JACKSON, *April* 14, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The following dispatch has just been received from Brigadier-General Dodge:

CORINTH, *April* 17 [?], 1863.

Captain [George E.] Spencer, my assistant adjutant-general, has just returned from Tuscumbia; succeeded in getting through all the enemy's camps and obtaining valuable information. The forces are posted as follows: Colonel Dibrell, 900 men, at Tuscumbia Landing; Colonel [Josiah] Patterson, 1,000, at Florence; Colonel [M. W.] Hannon, 1,800, at Tuscumbia; Colonel Roddey's old regiment, 800, at Tuscumbia Landing; Baxter Smith, 350, 10 miles this side; Colonel Hampton [?], 300, at same place; [W. R.] Julian, 300, at Grey's, 6 miles this side, and Smith, 100, at Big Bear. The above all cavalry. Between Courtland and Tuscumbia, one brigade of infantry, under Colonel Wood, as follows: Colonel [A. H.] Helvenston, 400; Colonel [J. B.] Bibb, 500; Colonel [W. B.] Wood, Sixteenth Alabama, 400. The last brigade and one brigade of cavalry, under General Roddey, arrived at Tuscumbia last week. This more than doubles their force. They have also five pieces of artillery at Florence and six pieces at Tuscumbia.

Please forward this immediately to General Hurlbut, as it may change his movements. It is reliable, Captain Spencer having been sent there to ascertain the facts.

R. J. OGLESBY.

CORINTH, *April* 14, 1863.

Major-General OGLESBY, *Jackson:*

The enemy attacked Glendale this morning at daylight. So far we are driving them. I am re-enforcing strongly. This may delay my other movement. We have lost several men.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *April* 14, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have not heard from Ellet. I have been fighting at Glendale and have cleaned them out. They made a bold dash after a night's march, hoping to catch me asleep, but we met them half way. Our loss so far is small. They did not stand long after they found I was ready. The enemy showed themselves all along Tennessee River last night and this morning. I shall move in the morning.

G. M. DODGE.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I inclose you the copies of dispatches received from Corinth, La Grange, and Murfreesborough.

It would seem as if the enemy had got notice of Rosecrans' intended movement on the Tennessee.

I have ordered Dodge to take 5,000 men, with two batteries, from District of Corinth, open communications at Hamburg with Rosecrans, and as soon as their mutual whereabouts are known, to move rapidly on Tuscumbia, cutting by cavalry, if possible, the railroad from Decatur to Tuscumbia. This will take place on Wednesday or Thursday if Rosecrans succeeds in getting up the river. The Marine Brigade has not reported yet. If Ellet has gone up the Tennessee, as directed, he will be in time to co-operate. If not, he should be cashiered for running by me without reporting. His assistance would be invaluable at this time, provided his command is of any use at all, which I do not know.

If Rosecrans moves with convoy, he can break through. If not, I doubt his getting down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee.

Under cover of this movement, I shall sweep down with cavalry, and expect no difficulty in getting to Meridian. I am still horribly crippled for want of horses, by the gross neglect of quartermasters in Saint Louis. I have only received 200, with which I have mounted the Seventh Kansas, and sent them to Dodge. No further news of moment.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

The movement of Dodge should be made in connection with Rosecrans. If Dodge can unite with the force from Nashville with 5,000 men, he will be strong enough. If not, I do not wish him to undertake it. It is a combined movement to aid Rosecrans.

Van Dorn was badly whipped by Granger on the 10th. Most of this force near Tuscumbia is cavalry, and ought to be beaten by infantry with good batteries.

If Rosecrans does not come up to Eastport, it will be only a reconnaissance in force, to be converted into a real attack, if certain of success.

Ellet's boats ought to have been up before this; they were ordered to Hamburg.

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, *April* 14, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Your dispatch received. Have given Dodge the proper orders, as you directed. Have directed him to hold forces ready at Bethel to support garrison at Corinth, and will give same orders here. Lawler has not yet returned from Somerville; look for him to-day. I will go to Corinth to-morrow, if well enough. Think there are not less than 8,000 of the enemy from Bear Creek to Tuscumbia, on Decatur railroad, now open to Tuscumbia.

R. J. OGLESBY

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Jackson, Tenn.:

Rosecrans' expedition left Nashville on 11th April, by river; should be off Hamburg to-morrow. Will land at Eastport.

Enemy are reported 6,000 strong at Tuscumbia, with eleven pieces of artillery. Dodge must take 5,000 men, and move on Wednesday or Thursday. The Seventh Kansas is on its way to Corinth, by State Line road; should leave La Grange to-day. If they do not come up in time, let Dodge leave orders for them. Rosecrans' force will be 1,700.

If possible, let Dodge cut the road between Decatur and Tuscumbia. The movement of Dodge will be a protection to Corinth, and the garrison may be well reduced, you holding force at Bethel and Jackson, ready to support, if necessary. There is no danger from below. Dodge should take at least two good field batteries.

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, TENN., *April* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Commanding Corinth, Miss.:

From your letter of the 12th instant, and subsequent dispatches to this moment, I am satisfied you have on your left, along Bear Creek to Tuscumbia, an active force of not less than 6,000 to 8,000 of the enemy, within convenient distance of strong supports. The demonstration on the Tennessee River this morning goes still further to show they have reliable strength. I am unacquainted with the nature of the orders you have heretofore received from Major-General Hurlbut as to the movement against this force, nor shall I say anything to influence your movement. Of course, you will go with a strong force, if you attempt to cross Bear River. If it becomes necessary, I can send from here a supporting force. To avoid all accidents, it would be well to inform me when you start and the nature of your forces.

Most respectfully, yours,

R. J. OGLESBY.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

Admiral Porter informs me that he can take in each of his vessels about 250 infantry. This will enable you to take about one division in addition to what the transportation sent around will take. There has been great delay and neglect in the quartermaster's department in getting ready the barges, and the reports of progress I have received I find on a personal inspection have not been realized. There are not more than five barges ready to carry artillery on. In addition to these, you will have about three suitable for transporting infantry.

In loading troops on barges to be towed by steamers, great caution should be infused into the men to keep cool, and to avoid getting too much on one side, or, in other words, to keep the barges trimmed. It may possibly be that these vessels will not run the blockade to-night. If they do not, they will go to-morrow night, certain.

U. S. GRANT.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, *April* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: You will embark your command on boats as fast as they arrive, and send them to Milliken's Bend by brigades. I think there will be boats enough up to-night and to-morrow morning to take two of your brigades, and possibly your whole division. I shall go down with the first brigade. Send down word what time your first brigade will be ready to start.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

NEAR HELENA, ARK., *April* 15, 1863.

Major-General PRENTISS, *Comdg. Dist. Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Just as the Yazoo expedition was about to return to the Mississippi from its position before Fort Pemberton, I issued an order, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose,* in reference to the cotton thereon, or which should be put on the transports on their way back. As the boats transporting General Ross' division reached Helena some twenty-four hours in advance of the others, the cotton was taken from them before my division quartermaster could comply with the order in respect to them. To this I can urge no special objection, as most of these boats were immediately needed for transportation of troops down the river, but I do claim and demand, as due to myself and all the officers engaged in the expedition, an accurate and detailed report of the total number of bales taken from these boats, the number of bales found on each, and of the final disposition made of this cotton, and how much, if any, was turned over to private claimants.

I sent a written order several days since to Major Hatch, quartermaster, directing him to furnish such report to these headquarters, with which, up to this time, he has failed to comply. One instance of a gross attempt to defraud the Government came to my knowledge while I was in command of the expedition, in which at least one officer of the army and two more (citizens) were implicated. General Ross, doubtless, has reported the facts to you. I will merely say that in turpitude it surpasses any of which I have heard connected with the nefarious speculation in cotton. I demand that the parties to this transaction, who have been turned over to you, but whom I intend to be sent forward to Major-General Grant, be visited with the severest punishment the law and the enormity of their crime will warrant.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

I. F. QUINBY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Milliken's Bend, La.:

GENERAL: The enemy have been re-enforced at Tuscumbia and its neighborhood, and line the east bank of the Tennessee from Savannah up.

They are about 5,600 strong, principally cavalry, with eleven pieces of artillery. Captain Spencer, assistant adjutant-general for General Dodge, has been to Tuscumbia, and returned with full information, for which act he deserves great credit.

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* Not found.

Nothing has yet been heard of Rosecrans' expedition, or from Ellet. Dodge moves to-morrow with 5,000 men and good artillery, with instructions to proceed to Iuka, and await Rosecrans arriving at Eastport; if Rosecrans fails to get up, to make a reconnaissance in force, to be converted into a heavy attack, if it looks feasible. Oglesby is ordered to support him with 2,000 men from Jackson, and local garrisons, if required. They are not to assume any serious risk unless to carry out Rosecrans' movement. I feel the most abundant confidence in Dodge, and have no doubts of the result.

On Friday or Saturday the cavalry from La Grange will move, and I shall throw by railroad to Holly Springs, or below there, three regiments of infantry and a battery, to march rapidly thence to Panola, getting in rear of Chalmers, if possible. He is now on Coldwater.

In twelve hours after this expedition gets off, I shall move two of my old regiments and a battery, with cavalry, from this place to Coldwater, to attack in front on Chalmers' position, and hope to be able by hard marching to catch his battery.

Glendale, east of Corinth, was attacked yesterday, but the enemy were repelled and heavily pursued.

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, TENN., *April* 15, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Dispatches from Dodge at Glendale; has seen nothing of Marine Brigade; has scouts on the river watching for it; his advance will be at Bear Creek; to-night he will be at Burnsville.

R. J. OGLESBY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: Dodge moved forward to-day from Corinth. His advance is now, this evening, at Bear Creek.

General Webster will have transportation for 1,500 men and a battery at La Grange, to take your expedition on Friday morning at daylight. You will run down as far as you can before night, for I think you will be delayed repairing the railroad, and let the train run back to La Grange. The men should be picked, and should carry three days' rations, and be instructed to make five of it. As soon as you strike the most direct route to Panola, move steadily and rapidly down, using all possible effort to get to the rear of Senatobia and Coldwater Station, but not breaking the men down by a march.

I shall move two infantry regiments, say 1,300 men, one battery, and two battalions of cavalry directly down from here, starting on Saturday morning at daylight, and pushing for a junction with you, attacking and driving back whatever may be in the way. I trust between us we may pick up Chalmers' battery, if nothing else.

If you are short of provisions, or require transportation, impress it from the country. You can hardly go amiss. You can return on either side of the Coldwater to La Grange, or move up to any point on the railroad.

So much for this movement. Now for the cavalry expedition. I wish them to start sharply at or before daylight on Friday morning, moving by the best route for Pontotoc. There can be nothing in their

way. There is a small force at Abbeville, but they need not pay any attention to them. Rapidity is the necessity of this special duty. Arrived there, the roads fork from Pontotoc. One regiment, the weaker of the two flanks, should swing to the right upon the railroad near Oxford, cut the wires, if any, cross the Tallahatchee, and move up on your track to overhaul and report to you. The other will strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroy wires, &c., and use up as much of the track as they can, and do it thoroughly; break up all provision depots they can find, burn tanks, and do all the damage possible; gather all the horses they can manage, and return by the best route they can select to La Grange.

The strongest and best mounted command will proceed with all possible speed, making direct for the Jackson and Meridian road, and break it up, either at the Chunky Bridge or some other stream, cutting wires and destroying track in every direction, as far as they can reach. It is not impossible that they may be able to strike Jackson or Columbus.

If Pearl River is fordable near Canton, an effort must be made upon the rolling stock there, and depots and shops. They are lightly guarded.

In all these cases they and their horses must live on the country, and horses, of course, will be taken wherever advantageous.

They should start with oats in the nosebags, and with four days' provisions, cautioned when they set out to make them last.

If Grierson does not arrive in time, Hatch, who is ranking officer in fact, will take command.

The force sent down on the long dash will be selected without reference to regiments, unless Grierson returns, when he had best take his own. Explain to the officers that as much credit and usefulness belongs to those who take the flank as the others.

I do not know anything further to suggest. The details must be left discretionary.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near New Carthage, April 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I am concentrating all my corps (except one regiment, to be left temporarily at Richmond) between Holmes' plantation and New Carthage, 6 miles. I will forward the regiment to be left at Richmond as soon as you can relieve it by ordering forward other troops. The cavalry I have charged with patrolling the levee between here and Richmond.

A detachment of 300 or 400 of the enemy, ferrying and wading bayous, made a dash at the levee and our lines, 3 miles from here, yesterday morning, but were driven back in hasty flight, with the loss of 2 men captured, and, perhaps, others wounded.

I would emphasize the opinion, previously communicated, of the importance of your ordering other troops forward immediately to hold the line from here to Richmond and the Bend. Two of General Osterhaus' regiments are already transferred to the Mississippi levee at Carthage. The balance of his division will follow to the same place as rapidly as small craft (in the absence of the expected transports) will permit. No gunboats here yet.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

In leaving here, you left 1,000 men, sick and straggling, without any provision either of tents or medical attendance. Great difficulty has been experienced in providing for them.

U. S. GRANT.

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:*

Colonel Rice, Bethel, Tenn., telegraphs scouts report a large part of Bragg's forces had left Tennessee River, above Florence, and gone back to Bragg, on account of Rosecrans making an attack on Tullahoma. Colonel Fuller, Corinth, says scouts report squads of them in our front; been ordered to Chesterville for organization. Seventh Kansas not yet arrived at Corinth.

R. J. OGLESBY.

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Memphis:*

Dispatch was sent to General Dodge this afternoon. Have heard nothing from him to-day.

R. J. OGLESBY.

U. S. GUNBOAT LEXINGTON, *April* 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Commanding United States Forces, Corinth, Miss.:

SIR: I have received your dispatches of the 1st and 3d instant. There will be two or four boats on the river all the time, as long as there is water. Our coal depot is below; therefore the boats will have to make trips down for fuel, but will return as soon as coaled, unless urgent necessity compels me to send them off on short temporary trips elsewhere. I would have been back here before this, had it not been that my presence was required up the Cumberland. I regret to say the river is too low just now, and has been for some time, for my boats to get over Calvert Shoals, but I am anxiously awaiting a rise.

The river is now rising slowly, but whether there will be water enough for a week yet to let over or not, I cannot yet say. I trust, though, there will. I will be ready to take advantage of it. I have on this river at the present time four of my best boats. This, I trust, will be sufficient, as the remainder of the fleet is required to convoy transports on the Cumberland. Should necessity require it, I can for a short period have more boats here. With these four boats I can carry about 2,000 infantry. If the water will rise sufficiently to let us over the shoals, I will guarantee to cut off their re-enforcements from the Florence side. We can soon drive them off or capture their entire force on the Tuscumbia side. I do not think, from what I can learn, that there is a very heavy force now at Tuscumbia Landing. I am expecting some transports up with troops from Nashville, and left two of the gunboats at Fort Henry to give them convoy.

I will let you know as soon as I can get over the shoals; and if the troops do not arrive from General Rosecrans, I would suggest that, if

you can send 2,000 infantry on the gunboats and cavalry by land, we make a move without waiting, as the river is not likely to remain long at a sufficient stage. I do not think there will be over one more rise this season, and by waiting too long we may lose our only chance at Florence with the gunboats. Many thanks for your kindness.

Very respectfully,

LE ROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander.

P. S.—I will try to keep you informed of my whereabouts, and will also send you all the information I can gather. I expect to be between Duck River and Chickasaw for several days yet, unless the river again commences falling rapidly. My instructions from Admiral Porter are, "Go down as the river falls," and, of course, I ascend as it rises.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., April* 16, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Lauman, commanding Fourth Division, will dispatch the Twelfth and Thirty-third Wisconsin, on Saturday morning at daylight, to march upon Chalmers' position at Coldwater Station. He will also detach one good battery as a part of the expedition. Two battalions of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, in command of Major Hayes, will accompany the movement, the whole to be under command of Colonel Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin. The troops will take with them four days' rations and full 40 rounds of ammunition, to be carefully inspected as to condition and quantity. The march will be commenced on the Hernando road, without any beat of drum and as quietly as possible. The ambulances will accompany the regiment, and two wagons per regiment will be allowed for transportation. For the line of march and object to be accomplished, written instructions will be forwarded.

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By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN, *Comdg. Fourth Div., Memphis, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The expedition to Senatobia will start at daylight on Saturday morning. Major Hayes' Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry will report at the Nonconnah Crossing, which, I think, will have to be made at Hollow Ford. The cavalry will be ordered to keep well in advance, communicating from time to time with Colonel Bryant. One section of the artillery should move light, without caissons, after the infantry advanced guard; the rest of the battery between the two regiments. Strong advance guard will be kept a quarter of a mile to the front of the column, and in wooded places, and where side roads come in or any chance of cover for ambush, flankers will be thrown out to the distance of 150 yards. The column will be kept closed up, and no straggling allowed.

The expedition will move steadily on, not fatiguing the men, and as rapidly as consistent with order, through the most direct route, upon Coldwater Station and Senatobia, and attack at once any force that may be found.

General Smith's expedition, 1,500 strong, leaves La Grange on Friday, to get in their rear. If you hear their guns, or they hear yours, you will push for a junction. Should Chalmers hold his ground, observe the position of his battery, and push skirmishers, under any cover, with special orders to kill the horses. If the battery is crippled in horses, it is sure to be taken. In camping, every precaution must be taken against a night attack, and the entire command must be under arms at 3 a. m.

If Chalmers abandons the Coldwater line, follow him steadily toward Panola, and push the cavalry out to communicate with Smith's force between Panola and Senatobia. They are ordered to turn toward this force on their return. If any force should have been sent up from below to Chalmers, which I do not expect, the two expeditions united are more than a match for them.

I wish Colonel Bryant to inform his officers and men that one regiment of good infantry is, in my judgment, competent to meet all the cavalry north of Vicksburg.

You will strictly forbid plundering of houses, stores, churches, or other buildings. You will cause forage to be taken; horses, wherever found in Mississippi, and transportation, if needed. All arms capable of service will be taken, but no violence to peaceable people.

The object of the expedition should be accomplished in two days.

On the return, the usual precautions will be taken; strong rear guards maintained, and a detachment of cavalry kept well to the rear.

I expect this movement to be executed with good discipline, and shall hold the officers rigidly accountable for their men.

I am, general, truly yours,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near New Carthage, La., April 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: At 7 o'clock this morning the wreck of the steamer Henry Clay was seen floating past New Carthage, on fire. At the same time three barges were seen passing. Without any other than small craft, I sent these into the stream, and succeeded in bringing to shore two of the largest, one partially laden with coal, the other laden with camp equipage, which had been put on board at Milliken's Bend on the 15th instant. The third barge, laden with coal, passed on, but was scuttled, it being out of my power to bring her in. Besides these, a number of sacks of grain, bales of hay, &c., were brought to.

About 12 m., eight gunboats, which had also run the blockade at Vicksburg, came to. Boarding the first arrival, I notified the commander, Captain Hoel, that there was a rebel camp at Perkins' plantation, about 5 miles below Carthage, and requested him to push forward and shell it, while a detachment of my forces should pursue the fleeing enemy. He referred me to Rear-Admiral Porter, who, he said, would soon arrive in the gunboat Benton.

Soon after, Rear-Admiral Porter arrived on the Benton. I immediately called on him, and, requesting him to do so, he sent forward the gunboat Tuscumbia to shell the hostile camp, which was done. In the mean time General Osterhaus sent forward a detachment of the Ninth Division to pursue and harass the enemy, but with what effect has not yet been reported. I also informed the admiral that a vessel, supposed to be a

hostile one, was seen at Perkins' plantation the evening before, and that it would be advisable to cruise the river for a distance below Carthage; and, pointing out to him the hulk of the Indianola, I suggested to him the importance of an examination, to ascertain whether she could not be raised and made seaworthy.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Vicksburg, April 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE, *Comdg. First Division, Deer Creek:*

DEAR GENERAL: I have your note of the 24th, and, of course, know you have and will fulfill to the letter General Grant's wishes in the matter of the Deer Creek expedition.

His purpose is to destroy the resources of the enemy, and demonstrate the fact that we can reach the interior of the country when necessary.

I see by the Jackson "Memphis Appeal" that General Stephen D. Lee has gone up to the Hushpuckanaw, or Sunflower; it may be to Bogue Phaliah or Bayou Phaliah, as well as Deer Creek. If this be so, he will have with him a force approximating yours. You will, therefore, do well to be cautious in making weak expeditions far from the river.

General Grant has gone down to New Carthage by Willow Bayou. As soon as he returns, I will consult him as to the propriety of a longer stay there, unless, from information you may obtain there, you have reason to suppose the enemy will attempt to make a lodgment on the river at any point above us, which must be prevented, as a matter of course.

Seven gunboats and two transports ran the blockade successfully last night. One transport (the Henry Clay) was burned, loaded with rations, hay, cotton, and sack oats. Her crew got ashore safely, and we picked up the pilot floating on a plank just abreast of the Biggs place. Colonel Abbott is over there still. I went over last night with him, and witnessed the cannonading from the point where the De Soto lay. I also boarded the admiral as he passed.

The gunboats lost very few men, indeed; though I hailed most of them, only one actual death was reported and six wounded. Still, I suppose the loss of life was greater.

The loss of the Henry Clay is not material, as her load was small, and the boat itself a poor old concern.

The Silver Wave passed uninjured. The Forest Queen had one shot in the hull and another through a steam pipe. She is repairing at the crevasses, and I expect to have her ready to go on down to-morrow or next day. All the others are supposed to be at Carthage, where McClernand's corps is now. McPherson is moving down to Milliken's Bend, and I suppose he will move against the Big Black River Bridge, via Grand Gulf.

The new canal that is to feed this new line of operations is by Willow Bayou to Carthage River to Grand Gulf, and wagons from there. I confess I don't like this roundabout project, but we must support Grant in whatever he undertakes.

As soon as General S. D. Lee perceives this move, he will hasten back to Vicksburg from your vicinity.

I am also told that the raft in Yazoo at Haynes' Bluff is adrift, either

by accident or design. We must look out now for some of their cotton-clad rams.

I think General L. Thomas will inspect you at Greenville, and will relieve you of all able-bodied negroes.

As ever, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, Milliken's Bend, La.:

SIR: Rosecrans telegraphs to-day that his expedition, 2,000 strong, picked men, left Palmyra on Monday last, and should be off Hamburg to-night. They are not yet heard of, nor is Ellet.

Dodge was at Bear Creek yesterday; has not been heard from to-day as yet.

Grierson's cavalry expedition started at daylight from La Grange. I do not expect to hear from him for fifteen or twenty days, unless from Southern papers.

General Smith started to-day with three regiments and a battery for Panola, by Holly Springs, going down on railroad, thence by land on north side of Tallahatchee to Panola.

Three regiments and a battery of Lauman's, with 200 cavalry, move to-morrow morning direct on Coldwater and Panola.

These various movements along our length of line will, I hope, so distract their attention that Grierson's party will get a fair start and be well down to their destination before they can be resisted by adequate force. God speed him, for he has started gallantly on a long and perilous ride. I shall anxiously await intelligence of the result.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Commanding Left Wing, Jackson, Tenn.:

This dispatch just received:

MURFREESBOROUGH, *April* 16, 1863.

Expedition, composed of 1,900 men, under Colonel Streight, left Palmyra Monday last, and is probably embarking on the Tennessee to-day. One hundred and twenty-five thousand rations were taken up the river from Smithland and Paducah. Shall hope to hear from them soon. Please keep me advised of General Dodge's movements.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Send this out to Dodge, and let me have a report from him. They will not be up before Saturday night or Sunday, I think.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

The message from Rosecrans must go to Dodge as soon as possible. Communication must be kept open with him. Use the Seventh Kansas for that purpose, and report if Rosecrans' men or Ellet come in reach.

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Message to Dodge, from General Rosecrans, was sent forward promptly yesterday. Communication is kept open. Have ordered the Seventh Kansas, as directed, for this purpose. Nothing from Dodge this morning.

R. J. OGLESBY.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Your dispatch just received, and forwarded to Corinth, to be sent to Dodge to-night. Have ordered Fuller to keep open communication with Dodge, and to let me hear from him as often as possible.

R. J. OGLESBY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *Grand Junction:*

Lauman's expedition starts at daylight to-morrow, with orders to push to you, between Coldwater and Panola. Keep on. Use your discretion and do your best.

S. A. HURLBUT.

GRAND JUNCTION, *April* 17, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

I will push ahead with all due diligence. Let Lauman move in such a way as to prevent Chalmers getting out between us, to the east, in case I get to his rear.

WM. SOOY SMITH.

GRAND JUNCTION, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

We are delayed by want of motive power. General Webster has permitted me to use engine of freight train, now nearly due here. This will set us off again. The engineer party is not forthcoming, but we will do our own engineering. I shall still hope to make the Tallahatchee this evening. I may leave the railroad at some point this side. The cavalry got off this morning.

WM. SOOY SMITH.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 17, 1863.

Col. G. E. BRYANT, *Twelfth Wisconsin Vols., Comdg. Third Brig.:*

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions from Major-General Hurlbut, the expedition designated in Special Orders, No. 72, from these headquarters, will start at daybreak on Saturday morning. Major Hayes, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, will report at the Nonconnah Crossing, which, I think, will have to be made at Hollow Ford. The cavalry will be ordered to keep well in advance, from time to time communicating with you. One section of artillery should move light (without caissons), after the infantry advanced guard, the rest of the battery between the two

regiments. Strong advance guards will be kept a quarter of a mile to the front of the column, and in wooded places, and where side roads come in or any chance of cover for ambush, flankers will be thrown out to the distance of 150 yards. The column will be kept closed up, and no straggling allowed.

The expedition will move steadily on, and as rapidly as consistent with order, not fatiguing the men, through the most direct route, upon Coldwater Station and Senatobia, and attack at once any force that may be found. General Smith's expedition, 1,500 strong, leaves La Grange on Friday, to get in their rear. If you hear their guns, or they hear yours, you will push for a junction. Should Chalmers hold his ground, observe the position of his battery, and push skirmishers, under any cover, with special orders to kill the horses. If the battery is crippled in horses, it is sure to be taken. In camping, every precaution must be taken against a night attack, and the entire command must be under arms at 3 a. m.

If Chalmers abandons the Coldwater line, follow him steadily toward Panola, and push the cavalry out to communicate with Smith's force between Panola and Senatobia. They are ordered to turn toward this force on their return. If any force should have been sent up from below to Chalmers, which I do not expect, the two expeditions united are more than a match for them.

I wish you to inform your officers and men, upon the assurance of Major-General Hurlbut, that one regiment of good infantry is competent to meet all the cavalry north of Vicksburg.

You will strictly forbid plundering of houses, stores, churches, or other buildings. You will cause forage to be taken; horses, wherever found in Mississippi, and transportation, if needed. All arms capable of service will be taken, but no violence to peaceable people.

The object of the expedition should be accomplished in two days.

On the return, the usual precautions will be taken; strong rear guards maintained, and a detachment of cavalry kept well to the rear.

I expect this movement to be executed with good discipline. I shall hold the officers rigidly accountable for their men.

J. G. LAUMAN.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smith's Plantation, April 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to, and most earnestly urge upon your consideration, the very great importance of placing at once below Vicksburg a sufficient number of transports to carry my whole command at once. This corps has now gained a position that will enable us to capture Grand Gulf and co-operate in the reduction of Port Hudson. With these points in our possession, the Mississippi open to New Orleans, with the combined efforts of both armies and gunboat fleets, we shall be able to attack Vicksburg in front and rear, and soon it must fall into our hands; and, with its fate, a virtual end will be put to the war in the Southwest, and a hopeful prospect of putting a speedy end to the rebellion. But to use the advantages we have gained in taking our present position, no time must be allowed the enemy to prepare to meet us on the line of our present advance. A short delay here may endanger the certainty of our success, which must attend a rapid forward movement at this time.

The loss of a steamer, in running the blockade, will be nothing in

comparison to what we may lose in the advantage we have now gained, the sickness of the men, and the loss of the campaign, which must be made in the next six weeks.

With a steam-tug or two, the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores could be towed down in flats from Richmond in a very few days, as it would shorten the hauling one-half. These boats would be invaluable at this time. The gunboats, not being under your control, cannot be relied on for the transportation of troops, while, at the same time, they can render more valuable service than in transporting the army.

In every point of view, then, the importance of placing a number of transports below Vicksburg immediately cannot be overestimated, and I submit that a sufficient number should at once be sent down.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, LA., *April* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

I would still repeat former instructions, that possession be gotten of Grand Gulf at the very earliest possible moment. Once there, no risk should be taken in following the enemy until our forces are concentrated. Troops first there should intrench themselves for safety, and the whole of your corps concentrated as rapidly as our means of transportation will permit. General McPherson will be closing upon you as rapidly as your troops can be gotten away and rations supplied.

I see that great caution will have to be observed in getting barges past the *crevasse* near New Carthage, and I apprehend a loss of some artillery may be encountered.

I will send over at once the pontoon train, with men to lay it. It can at least be thrown across Bayou Vidal, opposite your headquarters, to enable troops and artillery to march a good portion of the way to Carthage. If it can possibly be laid so as to cross the levee *crevasse* near Carthage, it would be of much greater service. Should we succeed in getting steamers past Vicksburg, they will bring you a further supply of rations. In the mean time, all the wagons, including all the regimental trains, should be kept constantly on the road between here and Milliken's Bend. The number of wagons available is increasing daily. Troops guarding the different points between here and Richmond should gather all beef-cattle and forage within reach of them, and destroy no more than they can use. I will be over here in a few days again, and hope it will be my good fortune to find you in safe possession of Grand Gulf.

You do not want to start, however, without feeling yourself secure in the necessary transportation.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Milliken's Bend, La., April* 18, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will move forward at once two regiments of his command to Richmond, La. They will take three days' rations.

III. Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army

Corps, will detail one regiment (about 500 men) of his command to protect the property of the United States on plantations between Lake Providence and Milliken's Bend, La., until such time as they can be relieved by the regiments of African descent, now forming. The commanding officer of the regiment detailed will report for instructions to the United States commissioners of plantations at this place.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *April* 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

COLONEL: In January last, while I commanded the District of Memphis, I received a letter from General Grant on the subject of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, with instructions to give notice to all persons of the result of interference with the road. This notice was given in General Orders, No. 10, of the District of Memphis, and fully published in the papers.

An attack was made by a party of guerrillas living north of the road, of the most gross and cowardly nature. This band of 20 or 25 are not even part of Richardson's command, but simply plunderers, who, when caught, claim organization, but are not enrolled or subject to any military authority. I proceeded to carry out the notice previously given, the terms of which notice are taken almost word for word from General Grant's letter, for I do not believe it is wise to threaten and not perform.

The families sent out are eight in number, and are prominent secessionists. This memorial * is now presented. There is no name to it of any man of acknowledged loyalty, and nearly every man on the list ought to be sent south. I forward it, as in duty bound, for the consideration of the major-general commanding, with this remark only, that I believe the banishment has done good, not harm. I have long been of the opinion that no sympathizer should be allowed within our lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, *April* 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Since closing my last letter, I learn from Oglesby that Captain Fitch, U. S. Navy, with four gunboats, is between Hamburg and Eastport, as advance of Rosecrans' expedition. If anything new turns up before the boat leaves, I will send it.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Dodge, with 5,000 men, moved from Corinth to Bear Creek two days since, to co-operate with expedition; force of 2,000 from Gen-

* Not found.

eral Rosecrans to land at Eastport. They have not yet come up the river. The enemy are about 6,000, mostly cavalry, with eleven pieces of artillery, at Tuscumbia and Florence. A cavalry expedition of three regiments, under Colonel Grierson, Sixth Illinois, started at daylight yesterday from La Grange to proceed to Pontotoc; thence throw one regiment to the right, the other to the left, cutting the Mississippi Central at or near Oxford, the Mobile and Ohio near Tupelo, and breaking up provision depots and cars, while Grierson, with his own regiment, goes to the Silona [Selma?] and Jackson Railroad, and destroys it at Chunky River, or, perhaps, at the Pearl, if not strongly guarded, returning by Alabama. Three regiments of infantry, 200 cavalry, and a battery moved from this place this morning for Panola. I hope to catch Chalmers, now at Senatobia, between the two forces. Rosecrans' expedition not yet heard from at Eastport; should have been there two days since.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smith's Plantation, April 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: My present movement, if properly sustained, ought, and I believe will, eventuate in the extinguishment of the rebellion in the Gulf States, and limit it in the East.

Please give me a dozen good transports. They are necessary to enable me to move my forces rapidly, and to strike the enemy before he can fortify. They will be worth untold millions to our cause, not only in money, but in momentous military results. Without them, delay and approaching hot weather may ensue to jeopardize everything; without them, Grand Gulf may become another Vicksburg or Port Hudson. The loss of a few transports in running the blockade are not worthy to count anything in the opposing scale.

Earnestly sympathizing in your plans and purposes, no effort or personal sacrifice on my part will be spared to give them complete success. Meanwhile, although the process of transferring troops to the Mississippi levee in skiffs and other small craft must necessarily be tedious and slow, yet it will be diligently and energetically prosecuted.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

P. S.—General, it is desirable that commissary supplies should be sent upon the transports.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Vicksburg, April 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Milliken's Bend:*

SIR: As it may be a matter of interest to the general in command to know, I have to report that the fate of the three transports sent past the Vicksburg batteries during the night of April 17 is as follows:

Silver Wave, Captain McMillan, manned by officers and soldiers of General Ewing's brigade, passed the batteries safely without loss or damage.

Forest Queen, Captain Conway, manned by her regular crew, was struck in the hull, and was disabled by a round shot cutting a steam

pipe. Wheel-rope and wheel also cut away, and otherwise cut up. She drifted down opposite our lower picket station, where the gunboat Tuscumbia, Captain Shirk, took her in tow, and landed her just above the *crevasse* on this shore. I have ordered all the materials and whatever needed for her repairs; and Captain Conway reports to me that he will move to-morrow night by the Warrenton batteries, and join the fleet at Carthage.

The Henry Clay, Captain Rider, became disabled, and was in a sinking condition soon after coming within range of the upper batteries. She had in tow a barge with some soldiers on, which was cast loose and floated down stream, and is supposed to be safe. The boat itself took fire and burned to the water's edge, and floated down stream a burning mass. I was, in person, in a boat out at Biggs' picket station, and my boat picked up the pilot, Taylor, floating near the burning wreck. He told a wonderful story, by no means consistent in all its parts, but asserted positively that every human being had left the boat, save himself, before he discovered her on fire. Several of the crew have come in, from whom I gather the following particulars: The boat had two yawls, which received on board the crew and hands, with certain exceptions, noted below, which yawls pushed off and landed at De Soto, where they landed and hid behind an old levee during the cannonade. After it had ceased, they began to make their way through the submerged swamps toward our camp, and all on board the yawls have reached camp, except the barkeeper and chambermaid (white) and one deck-hand, named Henry, also a white man.

First yawl: Luke, a white man, has come in; John, a white man, has come in; Henry, barkeeper, and chambermaid landed at De Soto, not heard of since; William Gould, one black man, saved.

Second yawl: John Kennedy, Thompson Rowley, Jack Cook, all white men; one white boy, three blacks; all safe.

Captain Rider was last seen, by John Kennedy, on the hurricane deck, but is unaccounted for. Watchman Metz, same as Captain Rider. The boat's carpenter and the second cook are represented to have gone into the hold and closed the hatches, in which case they are surely lost. This is the most accurate account I can obtain of their fate.

There was manifestly great consternation and confusion on board all the time.

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, *April* 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Milliken's:

SIR: Inclosed I send a report from General Steele. I think the Deer Creek country has been afflicted enough to make them, in the future, dread the Yankees' visit, and would, therefore, request that General Steele be required to destroy the grist-mill which he describes, and return to his camp. Extra steamers might be sent him to bring off any extra stock or forage he may have collected, or, if you desire to afflict that region more, you might order him to go up the river a little higher and visit Williams' Bayou.

I observe by the papers they are uneasy about the Hushpuckanaw or Sunflower. Some maps represent Williams' Bayou as the head of the Sunflower, but mine makes the Sunflower a large river rising in the Mississippi, about 10 miles below the Yazoo Pass. If you still desire

to distract attention, some men from Helena might find the head of the Sunflower, and follow it a few miles.

I visited the battery on the point this morning, and found Captain Phillips, who represented the embrasure gorges as too low, not admitting the guns to an elevation enough to reach the court-house. I have sent to the engineer, Captain Kossak, the tools and men needed to make the alterations during the night. I reached the Leon with the Armenia, so that I now feel better satisfied as to our means of communication. I have a guard of 100 men with the battery, and a chain of sentinels to my quarters, so that I could send relief in case the battery is threatened. If the enemy has boats, he may attempt to spike guns calculated to do such mischief. If you think prudent, I will increase the guard.

Matters in my camp remain *in statu quo*.

I am, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP BEFORE VICKSBURG, *April* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE,
Commanding First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 18th instant is just received, and I hasten to assure you that I most heartily approve your purpose to return to families their carriages, buggies, and farming tools, wherewith to make a crop. War at best is barbarism, but to involve all—children, women, old and helpless—is more than can be justified. Our men will become absolutely lawless unless this can be checked. Inasmuch as Greenville was a point from which the enemy attacked our boats, we were perfectly justifiable in making the neighborhood feel the consequences. The destruction of corn or forage and provisions in the enemy's country is a well-established law of war, and justifiable as the destruction of private cotton by the Southern Confederacy. Jeff. Davis, no doubt, agrees that they have a right to destroy their people's cotton, but the guerrillas do not stop to inquire whose cotton they burn, and I know, as you know, the Confederate Government claims the war right to burn all cotton, whether belonging to their adherents or to Union men. We surely have a similar right as to corn, cotton, fodder, &c., used to sustain armies in war. Still, I always feel that the stores necessary for a family should be spared, and I think it injures our men to allow them to plunder indiscriminately the inhabitants of the country. Whatever restitution you may make to the families along Deer Creek and to Mr. Hunt will meet my hearty sanction; only impress on all with whom you converse that these devastating expeditions are the certain and inevitable consequences of firing on passing boats. As I think Deer Creek has been sufficiently chastised never again to desire a Yankee visitation, I shall advise General Grant to order you back to camp.

You will have heard the only news from this quarter since my last. Bowen's brigade has crossed to this side from Grand Gulf, and now that so large a fleet of gunboats is below, he cannot return. It may be, however, that the enemy intended this brigade of Missourians to work their way up to Price. I rode through your camps yesterday, and they are mostly dry and comfortable, but the water is close up to me. All my camps are now above my house.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 19, 1863.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Commanding Seventh Division:

COLONEL: You will direct the remainder of Colonel Holmes' brigade to move to Richmond, La., as soon as practicable, and, in order to facilitate this, the teams from the other brigades, or, at least, enough of them to take their camp and garrison equipage, five days' rations, and ammunition in the hands of the regiments of Colonel Holmes' brigade, will be ordered to report to him for this purpose. After reaching Richmond, the teams will return to their respective regiments. Colonel Holmes will be instructed to reconnoiter the country in the direction of Delhi and the bayou leading that way, and report upon the feasibility of sending boats through. There are a few of the enemy at Delhi, which he must be on the alert for. He must keep up a thorough system of outposts and pickets, and not allow his men to straggle over the country. Also collect what corn and fodder he can, and bring it in to Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863—10 p. m.

General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

If not otherwise directed by you, I shall go to Corinth in the morning, 6 a. m., with 2,000 troops. Captain [Sheridan] Wait will remain in office.

R. J. OGLESBY.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The bridge burned was on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, 12 miles west of Gondola, across the Big Nause; was fired in three places at 9 o'clock on Wednesday last by scouts previously sent out for that purpose by General Dodge. The telegraph was cut same day by same scout at 2 [o'clock].

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS, NINE MILES FROM BEAR CREEK,
April 19, 1863.

Colonel MORTON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

I want you to move with your command to my support as early as possible. Captain [Ozro J.] Dodds will send forward with you the ammunition, the regimental trains, and leave all extra wagons with Colonel [H. J. B.] Cummings and the engineer corps, who will finish the bridge and hold it. Tell Colonel Cummings to hurry up the Seventh Kansas Cavalry when it arrives to me, and to be very vigilant in guarding the train also. Bring forward the four guns this side of the river; also my headquarters train. Have the trains crossed to-night if you are not sure the bridge will be done, as I need you here with the ammunition.

G. M. DODGE.

(Show this to Colonel Cummings; also to Captain Dodds.)

FLAG-SHIP BENTON, *New Carthage, April* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I sent the Tuscumbia and Price down to Grand Gulf to reconnoiter to-day and destroy flat-boats, and the following is the result:

The rebels are at work fortifying. Three guns are mounted on a bluff 100 feet high, pointing up river. Two deep excavations are made in the side of the hill (fresh earth); it cannot be seen whether guns are mounted on them or not. About thirty tents only could be seen, but a heavy dust on the road leading along Big Black. Covered wagons were traveling on the road; four boats, 12 miles up Big Black, at a bridge which stops the way; they are small boats. The officers landed on the Louisiana side, where they found horses, cattle, mules, fowls, and provisions of all kinds in great abundance; large amount of forage; plenty of negroes; 300 beef-cattle on one plantation; people running in all directions, and driving off the negroes and cattle. My opinion is that they will move heaven and earth to stop us if we don't go ahead. I could go down and settle the batteries, but if disabled would not be in condition to cover the landing when it takes place, and I think it should be done together. If the troops just leave all their tents behind and take only provisions, we can be in Grand Gulf in four days. I don't want to make a failure, and am sure that a combined attack will succeed beautifully. I think 10,000 good men landing in Vicksburg the other night would have taken it; we can do this easier. This move has demoralized these fellows very much; don't give them time to get over it. I wish twenty times a day that Sherman was here, or yourself, but I suppose we cannot have all we wish. I have been working hard on barges; got the tug up to Smith's Landing with a fine one to-day; picked up another last night, which will go up to-morrow, and will also send the largest one of all to Smith's before sundown. We can, with the steamers and barges, land 6,000 men, if you think that enough; if we can get more transports, it will be better. The best way to send them down is to let them drift under low fires, and push by one at a time, half an hour apart, if they build no fires to light up the boats; should not be too close together. I would not pack them with cotton, but with wet hay, which proves an excellent defense. You will find volunteers enough in my squadron if you have any trouble, and the steamer men can come down afterward.

Very truly,

DAVID D. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smith's Plantation, April 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: The Forest Queen arrived last night in a shattered condition. I am unloading the commissary and quartermaster stores from her. General Osterhaus' division will be on the Mississippi levee to-night. He is moving his division down to Perkins' plantation, for the purpose of making room for the disembarkation of General Carr, which will commence being crossed over in the morning.

I have just brought to this place one large barge, and expect to bring others in the morning, which will hasten the transportation of General Carr's division.

I sent Colonel Wright and Lieutenant Hains, engineers, down the Vidal this morning, to examine whether a land route might be found

from here to the Mississippi River at or below Perkins' plantation. Colonel Wright this moment reports that by throwing a bridge across Gilbert Bayou, and another across Bayou Bridge, with one or two other small structures, the Mississippi may be reached by land at Perkins'. If I become satisfied that this can be done, I will move a portion of my corps by land, while the balance are being crossed over in small boats to Carthage.

I have ordered forward the detachment of this corps left at Richmond, learning that the detachment ordered by you from General McPherson had reached there.

I expect to move upon Grand Gulf so soon as two divisions shall have been placed in hand upon the levee.

Having just returned from Holmes' plantation, I learn that what is supposed to be a white flag is shown on the Mississippi shore, opposite to Carthage. I have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Mudd to inquire, and report concerning the matter.

Details are working upon the road from here to Richmond, and the road is rapidly drying. Cattle are being brought in, which supply my corps with fresh meat. Nothing is omitted that will hasten the earliest practicable forward movement.

Your dispatch to Rear-Admiral Porter is this moment received and forwarded. I am anxiously hoping for the arrival of additional transports.

At this point, your dispatch of this date comes to hand. I am rejoiced at its contents. I will cause the Forest Queen to be held ready to afford any assistance that may be found necessary in bringing to any of the transports that may be disabled in running the blockade. I will request the admiral to hold his boats in readiness to do the same.

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Six steamers I hope will be ready to run the enemy's batteries to-night. The cotton and hay for barricading a greater number is not on hand at present. These boats are now loaded and loading with 600,000 rations and a very considerable quantity of forage.

Barges will enter the bayou to-day with the expectation of getting through to Carthage by Tuesday night. A large number of yawls, barges, and tugs must be here in a day or two. In addition to this, there are some twelve steamers here that will be able to run the bayous when the work of clearing them out is completed.

General McPherson will keep closed up on you, but recollect that all the transportation of his army corps, as well as your own, is now being used to get through your supplies. I think no more wagons should be taken through except for transportation of ordnance stores. The steamers that run the blockade have about 160,000 rations on board and some forage. More will be going to-night. Direct the teams to stop at Richmond, and establish depots of supplies there.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Milliken's Bend, La., April* 20, 1863.

The following orders are published for the information and guidance of the army in the field in the present movement to obtain a foothold

on the east bank of the Mississippi River, from which Vicksburg can be approached by practicable roads:

1. The Thirteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand commanding, will constitute the right wing.

2. The Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman commanding, will constitute the left wing.

3. The Seventeenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson commanding, will constitute the center.

4. The order of march to New Carthage will be from right to left.

5. Reserves will be formed by divisions from each army corps, or an entire army corps will be held as a reserve, as necessity may require. When the reserve is formed by divisions, each division will remain under the immediate command of its respective corps commanders, unless otherwise specially ordered for a particular emergency.

6. Troops will be required to bivouac until proper facilities can be afforded for the transportation of camp equipage.

7. In the present movement one tent will be allowed each company for the protection of rations from rain; one wall tent for each regimental headquarters, one wall tent for each brigade headquarters, and one wall tent for each division headquarters. Corps commanders, having the books and blanks of their respective commands to provide for, are authorized to take such tents as they deem absolutely necessary, but not to exceed the number allowed by General Orders, No. 160, Adjutant-General's Office, series 1862.

8. All the teams of the three army corps, under the immediate charge of the quartermasters bearing them on their returns, will constitute a train for carrying supplies and ordnance and the authorized camp equipage of the army.

9. As fast as the Thirteenth Army Corps advances, the Seventeenth Army Corps will take its place, and in its turn will be followed in like manner by the Fifteenth Army Corps.

10. Two regiments from each army corps will be detailed by corps commanders to guard the line from Richmond to New Carthage.

11. General hospitals will be established by the medical director between Duckport and Milliken's Bend. All sick and disabled soldiers will be left in these hospitals. Surgeons in charge of hospitals will report convalescents as fast as they become fit for duty. Each corps commander will detail an intelligent and good drill officer to remain behind and take charge of the convalescents of their respective corps. Officers so detailed will organize the men under their charge into squads and companies without regard to the regiments they belong to, and, in the absence of convalescent commissioned officers to command them, will appoint non-commissioned officers or privates. The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will furnish all the guards and details required for general hospitals, and, with the contrabands that may be about camp, will furnish all details for loading and unloading boats.

12. The movement of troops from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage will be so conducted as to allow the transportation of ten days' supply of rations and half the allowance of ordnance required by previous orders.

13. Commanders are authorized and enjoined to collect all the beef-cattle, corn, and other supplies necessary for the army on the line of march, but wanton destruction of property, taking of articles, unless for military purposes, insulting citizens, going into and searching houses without proper orders from division commanders, are positively prohibited. All such irregularities must be summarily punished.

14. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan is appointed to the command of all the forces detailed for the protection of the line from here to New Carthage. His particular attention is called to General Orders, No. 69, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., of date March 20, 1863.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Vicksburg, April* 20, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. General Thomas, from the Headquarters of the Army, Washington City, D. C., proposes to address the troops at this camp at 10 a. m. to-morrow (Tuesday), on the "policy of the war." The brigades of the Second Division and regiments of the First Division, not detached, and companies of artillery and cavalry, will be formed on their respective parade grounds without arms or accouterments, but dressed in their best uniforms and marched to a point facing the levee near General Blair's headquarters, at a point to be selected by him, and the troops, on arrival, will be arranged by General Blair according to the nature of the ground. A single gun, from Hart's battery, will be the signal for attention, and officers and men will listen to the remarks of General Thomas, and heed them as the voice of our Government. A second gun from the same battery will be the signal for marching the troops back to their respective brigades. Officers and men will preserve their places in ranks during the speaking, and conduct themselves as they know good soldiers should. General Blair will make all arrangements necessary to carry this order into effect.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Milliken's Bend:*

Owing to the prolonged delay of Rosecrans' expeditionary force in coming up and reporting, General Dodge has been compelled to have a brisk skirmish, beginning at Bear Creek and continuing to Caney Creek, to which the enemy fell back in a disordered retreat. Dodge reports our loss 100, the enemy's much heavier, as he found their dead and wounded abandoned on the line of retreat. Captain Fitch with his gunboats came up, and Colonel Streight, with 1,900 picked men, has joined Dodge before this time. I have ordered Dodge re-enforced with 2,000 men from Corinth, and have moved up a garrison for Corinth from Jackson and Bolivar.

The enemy are no doubt strongly re-enforced with infantry.

Rosecrans telegraphed me to move Dodge on Wednesday, which I did. This expedition was delayed, and did not make its appearance at Hamburg until Sunday morning.

Ellet's Marine Brigade is at Hamburg, having willfully delayed at Cairo five days, as I am informed by General Sullivan. His boats are reported too deep to go up to Tuscumbia, or even Eastport.

I have directed Dodge not to attack Tuscumbia unless the movement will be a success, which it would have been last week, but to show front strongly on Bear Creek, keeping open communication with Corinth, and to let Streight's expedition move in his rear by Verona and Tupelo; thence across the country to their destination, and then drop back to Corinth.

I suggest this course because my cavalry from La Grange have before this destroyed the railroad below and near Tupelo, and in the confusion may get fairly started across Alabama before they are known. If, however, with the re-enforcements he is sure of driving the enemy from Tuscumbia, he will attack strongly.

I have telegraphed to Rosecrans, and recommended a strong demonstration on the left of Johnston's line, in aid of the Tuscumbia movement. The line works now to Columbus.

I rejoice exceedingly in the success of the passage of the batteries. It will tend to stop the mouths of the croakers at home and of the newspaper officers in the army. I look now for the occupation of Grand Gulf and the abandonment and surrender of Vicksburg.

Grierson will cut the railroad, if he lives, at or near Chunky Bridge, about Wednesday night or Thursday. No news here of any moment.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 21, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

The boats we expected to run the blockade with to-night failed to get ready in time. They, however, will be ready to go through to-night. I sent a party yesterday to burn the houses on the point opposite Vicksburg, but they found it impossible to get to them without great difficulty, and under a fire from short range of the enemy's batteries. They stuck to it until they drew seventeen shots, and then gave up the job, to try it at night. The night attempt was made and failed. The enemy were found to occupy these houses with a strong guard, and our troops were compelled to withdraw, with a loss of 1 man wounded.

It is evident that our boats cannot run the blockade without the river being lit up to expose every steamer to full view. Under the circumstances we may meet with a heavy loss. I would suggest, admiral, the propriety of sending a gunboat up to-morrow night, to watch below the batteries, to give such aid as they may require. A fleet of our barges has arrived, and one of the tugs. I will send some of them with the fleet.

We have got a small steamer and some barges into Walnut Bayou. Hope to get them through to Carthage by Thursday. I move my headquarters to Carthage on Wednesday.

Your note, with sketch of passes to Smith's plantation, is received. I have ordered through a saw, to cut down the trees mentioned in your note as being in the way of navigation.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smith's Plantation, April 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I learn from General Osterhaus that he found a rebel cavalry picket at Perkins', which he drove away, and that their infantry,

which has lately been operating from here to Saint Joseph's Lake, has crossed over to Grand Gulf.

Most truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

A steam fleet will run the Vicksburg batteries to-night, leaving north of the Yazoo about 10.30 p. m. They have been directed to round to when opposite Colonel Abbott's pickets, and report to him. Please inform Colonel Abbott of this fact, and instruct him to put out a signal light soon after he hears the batteries open.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, April 21, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Milliken's Bend:*

SIR: The party of men sent to burn the houses on the point immediately in front of Vicksburg returned unsuccessful. The whole point was under water, and the only means of reaching the houses was along an old levee with many breaks in it, through which the water sets in a strong current. On both sides of that levee the fallen abatis is impassable. The houses ordered to be destroyed are within 1,000 yards of the heaviest Vicksburg batteries, and the officer sent drew seventeen shots before he gave it up. In the night, I dispatched another party, who found the place picketed strongly. The party was fired on, having 1 man wounded, and returned. The enemy has too great an advantage there, and I doubt if we can destroy the buildings in question without a great cost of life.

Spite of all we can do, they can light up this shore, and steamboats running the blockade must reckon on this as one of the certain attending dangers. A gunboat should be below Vicksburg, to haul out of danger crippled boats, else the loss will be heavy, but I suppose this is impossible now.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Milliken's Bend, La., April* 21, 1863.

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VII. The following will be the order of running the Vicksburg batteries by the steamers designated for that purpose:

1. At 9 p. m. to-night all the boats designated will steam down the river to the mouth of the Yazoo River, each taking one barge in tow, where they will remain in the channel until signaled to leave.

2. George W. Graham, master of transportation, will designate the signal to be used, and also the order in which the boats will run. On the signal being given, the first boat named will drop down with the current, and each six minutes thereafter each boat, in the order designated, will be signaled to follow. No steam will be used unless absolutely necessary for the management of the steamers until arriving near

the upper batteries of Vicksburg. From that point all steam will be put on until the last battery is run.

3. On arrival opposite the pickets below Vicksburg, the boats will all round to and report to Colonel Abbott, in command of pickets.

4. Should any of the boats become disabled and unmanageable, engineers will stop the engines and permit their boats to float past the batteries, when they will be taken in tow by those still in running condition.

5. Col. C. B. Lagow, having volunteered for the service, is put in immediate command of the steamer Tigress and of the entire fleet. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

6. After reporting to Colonel Abbott, the fleet will proceed down the river to New Carthage, and report to Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand. Colonel Lagow will see that no barges or boats are permitted to be lost through negligence of steamboat commanders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Milliken's Bend, La.:*

SIR: I send your last dispatch from Corinth; also written report from Colonel Bryant, Twelfth Wisconsin, as to movement on Coldwater.

The river at Coldwater Station proved impassable. Our troops fell back to Hernando. I have just heard verbal report from Bryant. Major Hayes, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, has died of his wound. His conduct was most gallant. With 40 men he captured 65 prisoners. We have 80 in all. Fearing that Chalmers might be re-enforced from Greenwood, I have sent this morning the Fourteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois and one battery, with orders if they hear Smith's guns to force a passage, by bridging or otherwise, and join him.

I have just received a dispatch from La Grange that a woman just in from Holly Springs reports heavy cannonading south of Holly Springs on Saturday. If this is so, Smith has run across some other band or force, for Chalmers has not moved yet, I think, from Coldwater.

Smith has 1,500 good infantry and a good battery, and although I am somewhat anxious about his not appearing in their rear at or about Senatobia before our men left Coldwater, on Monday noon, I think he is strong enough to work his way back or forward against anything but a movement in force from below, of which I have no intelligence.

Dodge is, I am satisfied, careful as well as brave, and will hold the line of Bear Creek as long as necessary.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 21, 1863.

Col. G. E. BRYANT, *Commanding Detachment:*

COLONEL: Your dispatches were received between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. Colonel Dornblaser will re-enforce you with the Fourteenth and Forty sixth Illinois Volunteers and the Fifth Ohio Battery.

I send you two days' rations of bread, 40 rounds of ammunition, 16 artillery horses, and 5 ambulances for your wounded and dead, which, with the prisoners, you will send back under strong guards, and move down again on Coldwater. General Smith is in rear of Coldwater. Be prepared to effect a junction with him, and for this purpose I have sent tools for bridge-building.

General Hurlbut sent out cavalry on Sunday (about 100), which he has not yet heard from; they are, no doubt, with you. With the reenforcements I now send you, and the certainty that General Smith is in their rear, I do not entertain the slightest doubt but that the expedition will be a complete success.

I congratulate you, and through you the officers and men, for the success that has thus far attended your movement.

J. G. LAUMAN.

CORINTH, MISS., *April* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

Herewith I inclose written statement of Mr. Wright, a refugee, containing some important information, which may be of interest at this time. I believe the statement to be true.

It is almost useless for me to state that I have found everything at this command in good condition. The supplies seem to be abundant, and troops in good state of discipline, with much spirit and good health. I have retained the forces at outposts of Chewalla, Camp Davis, Glendale, and Bethel unchanged, except at Bethel, where I called in one regiment (Forty-third Ohio) to move with Fuller to support of Dodge. These posts and distances the general is doubtless familiar with.

In order to communicate with Dodge at Hamburg, I have brought down a small squadron from Jackson, say 60 men, to be used, as soon as Hurst arrives, as vedettes and scouts, beyond the lines of pickets. At present I have no cavalry for this purpose. I communicate with Dodge by messenger and escort to Hamburg, thence to Eastport, thence 15 miles to his camp on Bear Creek. Sent him to-day ambulance, with ammunition for carbines, and mail, for the division escort of 75 men, under captain Third Michigan Cavalry. Hope we shall have no further trouble with guerrillas. To avoid all risk, however, Mr. Fuller has telegraphed he will send me cipher operator for this station, and I shall send this one to Dodge, to put all dispatches in cipher.

In regard to General Dodge and the forces under his command, I can say but little more than you are already informed of by dispatches. I think he feels confident of driving the enemy from Tuscumbia on Friday, and believes himself able to hold it until Streight can make his trip, as already agreed upon.

Of Streight's success, he feels evidently less sanguine. He is master of his position, and clearly realizes the enemy can be strongly reenforced before he will be able to attack. He has been kept back by no indolence or neglect of his own. If the thing succeeds now, it will, to say the least, be a very fortunate result. He is well supplied with rations, forage, and ammunition, and is not annoyed by sickness or convalescents. As to any further aid from here, I think my forces too weak to be further reduced. Bethel is weak; Jackson and Bolivar sufficiently so. I must hold my outposts to the last. Can draw none from there. Dodge has taken his staff of scouts with him, and I am compelled

to look to my own cavalry and outposts to look around Corinth. Shall send all important information as soon as received.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. OGLESBY.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of Wright, a refugee.

CORINTH, MISS., —— —, 1863.

General Ruggles and staff came north from Columbus to Verona. An engineer came north with Wright, making maps of all the roads as far as Cotton-gin Port, at which place I got away from engineer, by taking the cut-off, piloted by a boy. Don't know what force is at Verona. All troops moved from Columbus with Ruggles. Some came up from Mobile, via Tombigbee River, to Columbus, on the Cherokee and Warrior. I left Selma 9th of April. Left Columbus on 16th. Parted with engineer Wednesday p. m., 16th. It was cavalry which came from Mobile. No troops to speak of at Selma, the largest arsenal in the South, except one in Georgia (Atlanta). No troops at Meridian. No troops on that road, except at Verona, I think, but I came across the country from Columbus. I came through Fulton Tuesday, 17th. Stopped that night 10 miles this side. Came through Bay Springs. Came through Burnsville Saturday. Saw no soldiers, but heard of some passing through Burnsville, going east. Heard of none moving till then. The talk was that General Ruggles was to occupy Verona, to protect people making crops. The talk is that Vicksburg is safe, and will be held anyhow. The negro who brought me owns his own team and carriage. His master lives in Columbus; he is a Union man (miller). Don't know what Ruggles' force is, but think it over 1,000 or 2,000. Can't say that Verona is his permanent headquarters. Saw no soldiers except at Smithville, and a few 10 miles south of Fulton. Heard no news of Charleston later. The talk is that they can hold it. Mobile, people think, may be easily taken. Three gunboats were launched at Selma February or March, two for harbor defense of Mobile. The third (Tennessee) is a sea-going, formidable craft.

Making all sorts of ammunition at Selma, but have made no guns. They are now sinking a pit for making guns of a large caliber; they have very large furnaces; hot-air furnaces, too, for brass pieces. Have any amount of iron; it comes from Montevallo, Talladega, and other places on Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. No powder-mill at Selma now in operation. They are making niter all along that railroad. Don't manufacture small-arms at Selma, but are repairing many. Are doing nothing in way of manufacture at Columbus; only a sort of barracks. Heard of no movements toward Tennessee now.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS, C. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of this date,* under flag of truce to my outposts. In reply, I would state that I am informed that troops under your command fired upon an ambulance

*Not found.

engaged in the humane duty of picking up and caring for your wounded. As I understand, no lives were lost by this conduct. I mention it that you may apply the proper corrective.

I am also informed by your note, and informally by others, who claim to know the fact, that a portion of the town of Hernando was burned by some portion of my command. You properly ask if it was done by my orders. My answer is best found in the copy of written orders to commander of expedition, which I inclose.* Nothing is more foreign from my wishes than wanton and malicious destruction. The necessities of war bring evil enough to private and innocent persons. At the first opportunity I shall cause rigid investigation to be made and proper punishment awarded.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Milliken's Bend, La., April 22, 1863.*

I. Corps, division, and post commanders will afford all facilities for the completion of the negro regiments now organizing in this department. Commissaries will issue supplies, and quartermasters will furnish stores, on the same requisitions and returns as are required from other troops. It is expected that all commanders will especially exert themselves in carrying out the policy of the Administration, not only in organizing colored regiments and rendering them efficient, but also in removing prejudice against them.

II. In accordance with General Orders, No. 85, Adjutant-General's Office, series 1862, army corps commanders will cause to be issued to all convalescent small-pox patients an entire suit of clothing, free of charge, on being reported for duty by their medical officer. It will be the duty of surgeons in charge of pest-houses to see that all clothing worn by the patients during their sickness is destroyed, and all other necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In the absence of corps commanders, issues of clothing required by this order will be directed by the highest military commander nearest the pest-houses.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smith's Plantation, April 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date, ordering me to direct Captain Patterson to work as many of his men as he can spare in cleaning out the bayou from Richmond to the river, is received. I hasten to reply that Captain Patterson is now moving his corps (except a party building a small tower at Holmes') some 7 miles below here, on Vidal, for the purpose of building a bridge across that bayou. Generals Hovey and Osterhaus and Lieutenant Hains, engineer, report the scheme to be entirely practicable, and General Osterhaus says he will have his portion of the work done to-morrow evening. With two or three such structures, you will have but little trouble or delay in moving your whole army by land to Perkins' plantation, some 15 miles

* See Hurlbut to Lauman, April 16, p. 199.

above Grand Gulf. I am sending a barge down to General Hovey, to be used in constructing one of the bridges.

Having given a description as to what portion of the pioneer corps may be spared, and believing it to be consistent with what I take to be the spirit of your order, and what you would have ordered yourself upon full knowledge of the facts, I have not interfered to change the order above mentioned in regard to the pioneer corps above mentioned. If, general, in this I have erred, it only remains to so advise me, and whatever portion of the corps you may direct will be sent to report to Major Tweeddale. I have made very good progress to-day in transferring General Carr's division to the Mississippi levee.

I will send the Forest Queen up the river to-night to watch for the expected transports, and to give them any needed assistance.

I start a courier in haste with this dispatch.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Vicksburg, April* 22, 1863.

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III. The First Division, Major-General Steele commanding, now detached at Greenville, Miss., will at once return to its camp at Young's Point, and prepare for a new move. The corps quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. Condit] Smith, will dispatch to Greenville such boats as he can spare, with this order; and if General Steele, commanding the division, has not sufficient boats to move the whole command at once, he can leave a brigade, or less detachment, if prudent, and send boats back for them after reaching Young's Point.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, *April* 22, 1863—11 p. m.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS, *Comdg. Ninth Division:*

GENERAL: Herewith you will find a communication which explains itself.

You will immediately embark all of your available force, if practicable, upon such vessels as may be obtained, and follow after the gunboats to Grand Gulf, or as near as may be to be beyond the range of the enemy's batteries at that place. If the gunboats succeed in silencing the batteries, either with or without your aid, you will, if you think yourself strong enough for the purpose, take and hold the place. If, in your judgment, the cover of the gunboats should be necessary to make you secure in holding the place, you will ask of the admiral some assurance upon the subject. If you think you can do so successfully, take a leading part in the contemplated movement, and, in all events, afford every co-operation in your power. In case you should take the place, you will be re-enforced as rapidly as I can send forward troops for that purpose. Of course, you will take with you all the artillery and ammunition you can, and such number of rations as you may think proper.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

[Inclosure.]

FLAG-SHIP BENTON, OFF GRAND GULF, *April* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have been down reconnoitering to-day. They have built extensive works and have guns in them. If left to themselves, they will make this place impregnable. I drove them out of the principal work, but the other was out of range, and I could not get at them without bringing on a general engagement, which I am not prepared for to-day. I shall attack the forts in the morning, and I ask that you will send down men to hold them in case I do take them. The Price, Forest Queen, and the big barge will bring all that is required. The Forest Queen can carry artillery, which is indispensable to hold the hills. The men will capture tents enough without bringing any. This is a case where a dash will save everything. I drove the steamer that is supplying them up Big Black River; she had not time to land her supplies. Dispatch is all-important at this moment.

Very truly,

DAVID D. PORTER.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, *April* 22, 1863—11 p. m.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

ADMIRAL: Your communication is this moment received. General Osterhaus is ordered to co-operate in the reduction and occupation of Grand Gulf. He will move on all the boats he can make available, at the earliest practicable moment. Re-enforcements will follow him as rapidly as I can send them. Of course, it will be expected that you will afford him, in occupying the place, the cover of your gunboats, until he shall have been sufficiently re-enforced against all hostile comers.

Colonel [Thomas S.] Mather, chief of my staff, bears this dispatch.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

CAMP AT MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general, that, pursuant to instructions, on the 17th instant I commenced firing upon the court-house and the railroad depot in Vicksburg with two 30-pounder Parrott rifles, placed in casemate battery opposite the town. The firing was continued at intervals during the daylight until the night of the 20th, with very unsatisfactory results on the first and second days, the projectiles having been thrown with much inaccuracy, and having mostly fallen short of the town. On the third the firing was better, and on the fourth day, though little effective, it was excellent, the shells apparently bursting at the height and distance of the dome of the court-house, and at the very center of the ridge pole of the depot, the elevations used being 15 and 10 degrees, respectively. Still, the result of the firing, as that of siege artillery, has not been effective. The enemy seems to have quitted the use of the depot on the third day. In the night of the 20th, pursuant to instructions, I removed to the landing, and so soon as a steamer arrived,

the detachment, with the guns, ammunition, &c., were embarked, and reached the First Infantry camp this morning.

I wish to say that I highly appreciate the efforts of Capt. W. Kossak, of the Volunteer Engineers, whose strong casemates, could they have been tested, would have shown that they were skillfully planned, and executed with great judgment and labor.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. PHILLIPS,
Captain First Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., SIXTEENTH A. C., *April* 22, 1863.

Colonel BRYANT:

COLONEL: With this you will receive a reply from General Hurlbut to the flag of truce,* and further instructions in regard to your movements. Nothing has been heard from General [W. S.] Smith, and the probability is that he was obstructed by the same cause which prevented your crossing the Coldwater—high water. It is not intended that you cross the Coldwater or attack Chalmers at the crossing, unless you hear Smith's guns, as indicated in General Hurlbut's communication. I regret exceedingly that any part of your command should be guilty of such a flagrant act of vandalism as the burning of a village, which will tend to bring discredit on our troops, and was in direct violation of your orders, and I assure you the guilty parties will meet with due punishment.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. G. LAUMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Opelousas, La., April 23, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Forces on the Upper Mississippi:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches, dated at Headquarters, before Vicksburg, March 23, 1863, on the 21st, by the hand of Lieutenant [Joseph F.] Tenney, of General Augur's division, at Baton Rouge. On April 10, Mr. Gabaudan, private secretary of Admiral Farragut, commanding the Hartford, at the mouth of Red River, reported at my headquarters at Brashear, and gave me verbally the substance of your dispatches, which he said he had read, but did not bring with him in the dangerous passage which he was compelled to make of the batteries of Port Hudson.

The information received by Mr. Gabaudan differs somewhat from your dispatches. I understand from him that it was your intention to send a force by the way of Lake Providence and the Black River, passing through the intermediate bayous, to the mouth of Black River on the Red River, and that this force would probably reach the Red River by May 1 proximo, to co-operate with my command against Port Hudson.

Stimulated by this report and cheering prospect of assistance, we pushed with vigor the expedition upon which we were then engaged. Our success has been complete. We have utterly destroyed the army and navy of this part of the Confederacy, and made it impossible for the enemy to reorganize his forces for some months to come. We

* See Hurlbut to Chalmers, p. 219.

occupy Opelousas, and my advance is about 30 miles in front of this place, on the road to Alexandria.

The forces of the enemy are divided, a portion of [H. H.] Sibley's cavalry being on the Plaquemine Bayou, on the road to Texas, with General [Alfred] Mouton and the artillery and some cavalry on the road to Alexandria. The infantry is completely dispersed. We have captured 2,000 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, ammunition, ordnance stores, &c., 20 heavy guns, demolished his foundries at Franklin and New Iberia, and the salt-works below Iberia. We have captured two steamers and several boats, and compelled the destruction of ten or twelve transport steamers, some of them laden with flour, ammunition, and arms.

The gunboats Diana, Hart, and Queen of the West have been destroyed, and their armament captured by our forces. We have among our prisoners the most important officers of all arms—Captain [E. W.] Fuller, the commander of their fleet, captured from the Queen of the West, known here as the "King of the Swamp," long in the Legislature and at the head of the filibuster or fighting element of the State, whose candidate he was for the office of Governor. We have also Captain [O. J.] Semmes, the first officer of their artillery, and Colonel [W. G.] Vincent, the chief of their cavalry. They can make no stand this side of Alexandria.

The capture of the fortifications at Butte-à-la-Rose by the army and navy, which occurred on the morning of April 20, opens to us completely the Atchafalaya to the Red River. Several days since I addressed to the admiral an inquiry whether he could navigate the Red River to Alexandria, and to yourself a request to communicate the time when your co-operative force could reach Red River. Our communication with the admiral is open only on Thursdays, when he comes down to Port Hudson. It will be communicated to him, as I am informed, by dispatches from General Augur to-day. It must be some time before it reaches you.

I was disappointed in learning from the perusal of your dispatches that at their date it was undetermined whether you can send a force to the Red River or not, on account of the deficiency of your transportation. It is a grief on my part that I cannot aid you in this respect. Our transportation is lamentably deficient. I had but one steamer with which to pass two divisions of my corps over Berwick Bay in this campaign. The route is open, but I can reach Red River only by forced marches. It is six days' march to Alexandria, and four or five to Simsport, at the mouth of the Atchafalaya, but until we can hear from you I shall make Washington, on the Courtableau, my base of operations.

We can co-operate with you in any manner you suggest, by a junction on the Red River or by an attack from Baton Rouge, joining your forces on the Bayou Sara, in the rear of Port Hudson. My belief is that this is the best method, as the passage of the Mississippi from the Red River is very difficult with our short transportation, and will require a landing, and places us between the armies of Vicksburg and Port Hudson; but we shall not hesitate. I wait anxiously to hear from you upon these points, viz:

1. When can you be at the mouth of the Black or Red River?
2. In what manner shall my forces co-operate with you?
3. Can you furnish transportation for your passage to Port Hudson, or do you rely upon us?
4. Can you supply your troops, or will you rely upon us?
5. Is it not practicable for your force to join us by the Atchafalaya?

It is doubtful if we can supply your forces from New Orleans in operating above Port Hudson, on account of our deficient transportation. My belief is that the best junction is by the Atchafalaya. We can reach Baton Rouge by the Grand River and the Plaquemine without transshipment, and, our forces united, make the reduction of Port Hudson certain. My own command is insufficient.

Waiting anxiously your response, and with full confidence in your judgment and earnest co-operation, I am, very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Opelousas, La., April 23, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Forces before Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: Further reflection upon my letter of this date, and additional information as to the condition of the country on this line, leads me to urge more strongly the point of junction indicated at its close, viz, by the Atchafalaya, Grand River, and Plaquemine Bayou to Baton Rouge. We are now 180 miles from New Orleans. It is with great difficulty that we obtain supplies now. Corn and beef are our chief support. To extend this line a hundred miles farther, as it will be on the Red River, increases the difficulty, and to push it farther still to the opposite side of the Mississippi at Bayou Sara, will render supplies very insecure, if not impossible. I commend this subject to your earnest consideration.

By the Atchafalaya all difficulties of this kind are obviated. Supplies of ammunition and provisions are secured; a perfect field of operations is in our possession, and the united forces make the result we wish certain. There are insuperable difficulties to encounter on the other line from the extent of the operations and the deficiencies of transportation. They cannot be too carefully weighed, nor too much consideration given to the advantages presented by the more southerly route. Let me say that all my ideas on the subject have been changed by my experience in this campaign.

Inclosed I send a map indicating the route proposed for co-operation, and also our line of march in this campaign.*

I have the honor, general, to subscribe myself, faithfully, your friend,

N. P. BANKS.

FLAG-SHIP BENTON, *Off New Carthage, April* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

DEAR GENERAL: Feeling that something was going on at Grand Gulf that should be stopped, I went down with the whole squadron to reconnoiter. A strong fort (at present mounting three guns only) pointing up the river was a part of the extensive works now under way. I went down in the Lafayette and drove the workers out; that fort did not fire at us, but one below it did; also one lower still. Three rifled shot went over the Lafayette after I left. The rebels had a steamer (the Charm) down, bringing supplies. We drove her away before she had time to land them. These forts are only partly finished; in a week they will be formidable.

I found a preacher (half Union man), who was just from Grand Gulf.

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* Not found.

He told me all about the fortifications and the number of troops. They are throwing in troops from Vicksburg as fast as they can by land, and bringing down guns, &c., as fast as they can by water. There are four forts in all, well placed, and mounting twelve large guns. They have been preparing this place six weeks, and have known all about this move; expected it sooner.

I would have attacked had there been but two forts. I made my plans to do so, but considered it unwise to put myself in a position where I might be separated from the army, which might have happened under present circumstances. They have 12,000 troops at Grand Gulf, and still increasing the number. My informant tells me that they have plenty of beef and corn meal. They seem to have about 500 contrabands at work. I could see no more. My idea was to attack the forts at once and land troops at the same time, but I think we should have superior numbers, for the position is a very strong one. If the troops can get by, we can land them below, and land on a road leading to the fort, or go up Bayou Pierre, which leads to the Port Hudson Railroad. As you know your own plan, I won't pretend to offer any suggestions. I merely give you the information I have obtained. I send you a little plan of the place.*

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smith's Plantation, April 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Porter last night, stating that the enemy was constructing works at Grand Gulf. He bombarded their works within range, but could not reach those upon the hill. He intends renewing the bombardment to-day, and requests an infantry force to co-operate. I have ordered all the available forces to move, yet with due caution in landing, and to remain under the protection of the gunboats. You will please forward the pontoon train as soon as possible, as a bridge across the bayou below would add greatly to the means of reaching the river.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: It appearing that the proprietor and editor of the Bulletin has been absent for some time, and the control of his paper out of his hands, you are authorized to permit its issue for the publication of the letter-list and such Northern news as you may deem proper to be published. Nabors, one of the former proprietors, I regard as one of the most dangerous, as well as most disloyal, citizens of Memphis. I would advise a close watch to be kept over him, and on the slightest deviation from a correct course I would expel him from our lines.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

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* Not found.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, *April* 23, 1863.

M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

A large number of boats have been discharged or sent up the river since I have been here, and General Grant has directed the stores, except those which are perishable, and ordnance stores, to be landed, and all boats here to be discharged, except sufficient for the close transportation of 10,000 troops and four batteries of artillery for short trips. The tow-boats are not kept there. Barges are kept, because they are needed, and it is supposed they can be built at less cost than it would take to send them back. When no longer required, they will be sent to Memphis for sale, or such disposition as may be judged best for the interest of the service. The water is falling quite rapidly. I shall to-morrow take a tow-boat through the canal and bayou to Richmond, and then down to Carthage. Colonel Reynolds has been relieved from duty here as chief quartermaster, by General Grant, and I have ordered him to report in person to you.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
April 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that five steamers have arrived safely, and one is above; one was sunk.

General Osterhaus' division was embarked—eight regiments infantry and two batteries—and are ready to start for Grand Gulf at 10 a. m. this day.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, April 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. McPHERSON:

DEAR GENERAL: I am ordered to move on the road to Carthage next in order to you. I would be much obliged if you would give me a little notice in advance of the time. The road will be clear. I now have one division (Tuttle's) on the other side of the new canal, whence they can march to Milliken's Bend. The other two divisions (Blair's and Steele's) will have to be ferried up to the Bend. As our details of march and service should be as uniform as possible, I would be obliged if you would send me your orders prescribing the order of march of your divisions and trains.

With sincere respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smith's Plantation, April 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: At 11 p. m. of the 22d instant I received a communication from Admiral Porter,* informing me that he had been reconnoiter-

* See p. 222.

ing during the day near Grand Gulf, and had found that the enemy had built extensive works there, which were occupied by guns, and that if left to himself he would make the place impregnable. He added that he had driven the enemy out of the principal work, but that the other was out of range, and could not be attacked without bringing on a general engagement, for which he (the admiral) was not prepared. He further advised me that he would attack the forts in the morning, and requested that I should send a land force to hold them in case he should succeed in accomplishing their reduction; closing by saying that it was a case in which dispatch and a dash were important, and might save everything. Although not prepared to make a sustained movement against the place, and inadequately supplied with ammunition, I sent an order to General Osterhaus, 6 miles in advance, to embark his division, with all the artillery and ammunition he could make available, on such boats as he could find, and hold himself in readiness to follow the gunboats, and to co-operate in attacking the enemy's position at the Gulf, and to hold it. Many obstacles remained to encounter; collection of boats, which were deficient in number; difficulty in communicating with officers across the flooded bayous and swamps, and muddy roads, yet by 11 a. m. on the 23d the general had embarked his division, including two batteries, and was awaiting the movement of the gunboats. At 12 o'clock, Admiral Porter (whom I called on) advised me that he had just returned from the Gulf, and that he had found the situation there different; that he had discovered two more forts; in all four, and a land force estimated at 12,000, and that he had concluded to delay the attack upon the place, at all events until he could confer with me. Only having some 3,000 men embarked and immediately available for the movement, I determined at once to make a reconnaissance of the Gulf, and accordingly asked the use of the ram Price, which was furnished me by the admiral for the purpose.

In an hour and a half I was within some 2 miles of the enemy's position, a rough sketch of which I exhibited to you last night. The Price threw two shots, one of which struck the foot of the bluff, near the enemy. I saw no great activity of any kind displayed by the enemy, nor did I see any formidable display of batteries or forts. Indeed, it was questionable in my mind whether the enemy had any intrenchments; yet others asserted that they had seen both rifle-pits and earthworks for the protection of infantry and artillery, and it may be so. I am satisfied, however, that there are no extensive or very strong works, although the position in itself is one of the strongest I ever saw. Upon my return, I met with Admiral Porter, and told him that I could see no activity on the part of the enemy, and that I thought it important that the gunboats should so annoy him as to prevent him from intrenching. I cannot too strongly urge that it be done now. The enemy should be at once driven away from the crest and river slope of the bluffs, and I believe the gunboats can easily do it.

When I have concentrated my corps, and have it in readiness for embarkation upon such transports as can be furnished, and a footing has been secured for me by the gunboats, I will take the place against any force now there; probably against any likely to be there.

With the increased facilities promised in the boats which ran the blockade the other night, and those understood to be coming, I will soon have my corps on the Mississippi levee, only 15 miles from the Gulf.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, *April* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: If the Black River cut-off is navigable, my forces might ascend to some eligible landing on the Black River, and promptly gain the rear of the enemy at Grand Gulf, and thus cut off his escape. If that line should be found impracticable, another might be adopted in marching some 25 miles across the country, to a point opposite the mouth of Bayou Pierre, which may probably be accomplished in forty-eight hours. Arrived at that point, I would have to rely on gunboats (unless transports run the blockade at Grand Gulf) to cross my command to the east bank of the Mississippi, and, if necessary, to take them to an eligible landing on the bayou. General Williams, last year, ascended the same bayou nearly to the point at which the railroad from Grand Gulf to Port Gibson crosses it. Provisions and forage could doubtless be found on this line.

Another plan is a front attack, and the reduction of the enemy's fortifications on the bold promontory overlooking the mouth of Big Black, the Mississippi, and the town of Grand Gulf below by the gunboats. Possessed of such a footing, the infantry can do the balance. But they must have this footing, and it can only be obtained by the gunboats, as frail transports, laden with men and munitions of war, could not be advanced under the hostile fire to the shore. The gunboats ought to be able to do this; they can do it.

These three plans, severally, may be found practicable, and two or more of them are capable of being combined. All are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, *April* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: According to your order, I have directed General Osterhaus to make an armed reconnaissance to, and, if necessary to the object in view, below the mouth of Bayou Pierre, and to report without delay the result of his observations, so that it may be determined whether it will be best to recall him from his destination or for the rest of my corps to follow.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, *April* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS, *Comdg. Ninth Division:*

GENERAL: If a practicable road can be found, you will immediately, and in person, make an armed reconnaissance from your present camp to a point on the Mississippi River opposite the mouth of Bayou Pierre. Upon arriving at that point, you will make diligent inquiry whether a practicable road exists from the mouth of that bayou to any point on the railroad between Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. Also as to the capacity of the bayou for navigation.

If you should ascertain that no such road exists, you will push your reconnaissance with the view of ascertaining whether there is a practicable road leading from a point lower down on the Mississippi to the

railroad mentioned. The map shows two roads leading from a point a short distance below the mouth of Bayou Pierre; one to Grand Gulf and the other to Port Gibson. The object is to ascertain whether the flank or rear of the enemy's position at Grand Gulf may be gained by our forces moving either by land or water from the vicinity of the mouth of Bayou Pierre. It is not expected that you will push your reconnaissance an undue distance below a point opposite Bayou Pierre. As it is understood that the rebel Colonel [I. F.] Harrison, with an estimated force of from 400 to 700, is hovering about or near the route of your contemplated march, you will watch for and capture or disperse his force.

It is left with you to determine whether you will take the whole or only a portion of your division with you, and for you to decide whether you will or will not take your artillery or any portion of it. Take ammunition, and (if you think it unsafe to rely on the country for provisions) rations also, either in wagons or haversacks. Leave everything else behind that will necessarily encumber you, under the protection of a guard. Report as often as practicable, so that I may determine whether it will be best to recall you from your destination, or leave you there, to be followed by the rest of the corps.

With respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

P. S.—Take the Second Illinois Cavalry with you, if you think proper. It is at Perkins'.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, *April* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS:

GENERAL: This order will take the place of the one sent to-day for a reconnaissance down the river. You will send all the cavalry at Perkins' plantation, including any that General Carr can spare, to make the contemplated reconnaissance. You will also send two regiments of infantry, with the cavalry, for the same purpose. You will hold in readiness for prompt embarkation upon notice. An early attack upon Grand Gulf is anticipated. Prepare for participating in it.

One, and an important, object of the reconnaissance is to ascertain whether there is a practicable road from Perkins' to a point opposite or nearly opposite to Grand Gulf, from which troops might be crossed to the east bank of the river, and thence marched upon that place. The nearer the point from which to effect such crossing the better, as it is intended that the troops to be crossed will participate in the contemplated attack upon Grand Gulf. If no such point can be found nearer that place than opposite the mouth of Bayou Pierre, the reconnaissance will be extended that far, and, if necessary, still below, within safe distance.

All instructions contained in my previous communication upon this subject not inconsistent herewith will be observed by the detachment hereby authorized.

Immediately upon completing the contemplated reconnaissance, the detachment will return to Perkins' plantation, and, there encamping, guard all the approaches to that place until further orders.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

P. S.—If you think it necessary, you may send a section of artillery with the detachment.

IN THE FIELD, *April* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

In company with Admiral Porter, I made to-day a reconnaissance of Grand Gulf. My impressions are, that if an attack can be made within the next two days, the place will easily fall. But the difficulties of getting from here (Smith's plantation) to the river are great.

I foresee great difficulties in our present position, but it will not do to let these retard any movements. In the first place, if a battle should take place, we are necessarily very destitute of all preparations for taking care of wounded men. All the little extras for this purpose were put on board the Tigress, the only boat that was lost. The line from here to Milliken's Bend is a long one for the transportation of supplies and to defend, and an impossible one for the transportation of wounded men. The water in the bayous is falling very rapidly, out of all proportion to the fall in the river, so that it is exceedingly doubtful whether they can be made use of for the purposes of navigation. One inch fall in the river diminishes the supply of water to the bayous to a very great extent, while their capacity for carrying it away remains the same. Should the river fall sufficiently to draw off all the water on the points where you are encamped, our line will have to be by wagons across to below the Warrenton batteries.

Whilst there, I wish you would watch matters, and, should the water fall sufficiently, make the necessary roads for this purpose. You need not move any portion of your corps more than is necessary for the protection of the road to Richmond until ordered. It may possibly happen that the enemy may so weaken his forces about Vicksburg and Haynes' Bluff as to make the latter vulnerable, particularly with a fall of water to give an extended landing.

I leave the management of affairs at your end of the line to you.

I shall send Surgeon Hewitt to the Bend to-morrow, to consult with the medical director about the best policy to pursue for caring for our sick and wounded.

U. S. GRANT.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: You will move your division from this place to Richmond to-morrow, the First Brigade starting at 6 a. m., to be followed by the other brigades successively, as fast as the road is clear.*

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON.

[Inclosure.]

INSTRUCTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Milliken's Bend, April 24, 1863.

In accordance with Special Orders, No. 110,† department headquarters, the troops will be required to bivouac until proper facilities can be afforded for the transportation of camp equipage.

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* Details of march omitted.

† Of April 20; see p. 212.

One tent will be allowed each company for the protection of rations from rain; one wall-tent for each regimental headquarters, one wall-tent for the brigade headquarters, and one wall-tent for division headquarters.

The men will be provided with three days' cooked rations, and the teams of the regiments will transport, besides the camp equipage herein allowed, all the ammunition and rations possible, it being the intention to so conduct the march as to allow the transportation of ten days' supply of rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. The remaining tents will be neatly folded, and all the camp and garrison equipage left behind will be placed in charge of the brigade quartermaster, who will receive instructions from the quartermaster of the corps as to its disposition.

Attention is called to the following extract of said Special Orders, No. 110:

13. Commanders are authorized and enjoined to collect all the beef-cattle, corn, and other supplies necessary for the army on the line of march, but wanton destruction of property, taking of articles unless for military purposes, insulting citizens, going into and searching houses without proper orders from division commanders, are positively prohibited. All such irregularities must be summarily punished.

General McArthur is authorized to order the storage of all the remaining camp and garrison equipage of his command on his quartermaster's boat, instead of the place designed herein.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *April* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. C. L. MATTHIES, *Comdg. Seventh Div., Richmond, La.:*

GENERAL: You will move your command from Richmond to Smith's plantation, near New Carthage, as soon as possible. Colonel Boomer will move, with his brigade and the remaining batteries of the division, this afternoon.

The Seventy-second Illinois, Colonel Starring commanding, will be left at Richmond, in command of the post, until further orders.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

P. S.—If General Matthies is not at Richmond, Colonel Sanborn will carry out this order.

LA GRANGE, *April* 24, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

One of our soldiers just in from the enemy's camps, which he visited as a spy, says that a number of independent companies have congregated and are moving to attack this post. It may be mere rebel braggadocio, but I shall clear the decks to-night. I think it more likely that a raid in force is to be made upon the railroad line to capture a train, and therefore respectfully suggest strong guard.

Chalmers is gathering his scattered forces at Waterford, 8 miles below Holly Springs. Grierson threw off Hatch to the east, according to orders, and was pushing down toward Pontotoc when last heard from. Chalmers is trying to get upon his track by concentrating at Waterford.

WM. SOOY SMITH.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Vicksburg, April* 25, 1863.

I. Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 110, from the Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, the Fifteenth Army Corps will march to Carthage, via Milliken's Bend and Richmond, by the left flank, viz, in the order of the Third, Second, and First Divisions.

1. The Third Division, General Tuttle commanding, will march on Monday to Milliken's Bend, thence to Richmond, and keep closed up on the rear of General McPherson's corps.

2. The Second Division, General Blair commanding, will on Monday be transported in boats to the landing just above the Van Buren hospital, whence it will march to Richmond, and keep closed up on the Third Division.

3. The First Division, General Steele commanding, will on arrival from Greenville land at the old camp, gather up their camp equipage, and proceed by boats to a point near General Grant's headquarters at Milliken's Bend, and thence march to Richmond, and keep closed up on Second Division.

II. The march will be conducted by brigades, and the wagon train disposed by each brigadier so as to obstruct the roads as little as possible, but each brigadier will keep with his wagon train a sufficient guard to assist them in case of accident.

III. The convalescents' camp of the Third Division will be established near the site of their present camp; that for the Second and First Divisions at a point convenient between Van Buren hospital and General Grant's old headquarters.

IV. Each division commander will deposit his spare tents and property in connection with his convalescents' camp, and may leave a disabled officer, specially charged to take care of and account for the same, with such detail as he may think necessary. The officers, however, in command of these several convalescents' camps must report for orders to General Sullivan, in command of the troops left behind.

V. General Tuttle will begin the movement on Monday, the 27th instant, and not leave the river at Milliken's Bend till he has reason to believe the rear brigade of General McPherson is at least 10 miles out; and all division commanders will so manage that when they leave the river their trains shall have ten days' rations and about 100 rounds of cartridges, in addition to those in the boxes of the men. Each soldier should carry 60 cartridges, two days' cooked rations, a tin cup, and a good overcoat or blanket. The wagons must carry chiefly provisions, and the very smallest allowance of officers' baggage and cooking utensils. The march should be slow, but very regular. The utmost attention must be given to keeping the men in the ranks during the march. At a rest, the arms should be stacked and then the men can lie down. At night the brigade should be moved to one or other side of the road, guards posted, and men bivouacked in order easily to take the road in the morning.

VI. Division commanders will use their cavalry to communicate with the troops to their front and rear, and will preserve intervals, so that the troops of different divisions will not commingle.

VII. Each division commander will be provided with a correct map by Captain Pitzman, from which brigade commanders should make sketches.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Milliken's Bend, La., April* 25, 1863.

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II. Brigadier-General McArthur, commanding Sixth Division, will move his command to Richmond to-morrow, the 26th instant.† * * *

III. Brigadier-General McArthur, commanding Sixth Division, will detail the Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers to garrison the post of Richmond, La., relieving the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, there stationed.

IV. The Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Col. Fred. A. Starring commanding, is assigned to the Second Brigade, Sixth Division, and will report accordingly, as soon as relieved from garrison duty at Richmond, La., by the Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

V. The Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will proceed to Milliken's Bend, La., as soon as transportation can be obtained, and will then march forthwith to join the Sixth Division, reporting to Brigadier-General McArthur for orders.

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By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *April* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Many persons say that I could march my whole corps to Hard Times, 3 miles this side Grand Gulf. I have sent a detachment to-day to reconnoiter and officially report upon the subject.

The detachment sent to Bayou Pierre are somewhat retarded in their progress by reason of the enemy's burning the bridges behind them as they retreat.

I am starting over to Mound Bayou to see what progress General Hovey has made in bridging Vidal and Mound Bayou. It is said he is at work on the last bridge.

Several gentlemen represent that as they came down to this landing yesterday they saw a train of wagons moving south. Others say they had opportunities of seeing the same, but did not. It is rather probable that the enemy are re-enforcing the garrison at the Gulf; hence the importance of the suggestion I ventured to make the other day, that at least a feint should be made upon Warrenton and Haynes' Bluff—a feint to be pushed to a bold attack, if circumstances favor.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, April 26, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Carthage:*

GENERAL: Your letter of April 21 [24] is this moment received. I feared the difficulties you now experience, and went myself yesterday, and examined the new canal from Duckport to Willow Bayou. I sounded it in its whole length; it is nearly 3 miles long. The first mile is comparatively good; the middle mile is bad; has not an average depth of 1 foot; and the last mile has 3 feet, 2 feet, and nothing; 200

† Details of march omitted.

yards at Willow Bayou is dry. I made a rude estimate, and allowing for four dredges (I only found two employed), will take near fifty days' work to make a canal 8 feet deep. Your tugs draw 7½ feet.

All my orders were out to march in the morning, but I have this moment countermanded them. Steele's division is at Milliken's Bend, and I will leave him there to guard that point and the road back to Richmond. Tuttle is at the canal. I will at once make him go to work to build a wagon road back along the canal to the bayou, as auxiliary to the one from Milliken's Bend. I examined it as I was sounding the canal, and think it can be done.

Blair's division I will hold here, and proceed to make the examinations you suggest, but I am already familiar with every avenue possible. Though the water in the river has fallen 2 feet, and retired from the plain where my present camp is, still there is enough in the woods back and in the ditches for a boat to navigate from here to the Biggs place. Between Biggs' and Bedford's place, opposite Warrenton, there is an old *crevasse*, and the cut is wide, deep, and impassable. Still, I will make further examination of it. I do not believe it possible for an empty wagon to proceed from here to any point below Warrenton for two weeks. I do not believe the new canal will be available in one month. I think I can make a wagon road back from Tuttle's camp to Richmond, which will be separate and distinct from the one now used, and to that extent available to your purpose. I may also, with plank, make a road across to the Hecla place from Young's Point. I have an excellent map, but have to-day furnished my division commanders all but the original. I will inclose a sketch with this, illustrating the roads I propose to assist you. To haul hence, via Biggs' and Bedford's place, below Warrenton, is simply impossible. We did corduroy 2 miles of it once, but there are 4 feet of water now, and, even should the water subside, it will remain a pulpy quagmire for a month.

I believe you have good bayou navigation from Carthage up to Richmond, and our best course is to push road to Richmond. The tug Rumsey should have run the batteries last night, but she did not go. She will start to-night, and it is favorable, being rainy and dark. She has two barges in tow.

Graham is here at this moment, and will carry this up to Milliken's Bend and dispatch it to you.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, April 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE, *Comdg. Third Division:*

DEAR GENERAL: Since you left me this afternoon, I am in receipt of a letter from General Grant, which develops some of the difficulties I apprehended. He orders me to remain here till further orders, and wants me to construct roads to facilitate transportation. The swamp back of me has 4 feet of water; I have navigated with large yawls. The only chance for a road is along your canal, on the lower or south bank, by leveling down the mud levee, bridging the bayou at the first woods, and a good deal of work. Beyond you can reach Willow Bayou, along whose bank is a road to Richmond. You will, therefore, put a heavy detail on this road, and push it to completion as fast as possible, as I see plainly that General Grant's army and Admiral Porter's fleet

will be caught unprovided unless every possible means be adopted to relieve their wants. We may have to plank this road in places, but let us first make it passable to troops, and then plank it or not, according to the weather. Such a road will enable us to haul stores back to the bayou, when to Richmond barges could float them, and then to Carthage, a large class of boats.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp before Vicksburg, April 26, 1863.*

In consequence of orders this moment received from General Grant, the execution of General Orders, No. 26, is hereby suspended. General Steele's division will encamp at Milliken's Bend. General Blair's division will remain as now. General Tuttle's division will remain at the canal. Instructions to each will be given by letter.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, *April* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: You will move your whole division forward to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. On reaching this point, a staff officer will be in readiness to show you the route you are to take, the object being to reach Judge Perkins' place, on the Mississippi River, 6 miles below Carthage, as soon as possible. The distance to march is something over 15 miles from here.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 26, 1863—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have just heard from Dodge, at Tuscumbia. On 24th he took that place without severe fighting. The enemy steadily opposed advance, but was steadily driven back. A sharp skirmish at Little Bear Creek. He went forward yesterday to help Colonel Streight in his movement. Citizens of Tuscumbia report that Johnston says he can send no reenforcements. Dodge has every confidence in his own position. The gunboats did not come up to Tuscumbia. There is great alarm among the rebels, believing this movement to be the head of a column attacking Johnston's flank and rear. I have telegraphed the above to General Rosecrans. One regiment of my cavalry has destroyed barracks, stores, and railroad at Okolona and Tupelo. Colonel Grierson, with his force of cavalry, left Pontotoc morning of 19th of April, traveling at rate of 50 to 60 miles per day, to burn engines and cars at Canton, and thence to destroy bridges on Jackson and Meridian Railroad. General Grant is below Vicksburg, at or near Carthage. I hope he will land near Grand Gulf and move up Big Black River, but am not advised of his plans.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Tennessee:*

SIR: I learn from Dodge that he occupied Tuscumbia on 24th, and proposed to take Florence on 25th. Quite a brisk skirmish on Little Bear Creek. Loss not reported, if any. Johnston sent word to troops at Tuscumbia that he could not re-enforce. Great consternation from the belief that Dodge is the head of a column to attack Johnston in flank and rear.

Colonel Streight pushes out to-day on his trip. Dodge feels confident of his position.

The column under General Smith dispersed Chalmers, capturing many small-arms, principally shot-guns, 230 horses and mules, and a number of wagons of provisions and supplies. Our troops are now all at their stations. Nothing further from Grierson.

The Second Iowa Cavalry is reported to have destroyed barracks, stores, and railroad at Okolona and Tupelo and at other points. They are not in yet, and may have some trouble, but Hatch will take care of himself and his men. Everything, so far as I can learn, is moving well on this line, though Chalmers may make a dash to pass our railroad or capture a train. The men are in splendid health. Hospitals much reduced, and room enough for patients from below.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

PERKINS' PLANTATION, LA., *April* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Commence immediately the embarkation of your corps, or so much of it as there is transportation for. Have put aboard the artillery and every article authorized in orders limiting baggage, except the men, and hold them in readiness, with their places assigned, to be moved at a moment's warning. All the troops you may have, except those ordered to remain behind, send to a point nearly opposite Grand Gulf, where, you will see by Special Orders of this date, General McPherson is ordered to send one division.

The plan of the attack will be for the navy to attack and silence all the batteries commanding the river. Your corps will be on the river, ready to run to and debark on the nearest eligible land below the promontory first brought to view passing down the river. Once on shore, have each commander instructed beforehand to form his men the best the ground will admit of, and take possession of the most commanding points, but avoid separating your command so that it cannot support itself. The first object is to get a foothold where our troops can maintain themselves until such time as preparations can be made and troops collected for a forward movement.

Admiral Porter has proposed to place his boats in the position indicated to you a few days ago, and to bring over with them such troops as may be below the city after the guns of the enemy are silenced.

It may be that the enemy will occupy [such] positions back from the city, out of range of the gunboats, as to make it desirable to run past Grand Gulf and land at Rodney. In case this should prove the plan, a signal will be arranged, and you duly informed when the transports are to start with this view. Or it may be expedient for the boats to run past, but not the men. In this case, then, the transports would have to be brought back to where the men could land, and move by forced marches

to below Grand Gulf, re-embark rapidly, and proceed to the latter place. There will be required, then, three signals to indicate that the transports can run down and debark the troops at Grand Gulf—one that the transports can run by without the troops, and the last that transports can run by with the troops on board.

Should the men have to march, all baggage and artillery will be left to run the blockade.

If not already directed, require your men to keep three days' rations in their haversacks, not to be touched until a movement commences.

U. S. GRANT.

PERKINS' PLANTATION, *April* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: General Osterhaus expects a report this evening from Colonel Keigwin, commanding expedition in the direction of Grand Gulf. That report will determine the question of the practicability of reaching a point near that place by land. Until that question is determined, I will (unless you direct otherwise) postpone ordering any portion of my command in that direction.

General Osterhaus reports that some of the transports and barges assigned to him are at present unseaworthy. General Carr reports the same in regard to one of the transports assigned to him. The constant use of such of the boats as passed Vicksburg, since their arrival, in bringing troops, &c., through a narrow bayou to this place, has increased their unseaworthiness, and has left no time for repairing them. I fear more time will be required to make them seaworthy than will be agreeable to either of us.

I have assigned to General Hovey the two barges that came down this morning, in addition to the steamer Horizon, but one of them is represented to be almost in a sinking condition, and will require to be repaired.

Your order of the 24th instant, prohibiting the wagons from being brought over from Smith's on boats, has left behind dispensing wagons and ambulances. Division commanders make this explanation of the absence of both, and in turn I make it to you. I have, however, the corps hospital wagons along.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

PERKINS' PLANTATION, *April* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Being hourly engaged in preparing orders for the impending movements, I send Colonel Mudd and Lieutenant Tunica, engineer of the Ninth Division, to make explanations in connection with the map I sent you this evening, and the reconnaissance being made toward Grand Gulf. For reasons which these officers will explain, it appears that the reconnoitering force cannot safely go farther without re-enforcement.

The force consists in part of two regiments of General Osterhaus' division, which it was intended should join him below, at Hard Times, in the impending movement. By ordering General Smith forward, I can enable the regiments to go on, if there be a road, but still fear that in waiting for re-enforcements they might reach Hard Times too late to

join their command. I await your direction whether I shall recall the detachment or send General Smith to re-enforce it, and protect the line of communication until General McPherson comes up.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

PERKINS' PLANTATION, LA.,
April 27, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

The position now occupied by the enemy at Choctaw Bayou is one from which they can be easily driven, if not captured, by sending a force to engage them in front, while the majority of the force take the road leading by the northeast side of Bruin's Lake. This latter road seems to be the one the mass of the troops should take to reach the river bank near to and below Grand Gulf.

If you are satisfied that Smith's division will not find transportation here, they should start early in the morning by this route. Logan's division will also follow them to-morrow.

The troops of Osterhaus, now out, cannot be brought back until relieved by other troops, and that will be too late for them to take part in the present movement with their division. You might, if the transportation at hand will justify it, leave one brigade of Smith's division to act with Osterhaus until all the troops can be brought together, and direct Smith to take command of the two regiments on the road when he comes up with them.

This force of Harrison's should be driven entirely out of the country, or captured.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Perkins' Plantation, La., April 27, 1863.

Division Commanders:

Commanders of divisions to whom boats have been assigned for the embarkation of their commands will hasten to embark them, at least as far as the capacity of the boats assigned will permit, and will, when embarked, report the fact.

In moving from this landing, the ram General Price, as the flag-ship of the transport fleet, will take and keep the lead. The Fourteenth Division will follow next, the Ninth Division next, and the Twelfth Division next.

The destination of the transport fleet is Grand Gulf. When the flag-ship General Price shall have landed or cast anchor in the vicinity of that place, the rest of the transport fleet will do the same, as near as may be in the order of its movements; but the transports will be careful to keep beyond the range of the enemy's batteries.

When the gunboats shall have silenced all the batteries commanding the river, the flag-ship General Price will hasten to the shore, which will be the signal for all the transports to do the same. Any transports that may not see the flag-ship will follow those that may immediately precede them.

In approaching the shore, and in landing, the commanders of the Fourteenth and Ninth Divisions will bear in mind the importance of preserving their proper relations from right to left, and their connection with each other, and of gaining landings which will facilitate the seizure of the commanding positions below the bold promontory bounded on

the north by the (so-called) Gulf and on the west by the Mississippi, including that promontory.

The Twelfth Division, or such portion of it as may form part of the expedition, will land at such point as will most favor the object of acting as a reserve, and in support of the Fourteenth and Ninth Divisions, which it will be its duty to do.

The forces mentioned will seize and hold the positions referred to until they shall have been re-enforced for a further movement.

In certain contingencies it may be determined that the transports will not land at Grand Gulf, but pass on below either with or without troops (in the latter case the troops to follow by land), but in that event notice will be given.

As previously directed, the infantry will take 40 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes and 40 rounds otherwise on their persons. The rest of the ammunition will be stored on the Empire City, with the reserve ammunition.

In the absence of wagons, the commanders of the divisions mentioned will detail and hold in readiness sufficient parties to carry ammunition into the field, if needed for the use of the respective divisions to which they belong.

As ambulances will be left behind for the present, they will be placed in charge of details, to guard and bring them up when so ordered.

Such details as may be deemed necessary will be made by the commanders of said divisions for the purpose of caring for the wounded on the field.

Those who may be detailed for that purpose will be distinguished by white badges around their left arms.

"Success" must be our motto!

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, LA., *April* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

If you think it advisable, you may make a reconnaissance of Haynes' Bluff, taking as much force and as many steamers as you like. Admiral Porter told me that he would instruct Captain Breese to do as you asked him with his fleet. The effect of a heavy demonstration in that direction would be good so far as the enemy are concerned, but I am loth to order it, because it would be so hard to make our own troops understand that only a demonstration was intended, and our people at home would characterize it as a repulse. I therefore leave it to you whether to make such a demonstration. If made at all, I advise that you publish your order beforehand, stating that a reconnaissance in force was to be made for the purpose of calling off the enemy's attention from our movements south of Vicksburg, and not with any expectation of attacking. I shall probably move on Grand Gulf to-morrow.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, April 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE, *Comdg. First Division, Milliken's Bend:*

DEAR GENERAL: General Grant, finding the bayou hence to Carthage of less capacity than he had counted on, has countermanded my orders of march, and has required of me other things, of which the guard-

ing the road from Milliken's Bend to Richmond is one. You will encamp your division in good order, with full tents, at the best camping ground you can find. By to-morrow or Wednesday I expect McPherson's corps will be at or beyond Richmond. You will detach to that point two regiments, under orders of some good colonel, with instructions to march to Richmond and take post so as to cover the bridge at that point, and to send vedettes and pickets up the bayou to the northwest, in the direction of the Tensas, as far as the retiring waters will admit. You will also send some intelligent officer along, with orders to examine the bayou up toward Tensas in a boat, or, if the waters admit, along the levee, and make written report of the condition of the plantations—as to people, negroes and whites, corn, plowing, planting, &c. If guerrillas or an enemy threaten that road from the west, it must be at or near Richmond and from the direction of Tensas. Also instruct the officer who holds that point to erect a few log block-houses, or convert the cotton sheds, cabins, and houses of some plantation into a defensive outpost, to guard against a sudden dash of mounted men. I take it for granted that the swamp back of Milliken's is under water, but I wish you to cause frequent inspections of the roads back to Bear Lake and to the northwest, and report the moment waters subside so as to make them practicable. General Grant directs me to control matters at this end. You will, therefore, assume absolute control over everybody on shore or in boats tied to the shore at Milliken's Bend, and enforce good order. Men in hospital must be in their hospital camps. Quartermasters must not be wandering about, and all soldiers and citizens must be kept within the limits of good behavior. Put the negroes in some out of the way place, where their women will not be the source of broils and disorder. When General [L.] Thomas returns from Carthage, he can dispose of them on plantations above us. A ferry will make two daily trips between us, and I will expect frequent reports.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, LA., *April* 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General MCARTHUR, *Comdg. Sixth Division:*

GENERAL: General Sherman is ordered to guard the road from Milliken's Bend to Richmond, and including the latter place. You will, therefore, move your command forward, and hold it in reserve—one brigade at Holmes' plantation and the other at this place.

All the teams will be organized into a general supply train, and sent back to Milliken's Bend for commissary stores and ammunition.

You will keep the wagon road between Richmond and this point in repair as far as possible. Holmes' plantation is about 9 miles this side of Richmond, where there is a fine cotton-gin, with a new lattice-tower on the top of it for a signal station.

This point (Smith's plantation) is about 17 miles this side of Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

SMITH'S PLANTATION, *April* 27, 1863.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN, *Comdg. Seventh Division:*

COLONEL: You will move your command forward as soon as practicable, after Major-General Logan's division passes, to the Perkins plan-

tation, on the Mississippi River, following the road taken by General Logan's division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Perkins' Plantation, April 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Having been informed by Admiral Porter that the Price was at my disposal for the transportation of troops and as the flag-ship of the fleet of transports, I write to inform you that I have published her in my orders to division commanders as the flag-ship of the fleet, and that, until we shall have reduced Grand Gulf, it is important that I should have control, by arrangement, of her movements with the other transports. I should state that, in the estimate of the capacities of vessels to carry troops, the Price was set down at 1,200. I am informed that she will only carry 250, and with even that small number she would be unable to use her guns.

General Carr is embarked. So is General Osterhaus, except the brigade from General Smith. General [A. J.] Smith is under orders to remove with the rest of his division to a point opposite to or below, and as near as may be to, Grand Gulf, and take with him the detachment from General Osterhaus, now on the way.

As yet, it does not appear that the limited number of small and inferior transports at my disposal will enable me to take more than two divisions, excluding General Hovey's, which I was very anxious to take. Can't the gunboats take it, or a large portion of it, down to Hard Times, 3 miles above Grand Gulf, and put it out there until the other transports are unloaded and can come back for it? This would place a good division under an able officer in supporting distance of the advance. I hope you will urge this.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

PERKINS' PLANTATION, LA., *April* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

In disembarking Carr's division at Hard Times, leave his artillery on board the transports, and, when Hovey's division moves, let it be with infantry only. Carr's artillery will operate with Hovey until his own can be brought forward. This arrangement will save time.

U. S. GRANT.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, *April* 28, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee, Carthage:*

DEAR GENERAL: I received your letter of the 27th last night, and early this morning went to see Captain Breese, and agreed with him as to the demonstration on Haynes' Bluff the moment the Choctaw arrives. She was at Memphis last Saturday, and should be here to-day. I will take ten steamers and ten regiments, and go up the Yazoo as close to Haynes' as possible without putting the transports under the rifled guns of the enemy. We will make as strong a demonstration as possible. The troops will all understand the purpose, and will not be hurt by the repulse.

The people of the country must find out the truth as they best can; it is none of their business. You are engaged in a hazardous enterprise, and, for good reasons, wish to divert attention; that is sufficient to me, and it shall be done. I will be all ready at daylight, and shall embark the men the moment Captain Breese notifies me he is ready.

I have urged General Tuttle, in person, to push the wagon road from Duckport back to Walnut Bayou, and will let him have no peace till it is done, and will put a train of about 100 of my regimental wagons on it. Another train of my wagons, from Steele's division, will travel the road by which McPherson went out.

For forage and provisions, we might run the batteries on some of the boats that are now useless on account of the decline in the waters of Walnut Bayou. The road from Young's Point to Biggs' and Bedford's, below Warrenton, is out of the question; dismiss it from your calculations. The only roads are via Walnut Bayou, and that bayou can only be reached from Milliken's Bend and Duckport.

All is well here, but the rains have made the roads, as you know, muddy and full of ruts.

I am, in haste, yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP BEFORE VICKSBURG, *April* 28, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Army in the Field, Carthage:*

DEAR GENERAL: General Tuttle will finish the road to-morrow across the Walnut Bayou, along the new canal, and my quartermaster, in co-operation with Colonel Bingham, chief quartermaster, will put on it a train of 100 wagons, collected from my regimental trains, which can be kept constantly hauling to Richmond. Another train of about 80 wagons, from Steele's division, including my division and headquarters trains, will be put on the road from Milliken's Bend to Richmond. I think you had better leave Colonel Bingham to control the movement of supplies from the river to Richmond, and leave your trains to haul them to Perkins' plantation. Colonel Bingham can appoint a quartermaster at Richmond to load wagons arriving there, or to ship by barge from that place.

The trains from your end and those here should be equalized and meet at Richmond. I have ordered Steele, who commands at Milliken's Bend, to place two regiments at Richmond, to guard that point, looking to the direction of the Tensas; also two regiments to be employed as a working party on the road from Milliken's to Richmond. As soon as the cavalry arrives, I have ordered Steele to cause it to patrol the road between the Bend and the Tensas.

The Choctaw has arrived. We have heard some cannonading in the direction of Grand Gulf. I hope you are in possession of that place. To-morrow I will take ten regiments and go up the Yazoo. I will feel Chickasaw Bayou, and the next day draw the fire of Haynes' Bluff. I will hang about Benson Blake's, about where the Tuscumbia turned back when we reconnoitered there, and make such a demonstration as will force the enemy to re-enforce heavily at that place, and to that extent draw from Big Black River. I will use troops that I know will trust us, and not be humbugged by a repulse. The men have sense, and will trust us. As to the reports in newspapers, we must scorn them, else they will ruin us and our country. They are as much enemies to good

government as the secesh, and between the two I like the secesh best, because they are a brave, open enemy, and not a set of sneaking, croaking scoundrels. I believe a diversion at Haynes' Bluff is proper and right, and will make it, let whatever reports of repulse be made. The Choctaw is here, and you will hear cannonading at Haynes' Bluff to-morrow and the day after.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, April 28, 1863.

Maj. T. S. BOWERS, *Adjutant, Headquarters General Grant:*

DEAR MAJOR: I go up the Yazoo to-morrow to make a diversion in Grant's favor. It is important that the general should know all that is transpiring here. Send him by courier the letter which comes with this, and, if anything comes for me, open the letters, show them to Steele or send them up the Yazoo, according to contents. I will be there three days, at least. In that time I hope to make the enemy move many troops, which otherwise would be moving against Grant at Grand Gulf.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

[NEAR VICKSBURG, *April* 28, 1863.]

General F. P. BLAIR:

DEAR GENERAL: I copy part of a letter received in the night from General Grant. In case of a demonstration on Haynes' Bluff, I will want the Second Division in to make it, but you will perceive the inglorious nature of it. I will go up to see Breese, and also to increase the efforts on the road, a copy of which order you will also see. In case of a demonstration, the men composing the expedition should have simply two days' rations on their persons. I will not resolve on it till I see what boats the navy has available.

[Extract.]

The effect of a heavy demonstration in that direction (Haynes') would be good, so far as the enemy are concerned, but I am loth to order it, because it would be so hard to make our troops understand that only a demonstration was intended, and our people at home would characterize it as a repulse. I therefore leave it to you whether to make such a demonstration. If made at all, I would advise that you publish your order beforehand, stating that a reconnaissance in force was to be made for the purpose of calling the enemy's attention from our movements south of Vicksburg, and not with any expectation of attacking. I shall probably move on Grand Gulf to-morrow.

Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

The effect on our troops would be bad. The dear people would be encouraged by a new repulse, and it is too late to have any effect on Grand Gulf.

A demonstration to be converted into a real attack would probably succeed now, but it won't do to make a foothold at Haynes' Bluff and Grand Gulf too. I will see what Breese has, and also at Milliken's Bend, and be back about 12 noon.

Yours,

SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, April 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE, *Comdg. First Division, Milliken's Bend:*

DEAR GENERAL: The Choctaw has arrived, and, in pursuance of General Grant's wishes, founded on good policy, I shall to-morrow take ten of General Blair's regiments and proceed up the Yazoo, to make a diversion in favor of Grant's move on Grand Gulf. We will probably spend to-morrow night near our old Chickasaw Bayou, and then move up close to Haynes' Bluff.

We must do all that is possible to make the enemy believe that the movement is a real attack, though it would be bad management to attempt a lodgment here and at Grand Gulf both, as the enemy could fall on one or the other.

If by a diversion at Haynes' we enable General Grant to make a safe foothold at the mouth of Big Black, he can then renew our old plan by moving on the Jackson road, and then we should make a real attack on Haynes', but until we know that Grant has secured a base at Grand Gulf, it would be bad war for us to make a foothold on the Yazoo. We should hold our forces in reserve to re-enforce Grant, or to operate after we know that Grant is able and intends to move inland from Grand Gulf.

While I am up Yazoo, give your thoughts to covering Richmond and improving that road. We may float provisions back from Richmond, but I feel assured all the stores from here to General Grant must pass in wagons over a very precarious road; therefore improve it as much as possible. At least two regiments should be employed all the time on the bad places.

Tuttle will make the road from his camp to Richmond along Walnut Bayou, in no way interfering with your road. Colonel Bingham, Grant's chief quartermaster, should arrange for the trains. Should any news come from Grant, dispatch it to me, up Yazoo, day or night, and keep Grant advised of all passing events, and of what you hear up Yazoo. As soon as the cavalry arrives, keep at least one regiment north and west of Richmond. We must cover that road good from the direction of Tensas.

Condit Smith will be my chief quartermaster, and will see you daily.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Vicksburg, April 28, 1863.

I. In compliance with instructions from Major-General Grant, a combined gunboat and army expedition will be made up the Yazoo, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the enemy from the movements now in progress below Vicksburg. This demonstration will be made as soon as the gunboat Choctaw, hourly expected, has arrived.

II. The corps quartermaster, Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, will provide ten good steamboats, and have them at the lower landing, near these headquarters, by to-morrow morning.

III. General F. P. Blair will detail ten good regiments of his division to be ready with three days' rations, 60 rounds of ammunition, and in light marching order, ready to embark promptly on a signal of two guns from Hart's battery, which will be fired as soon as notice is received that the gunboats are ready.

IV. Wood's and Barrett's batteries will be embarked at Milliken's Bend, and will afterward be distributed, one section of guns to a boat, and the artillerists will make a barricade for themselves and their guns on the forward decks of hay bales.

V. Although there be no intention to make an attack on Haynes' Bluff, or, indeed, to disembark the troops, yet all preparations should be made to take advantage of any opportunity afforded by events. Officers and surgeons will make the same preparations as though a battle were contemplated.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Milliken's, La.:*

Asboth reported night before last that Cape Girardeau, now garrisoned by McNeil, was attacked by Marmaduke. I directed him to send two regiments of infantry there from Columbus, with a section of artillery, and squadron of Fourth Missouri Cavalry, which has been done. They are to return to Columbus as soon as troops come down from Saint Louis.

I am now temporarily mounting the Sixth Iowa Infantry on horses and mules captured in the Chalmers expedition, and shall send them, with the Second Iowa Cavalry and Fourth Illinois, to meet Grierson on his return, and disperse any force that may be gathering to annoy or impede him. Grierson has the Sixth and Seventh Illinois, and is, I think, strong enough to come through.

Loring has moved to Grenada from Greenwood, but, I think, not in time to interfere with Grierson.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

BELOW GRAND GULF, LA., *April* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

We have had terrific cannonading all day, without silencing the enemy's guns. Finding the position too strong, late in the day I decided to again run the blockade, which has been successfully done.

I shall be able to effect a landing to-morrow, either at the lower end of Grand Gulf or below Bayou Pierre, with all of McClernand's corps and Logan's division. Have also a second division of McPherson's command that can be landed next day.

Move up to Perkins' plantation with two divisions of your corps as rapidly as possible. Leave the other division for the present to occupy from Young's Point to Richmond, and to hasten up supplies and ordnance stores. Under the directions sent a few days ago, between Macfeely and Bingham, the public teams and barges, rations ought to get along to supply the army. The cavalry can collect beef-cattle and grain for some little time.

Direct the two regiments of cavalry brought down from Helena to move forward on this line, one to occupy from Richmond to Smith's plantation and the other to come on to Perkins' plantation.

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *April* 29, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Scout just in from Jackson, Miss., reports that Grierson has destroyed 20 miles of Southern Mississippi Railroad, burning thirteen trestles, destroying one culvert, and capturing three trains of cars. The enemy are gathering near Okolona to intercept his return. I have sent 1,200 men this morning from La Grange to take them in the rear and help Grierson. His orders are to return by Alabama. If accomplished as reported, it is a gallant thing.

S. A. HURLBUT.

CORINTH, *April* 29, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scouts in from Hamburg report that all the gunboats (five) and all transports (nine) left Hamburg at 11 oclock to-day to descend river, to return no more. The Marine Brigade left last Friday. Had severe fight at mouth of Duck River. Three gunboats, that came up with the order for Stanley and gunboats to go out, had also encountered light battery, and had fight at same place. Dodge took rations of bread and meat; balance of stores were taken back on transports. This leaves river open again. I shall have to communicate with Dodge through country, 50 miles. No other information to-day.

R. J. OGLESBY.

CORINTH, *April* 29, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT:

It would be impossible for Dodge to move a force in the direction of Okolona before Friday morning. Now that gunboats have gone, he will have to guard his rear to crossing of Bear Creek. Do not believe it prudent to reduce his force. Better send 1,000 men from here; but I have no artillery to send with them. Dodge has twenty-four guns.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Brashear City, April 30, 1863—6 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

DEAR SIR: I modify my dispatch sent by the admiral so far as to recommend the union of our forces on the Bayou Sara. My fear was that our supplies could not be made secure, but upon further reflection I am satisfied that, with the force you propose to send and my own, we can march directly to the rear of Port Hudson, and thus open communication by the way of Baton Rouge for all supplies. In this view, the Bayou Sara route is the most feasible. We are anxious to hear from you. There is no news here.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS.

STEAMER SYKES,
Atchafalaya River, April 30, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

DEAR SIR: It is of the utmost possible importance that you should send a force to the Red River immediately to co-operate with army and

navy now here. We have the Atchafalaya and the mouth of the Red River An addition to my force now will give us the whole country west of the Mississippi.

Please give me all information of your movements in this direction.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On the Road to Port Gibson, Miss., April 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I am pushing forward the Thirteenth Army Corps, with the hope of seizing the bridge across Bayou Pierre, near that place. Please cause all that belong to the corps in the rear to follow rapidly.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

NEAR GRAND GULF, MISS., *April* 30, 1863.

Col. J. D. BINGHAM,
Chief Quartermaster:

Prepare two tugs to run the blockade, with two barges each in tow. Colonel Macfeely will have the barges loaded to nearly their full capacity with rations, and then fill up with oats and hay, so as to cover the tugs as nearly as possible. Do this with all expedition, in forty-eight hours from receipt of orders, if possible. Time is of immense importance. Should their crews decline coming through, call on the commanding officer for volunteers, and discharge the crews. Those volunteering will be continued in charge after running the blockade.

U. S. GRANT.

LA GRANGE, *April* 30, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I sent a party last evening to overtake Hatch and give him information of Grierson's doings and movements, together with an order to pass in and engage Chalmers. I also sent a scout to Grierson, to tell him what we are doing. Can the force at Corinth or Tuscumbia render any assistance moving toward Alabama?

WM. SOOY SMITH.

COLUMBUS, KY., *April* 30, 1863—10.20 p. m.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Memphis, Tenn.:

At the request of Major-General Curtis, I ordered, on 28th instant, six companies of Fourth Missouri Cavalry to co-operate with the New Madrid troops against Marmaduke, and to operate on their return on the Obion against the two rebel captains, Porter and Cotter. I have not yet heard from the expedition, but Capt. Frank Moore, Second Illinois Cavalry, has just reported with Captain Cotter and 25 of his men, captured in the vicinity of Eaton, Gibson County, Tennessee, after a six

days' scout and pursuit through the swamps. Captain Moore nearly succeeded in capturing Captain Porter also, who escaped in a skiff across the Forked Deer River, with Moore in hot pursuit.

ASBOTH.

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*Abstract from return of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1863.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Army headquarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not reported.
Engineer troops	26	533	602	787	.....	.....	In the field.
Thirteenth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	29	310	402	588	.....	.....	In the field.
Ninth Division	249	3,894	4,634	7,141	.....	12	Near Grand Gulf.
Tenth Division	253	3,873	4,574	7,296	.....	12	In the field.
Twelfth Division	276	4,808	5,483	6,867	.....	.....	Do.
District of Eastern Arkansas	12	.....	12	12	.....	.....	Helena, Ark.
Thirteenth Division	157	3,019	4,329	5,231	.....	6	Do.
Second Cavalry Division	94	1,712	2,323	2,678	.....	12	Do.
Fourteenth Division	209	3,795	4,662	6,224	6	6	In the field.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	1,279	21,411	26,419	36,037	6	48	
Fifteenth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	13	.....	13	15	.....	.....	In the field.
First Division	348	5,424	7,029	10,528	.....	10	Milliken's Bend, La.
Second Division	320	5,597	7,083	9,749	.....	20	Young's Point, La.
Third Division†	308	5,043	6,294	7,549	.....	8	
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	989	16,064	20,419	27,841	.....	38	
Seventeenth Army Corps							
Headquarters	12	64	89	111	.....	.....	In the field.
Third Division	362	6,136	7,076	9,160	.....	24	
Sixth Division	244	3,959	4,582	5,829	.....	16	
Seventh Division	290	4,781	5,735	8,054	.....	20	
Total Seventeenth Army Corps.	908	14,940	17,482	23,154	.....	60	
Grand total operating against Vicksburg.	2,730	44,422	53,596	73,674	.....	122	
Sixteenth Army Corps:							
Headquarters	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Engineer troops (Bissell)	.....	.....	398	492	.....	.....	Grand Junc., Tenn.
First Division	416	7,147	8,928	11,255	.....	26	La Grange, Tenn.
Second Division, or District of Corinth.‡	537	10,236	13,216	15,356	25	30	Corinth, Miss.
Third Division, or District of Jackson.‡	82	1,406	1,900	3,020	.....	7	Jackson, Tenn.
Fourth Division	324	5,840	7,010	8,350	.....	22	Memphis, Tenn.
Sixth Division, or District of Columbus.	335	6,717	8,613	10,149	.....	.....	Columbus, Ky.
First Cavalry Division	153	2,827	3,873	4,628	.....	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
District of Memphis	297	4,868	7,614	8,691	24	6	Do.
Total Sixteenth Army Corps.	2,153	39,041	51,561	61,950	49	91	
Grand total Department of the Tennessee.	5,355	91,989	116,483	149,769	55	237	

* Compiled from the subordinate returns.

† Formerly known as the Eighth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

‡ Embraced in the "left wing Sixteenth Army Corps," Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby commanding.

Organization of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, April 30, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Engineer (Missouri) troops, Maj. Henry Flad.
Pioneer Corps, Capt. John W. Fouts.
4th Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Embury D. Osband.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

2d Illinois Cavalry (seven companies), Col. John J. Mudd.
3d Illinois Cavalry, Company L, Capt. David R. Sparks.
6th Missouri Cavalry (seven companies), Col. Clark Wright.
Pioneer Corps, Capt. William F. Patterson.
Signal Corps, Lieut. Hiram G. Fisher.

NINTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PETER JOSEPH OSTERHAUS.

First Brigade.

Col. THEOPHILUS T. GARRARD.

118th Illinois, Col. John G. Fonda.
49th Indiana, Col. James Keigwin.
69th Indiana, Col. Thomas W. Bennett.
7th Kentucky, Capt. Elisha B. Treadway.
120th Ohio, Col. Marcus M. Spiegel.

Second Brigade.

Col. LIONEL A. SHELDON.

54th Indiana, Col. Fielding Mansfield.
22d Kentucky, Maj. William J. Worthington.
16th Ohio, Capt. Eli W. Botsford.
42d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Don A. Pardee.
114th Ohio, Col. John Cradlebaugh.

Cavalry.

3d Illinois, Company A, Sergt. Jefferson Van Note.
3d Illinois, Company K, Lieut. John Zimmerman.

Artillery.

7th Michigan Battery, Capt. Charles H. Lanphere.
1st Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Charles B. Kimball.

TENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

16th Indiana, Col. Thomas J. Lucas.
60th Indiana, Col. Richard Owen.
67th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Theodore E. Buehler.
83d Ohio, Col. Frederick W. Moore.
96th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Vance.
23d Wisconsin, Col. Joshua J. Guppey.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.

77th Illinois, Col. David P. Grier.
97th Illinois, Col. Friend S. Rutherford.
108th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles Turner.
130th Illinois, Col. Nathaniel Niles.
19th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John Cowan.
48th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker.

Cavalry.

4th Indiana, Company C, Capt. Joseph P. Lesslie.

Artillery.

Chicago Mercantile Battery, Lieut. Patrick H. White.
17th Ohio Battery, Capt. Ambrose A. Blount.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Escort.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. William McReynolds.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

11th Indiana, Col. Daniel Macauley.
24th Indiana, Col. William T. Spicely.
34th Indiana, Col. Robert A. Cameron.
46th Indiana, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.
29th Wisconsin, Col. Charles R. Gill.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES R. SLACK.

47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin.
24th Iowa, Col. Eber C. Byam.
28th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Connell.
56th Ohio, Col. William H. Raynor.

Artillery.

Peoria (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Frank B. Fenton.
1st Missouri Light, Battery A, Capt. George W. Schofield.
2d Ohio Battery, Lieut. Augustus Beach.
16th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Russell P. Twist.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

33d Illinois, Col. Charles E. Lippincott.
99th Illinois, Col. George W. K. Bailey.
8th Indiana, Col. David Shunk.
18th Indiana, Col. Henry D. Washburn.
1st United States, Maj. Maurice Maloney.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

21st Iowa, Col. Samuel Merrill.
22d Iowa, Col. William M. Stone.
23d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
11th Wisconsin, Maj. Arthur Platt.

Artillery.

1st Indiana Battery, Capt. Martin Klauss.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LEONARD F. ROSS.†

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

43d Indiana, Col. William E. McLean.
35th Missouri, Col. Samuel A. Foster.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Charles Whitaker.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

29th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Patterson.
33d Iowa, Col. Samuel A. Rice.
36th Iowa, Col. Charles W. Kittredge.
33d Missouri, Col. William A. Pile.

Artillery.

3d Iowa Battery, Capt. Mortimer M. Hayden.

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* Formerly known as the Army of the Southwest. Transferred from Saint Genevieve, Mo., to Milliken's Bend, La., March 13–26, and organized as the Fourteenth Division, under General Orders, No. 50, Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, of March 28.

† Brig. Gen. Willis A. Gorman commanding post of Helena, Ark.

SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. CYRUS BUSSEY.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. BENJAMIN L. WILEY.

5th Illinois, Maj. Abel H. Seley.
1st Indiana, Maj. Thomas N. Pace.

Second Brigade.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON.

2d Arkansas (four companies), Capt. James W. Demby.
3d Iowa (Companies E, F, G, H, L and M), Maj. Oliver H. P. Scott.
5th Kansas, Lieut. Col. Wilton A. Jenkins.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS H. MANTER.

13th Illinois, Col. Adam B. Gorgas.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
29th Missouri, Col. James Peckham.
30th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Otto Schadt.
31st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Simpson.
32d Missouri, Maj. Abraham J. Seay.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. HOVEY.

25th Iowa, Col. George A. Stone.
31st Iowa, Col. William Smyth.
3d Missouri, Col. Isaac F. Shepard.
12th Missouri, Col. Hugo Wangelin.
17th Missouri, Col. Francis Hassendeubel.
76th Ohio, Col. Charles R. Woods.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.

4th Iowa, Col. James A. Williamson.
9th Iowa, Maj. Don. A. Carpenter.
26th Iowa, Col. Milo Smith.
30th Iowa, Col. Charles H. Abbott.

Cavalry.

3d Illinois, Company D, Capt. Thomas M. Davis.
Kane County (Illinois) Company, Lieut. Thomas J. Beebe.

Artillery.

1st Iowa Battery, Capt. Henry H. Griffiths.
2d Missouri, Battery F, Capt. Clemens Landgraeber.
4th Ohio Battery, Capt. Louis Hoffmann.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, jr.*

First Brigade.

Col. GILES A. SMITH.

113th Illinois, Col. George B. Hoge.
116th Illinois, Col. Nathan W. Tupper.
6th Missouri, Col. James H. Blood.
8th Missouri, Maj. Dennis T. Kirby.
13th United States (1st Battalion), Capt. Edward C. Washington.

Second Brigade.

Col. T. KILBY SMITH.

55th Illinois, Col. Oscar Malmborg.
127th Illinois, Col. Hamilton N. Eldridge.
83d Indiana, Col. Benjamin J. Spooner.
54th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Cyrus W. Fisher.
57th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Americus V. Rice.

*Assigned April 4, *vice* Stuart.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

30th Ohio, Col. Theodore Jones.
37th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Louis von Blessingh.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
4th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. James H. Dayton.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Peter P. Wood.
1st Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Samuel E. Barrett.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Lieut. Levi W. Hart.
8th Ohio Battery (section), Lieut. James F. Putnam.

Cavalry.

Thielemann's (Illinois), Companies A and B, Capt. Milo Thielemann.
10th Missouri, Company C, Capt. Daniel W. Ballou.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

114th Illinois, Col. James W. Judy.
93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Le Roy Crockett.
95th Ohio, Col. William L. McMillen.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

47th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Baker.
5th Minnesota, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Weber.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George W. Robbins.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.

8th Iowa, Col. James L. Geddes.
12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Edgington.
35th Iowa, Col. Sylvester G. Hill.

Artillery.

Capt. NELSON T. SPOOR.

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Capt. Allen C. Waterhouse.
2d Iowa Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

ENGINEER TROOPS.‡

Engineer (Missouri) Regiment of the West, Col. Josiah W. Bissell.

FIRST DIVISION.§

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM SOOY SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. LOOMIS.

26th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore.
90th Illinois, Col. Timothy O'Meara.
12th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Sol. D. Kempton.
100th Indiana, Col. Sanford J. Stoughton.

Second Brigade.

Col. STEPHEN G. HICKS.

40th Illinois, Maj. Hiram W. Hall.
103d Illinois, Col. Willard A. Dickerman.
6th Iowa, Col. John M. Corse.
46th Ohio, Col. Charles C. Walcutt.

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* Formerly known as the Eighth Division, Army of the Tennessee. Tuttle assigned to command April 1, and designation of division changed April 3.

† The divisions numbered, as herein indicated, by General Orders, No. 43, Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, April 13, 1863.

‡ At Grand Junction, Tenn.

§ Headquarters and Second Brigade at La Grange, Tenn.; the First Brigade at Collierville, the Third at Moscow, and the Fourth at Germantown.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
99th Indiana, Col. Alexander Fowler.
53d Ohio, Col. Wells S. Jones.
70th Ohio, Maj. William B. Brown.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. SANFORD.

48th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Lucien Greathouse.
49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
119th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Taylor.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM COGSWELL.

1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Capt. John T. Cheney.
1st Illinois Light, Battery I, Lieut. William N. Lansing.
1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Lieut. Henry G. Eddy.
2d Illinois Light, Battery D, Capt. Charles S. Cooper.
6th Indiana Battery, Capt. Michael Mueller.
1st Missouri Light, Battery K, Capt. Stillman O. Fish.

Unassigned.

15th Michigan, Lieut. Col. John McDermott.
2d West Tennessee Cavalry (eight companies), Capt. Asa N. Hayes.

FOURTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JACOB G. LAUMAN.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC C. PUGH.

41st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Nale.
53d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Seth C. Earl.
3d Iowa, Col. Aaron Brown.
33d Wisconsin, Col. Jonathan B. Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. CYRUS HALL.

14th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William Cam.
15th Illinois, Col. George C. Rogers.
46th Illinois, Col. Benjamin Dornblaser.
76th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Busey.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT.

28th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Richard Ritter.
32d Illinois, Col. John Logan.
53d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William Jones.
12th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. De Witt C. Poole.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE C. GUMBART.

2d Illinois Light, Battery E, Lieut. George L. Nispel.
2d Illinois Light, Battery K, Capt. Benjamin F. Rodgers.
5th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Anthony B. Burton.
7th Ohio Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.
15th Ohio Battery, Lieut. James Burdick.

Cavalry.

15th Illinois (detachment), Maj. James G. Wilson.

FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. CADWALADER C. WASHBURN.

First Brigade.‡

Col. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

6th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Reuben Loomis.
7th Illinois, Col. Edward Prince.
2d Iowa, Col. Edward Hatch.

Second Brigade.

Col. LA FAYETTE MCCRILLIS.

3d Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Col. James M. Ruggles.
4th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Martin R. M. Wallace.
9th Illinois, Maj. Ira R. Gifford.

*At Memphis, Tenn.

†Headquarters at Memphis. Washburn assigned to command April 3.

‡Grierson, with Sixth and Seventh Illinois, on raid through Mississippi; Second Iowa at La Grange, Tenn.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS.*

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

Cairo, Ill.

Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD.

128th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. William A. Lemma.
14th Iowa (nine companies), Col. William T. Shaw.
34th Wisconsin, Companies G and I, Maj. George H. Walther.
4th Missouri Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Adolph Krebs.

Clinton, Ky.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

21st Missouri, Col. David Moore.
2d Illinois Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Thomas J. Larison.
4th Illinois Cavalry, Company D, Capt. John H. Felter.

Columbus, Ky.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING.

16th United States, Company A, Capt. Solomon S. Robinson.
25th Wisconsin, Col. Milton Montgomery.
27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.
31st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Francis H. West.
34th Wisconsin, Companies A, B, C, D, F, H, and K, Lieut. Col. Henry Orff.
2d Illinois Cavalry, Companies L and M, Capt. David Sollanburger.
15th Kentucky Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Jonathan Belt.
4th Missouri Cavalry (ten companies), Lieut. Col. Gustav von Helmrich.
9th Indiana Battery,† Lieut. George R. Brown.

Fort Heiman, Ky.

Col. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS.

111th Illinois, Lieut. Col. J. Frank Black.
3d Minnesota, Maj. Hans Mattson.
15th Kentucky Cavalry, Companies A and D, Capt. Samuel Duncan.

Fort Pillow, Tenn.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
32d Iowa (six companies), Col. John Scott.
2d Illinois Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. George Sebold.

Hickman, Ky.

13th Wisconsin, Company D, Capt. Edgar W. Blake.
15th Illinois Cavalry, Company E, Capt. William D. Hutchens.

Island No. 10.

15th Wisconsin, Companies G and I, Capt. John A. Gordon.

Paducah, Ky.

Col. JAMES S. MARTIN.

40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
34th Wisconsin, Company E, Capt. Cornelius Cuntz.
15th Kentucky Cavalry, Companies B, E, and F, Lieut. Col. Albert P. Henry.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.‡

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES D. MURRAY.

117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
131st Illinois, Maj. Joseph L. Purvis.
89th Indiana, Capt. Elias S. Stone.
15th United States, 2d Battalion, Maj. John R. Edie.
Hurlbut's (Illinois) battery (improvised), Lieut. Albert Cudney.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. MORGAN.

120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.
25th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Rheinlander.
32d Wisconsin, Maj. Abel B. Smedley.

* Or Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Headquarters at Columbus, Ky.
† Detachment at Fort Heiman.
‡ Or Fifth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS STEPHENS.

87th Illinois, Col. John E. Whiting.
5th Ohio Cavalry (eight companies), Col. William H. H. Taylor.
2d Wisconsin Cavalry (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Levi Sterling.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. RITTER.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.
1st Missouri Cavalry, Companies G, K, and M, Lieut. Col. John T. Price.

Unattached.

3d U. S. Cavalry, Col. Marshall S. Howe.

LEFT WING.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

DISTRICT OF CORINTH.*

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENY.

52d Illinois, Lieut. Col. John S. Wilcox.
66th Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Anthony.
2d Iowa, Col. James B. Weaver.

Second Brigade.

Col. AUGUST MERSY.

9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips.
12th Illinois, Maj. James R. Hugunin.
122d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James F. Drish.
81st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Adams.

Third Brigade.

Col. MOSES M. BANE.

7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Richard Rowett.
50th Illinois, Maj. Thomas W. Gaines.
57th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut.
39th Iowa, Col. Henry J. B. Cummings.
18th Missouri, Col. Madison Miller.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. FULLER.

27th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Zeph. S. Spaulding.
39th Ohio, Col. Edward F. Noyes.
63d Ohio, Col. John W. Sprague.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. FLORENCE M. CORNYN.

1st Alabama, 1st Battalion, Maj. Michael F. Fairfield.
7th Kansas, Lieut. Col. Thomas P. Herrick.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. William D. Bowen.
5th Ohio, 3d Battalion, Maj. Joseph C. Smith.

Bethel, Tenn.

Col. ELLIOTT W. RICE.

7th Iowa, Col. Elliott W. Rice.
43d Ohio, Col. Wager Swayne.
11th Illinois Cavalry, Companies A, E, and I, Maj. Otto Funke.
2d Michigan Battery, Capt. William H. Ross.

Danville, Miss.

66th Illinois, Col. Patrick E. Burke.

Glendale, Miss.

64th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John Morrill.

Artillery.

Maj. GEORGE H. STONE.

1st Illinois Light, Battery G, Capt. Raphael G. Rombauer.
2d Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Fletcher H. Chapman.
12th Illinois Infantry, Company G, Capt. James N. McArthur.
52d Illinois Infantry, Company H, Capt. Maurice J. McGrath.
57th Illinois Infantry, Company D, Capt. Peter M. Wickstrum.
3d Michigan Battery, Capt. George Robinson.
1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Capt. Henry Richardson.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Capt. Frederick Welker.
1st Missouri Light, Battery I, Capt. Benjamin Tannrath.
2d United States, Battery F, Lieut. Charles Green.

* Or Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Headquarters at Corinth, Miss.

DISTRICT OF JACKSON.*

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

43d Illinois, Col. Adolph Engelmann.
61st Illinois, Maj. Simon P. Ohr.
106th Illinois, Col. Robert B. Latham.
12th Michigan,† Col. William H. Graves.
Illinois Light Artillery, Independent Battery, Capt. Thomas F. Vaughn.

Second Brigade.

Col. MICHAEL K. LAWLER.

18th Illinois,‡ Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush.
54th Illinois, Col. Greenville M. Mitchell.
126th Illinois,‡ Lieut. Col. Ezra M. Beardsley.
22d Ohio, Col. Oliver Wood.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. TRUE.

62d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Robinson.
50th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
27th Iowa, Col. James I. Gilbert.
1st West Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William T. Wilson.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.

11th Illinois§ (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Bazil D. Meek.
3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers.
6th Tennessee, Col. Fielding Hurst.

Artillery.

Capt. MEREDITH H. KIDD.

14th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Francis W. Morse.
14th Ohio Battery, Capt. Jerome B. Burrows.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Galen E. Green.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.

ESCORT.

Ohio Cavalry, 4th Company, Capt. John S. Foster.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.‖

20th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Evan Richards.
31st Illinois, Col. Edwin S. McCook.
45th Illinois, Col. Jasper A. Maltby.
124th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Sloan.
23d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William P. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.¶

30th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Warren Shedd.
20th Ohio, Col. Manning F. Force.
68th Ohio, Col. Robert K. Scott.
78th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Zachariah M. Chandler.

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* Or Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Headquarters and Third and Cavalry Brigades at Jackson, the First Brigade at Bolivar, and the Second (organized April 18) at Corinth.

† Detached at Middleburg.

‡ At Jackson, under command of Col. Jonathan Richmond.

§ Companies A, E, and I at Bethel, Tenn., and Company G with Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

‖ Assigned April 23. Brig. Gen. I. N. Haynie relieved, on tender of his resignation, March 6.

¶ Assigned April 13.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Sturgess.
81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Franklin Campbell.
7th Missouri, Capt. Robert Buchanan.
32d Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Potts.

Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES J. STOLBRAND.

1st Illinois, Battery D, Capt. Henry A. Rogers.
2d Illinois, Battery G, Capt. Frederick Sparrestrom.
2d Illinois, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton.
1st Michigan, Battery H, Capt. Samuel De Golyer.
3d Ohio Battery, Capt. William S. Williams.

Escort.

2d Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. John R. Hotaling.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HUGH T. REID.*

17th Illinois,† Maj. Frank F. Peats.
95th Illinois,‡ Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Humphrey.
1st Kansas, Lieut. Col. Otto M. Tennison.
16th Wisconsin, Col. Benjamin Allen.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

11th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Garrett Nevins.
72d Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Starring.
14th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Lyman M. Ward.
17th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Thomas McMahon.
18th Wisconsin, Colonel Gabriel Bouck.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.§

11th Iowa, Col. William Hall.
13th Iowa, Col. John Shane.
15th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William W. Belknap.
16th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.

Artillery.

Maj. THOMAS D. MAURICE.

2d Illinois, Battery F, Capt. John W. Powell.
1st Minnesota Battery, Lieut. Henry Hurter.
1st Missouri, Battery C, Capt. Charles Mann.
10th Ohio Battery, Capt. Hamilton B. White.

Escort.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Stephen S. Tripp.

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* Assigned April 22.
† Serving with Third Brigade, Third Division.
‡ On detached service, reporting to division commander.
§ Crocker commanding according to brigade return. Division return reports Col. William Hall commanding brigade, and Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie commanding the Eleventh Iowa. Crocker was assigned April 30 to command the Seventh Division, but did not assume that command till May 2.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN.*

First Brigade.

Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER.†

48th Indiana, Col. Norman Eddy.
59th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.
4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES.‡

56th Illinois, Col. Green B. Raum.
17th Iowa, Col. David B. Hillis.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Horney.
24th Missouri, Company F, Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.
80th Ohio, Col. Matthias H. Bartilson.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. BOOMER.

93d Illinois, Col. Holden Putnam.
5th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
10th Iowa, Col. William E. Small.
26th Missouri, Maj. Charles F. Brown.

Artillery.

Capt. FRANK C. SANDS.

1st Missouri Light, Battery M, Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray.
11th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Fletcher E. Armstrong.
6th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Henry Dillon.
12th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

Escort.

2d Illinois Cavalry, Company E
5th Missouri Cavalry, Company C } Capt. Samuel P. Tipton.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Off Red River, May 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

DEAR GENERAL: I herewith inclose to you a communication brought from General Banks by my secretary,§ who went down past Port Hudson in a skiff, carrying my dispatches to General Banks and the fleet below. Its soiled condition is owing to the secretary's being compelled to carry it in his mouth when pursued by the enemy's pickets on his return to this ship across the peninsula.

General Banks has defeated General Taylor at Pattersonville, on the Teche, capturing 2,000 prisoners. Our gunboats captured the Queen of the West, Diana, and one other. The Queen was burned, but we got her guns.

The enemy was fleeing before General Banks, who, when last heard from, was at Holmesville, within 30 miles of Alexandria. Kirby Smith has gone up to Arkansas for re-enforcements for Taylor, and if I had one or two of Admiral Porter's vessels to send up to the mouth of Black River, I could capture Kirby Smith's whole fleet. By remaining

* In the absence (since April 14) of Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Quinby, on sick leave.
† *Vice* Sanborn.
‡ Since April 24, *vice* Matthies, relieved.
§ See of April 10, p. 182.

here, I prevent them from sending re-enforcements from Port Hudson to Alexandria.

General Banks, learning that the gunboats had passed Vicksburg, had calculated on my being able to meet him at Alexandria, and so I will if the boats come down to me. I have written a most imploring appeal to the admiral for them; otherwise, my time and fuel being nearly expended, I shall soon have to abandon my post and return to New Orleans. The enemy have sent every man that they can spare to Johnston, in anticipation of the coming battle between him and Rosecrans. If I had obtained the two iron-clads I asked for, I would have been, I think, this day with General Banks in Alexandria. How it will be now I cannot tell.

The enemy has removed the guns of the Indianola from Fort De Russy, Red River (where the Queen of the West was captured from us), to Alexandria, to defend that city. There are no guns between this and Alexandria, but this ship draws too much water, and the two small boats would be captured by the enemy's fleet of gunboats and transports by boarding.

I can get no news of General Banks since Monday last. We learn through rebel sources that your cavalry has made a raid on the Jackson Railroad. I sincerely hope it is true.

Very truly and respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

NEAR GRAND GULF, MISS., *May* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

Push the enemy, with skirmishers well thrown out, until it gets too dark to see him; then place your command on eligible ground, wherever night finds you. Park your artillery so as to command the surrounding country, and renew the attack at early dawn. If possible, push the enemy from the field or capture him. No camp-fires should be allowed, unless in deep ravines, and to the rear of the troops.

U. S. GRANT.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *May* 1, 1863.

Major-General BLAIR, *Commanding Division:*

DEAR GENERAL: Please keep one regiment on picket up about the burned houses, with orders to feel across north and east toward the bluff. Also one regiment below the flat, along the levee, which also leads back to the bluff. Also let one boat cross to the other side of Yazoo, and feel along up the bank as far as water will permit. I think this party will be able to get a good look at the reach, at the head of which the heavy battery is. Instruct each officer to keep up the idea of our attacking as soon as we can find a road across. We will call in the pickets this evening and drop down, but to-day the firing of heavy ordnance will depend on the enemy. We will seem to be feeling for a disembarkation. Look out for those small Whitworth bolts from the hills abreast of us. In case of real danger of serious damage, order the boats to drop down out of danger.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *May* 1, 1863.

Major-General BLAIR:

DEAR GENERAL: I inclose for your perusal a letter* just received from General Grant. I have, in pursuance thereof, ordered Steele and Tuttle to move at once to Perkins' plantation. Instead of disembarking at Chickasaw this p. m., perform the same programme, except at 8 p. m. move down stream slowly to Chickasaw, and, when that is passed, run back to our old camp at Young's Point, and move all your division, camp and garrison equipage, everything, to Milliken's Bend, according to our first orders of march. Your division will remain at Milliken's Bend, awaiting further orders and to cover this end. I shall in person go to Perkins, via Milliken's Bend. I will hammer away this p. m., because Major Rowley, now here, says that our division has had perfect success, great activity being seen in Vicksburg, and troops pushing up this way. By prolonging the effort, we give Grant more time. Therefore, move quietly after dark (8 p. m.), slowly, till we are about Johnston's, and then let out for home. Make immediate orders to cover the case.

Yours,

SHERMAN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *Corinth, Miss.:*

As soon as Dodge gets to Burnsville, or in supporting distance of Corinth, let him send all the cavalry he can spare through Jacinto and Booneville, west of railroad, to effect junction with Hatch, who has gone toward Okolona from La Grange, to attack rebel force meeting there to intercept Grierson on his return.

S. A. HURLBUT.

CORINTH, *May* 1, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

If you can do so, please stop transports from Eastport, and order 300 saddles and equipments taken off and sent to Dodge here. Dodge gave Streight 300 saddles with horses to mount. Had authority from Streight to take 300 saddles and equipments from boats. They left before he got back to Eastport. He fears he will lose them. Dodge wishes artillery ammunition taken off also, which he placed on same boats. Streight left Tuscumbia Sunday night. Dodge followed Monday morning. Met the enemy at Town Creek, and had a fight. Drove them off on Tuesday. Streight got two days' march on them, and went toward the mountains.

On the 28th, Van Dorn appeared at Florence with a heavy force. Dodge fell back to Tuscumbia.

On the 29th, returned to Little Bear Creek.

Last night (30th), to Big Bear Creek. Will try to cross and get to Burnsville to-night. I am sending him 8,000 rations to Burnsville. Van Dorn has fifteen pieces of artillery, and has fallen down to Brush Creek, toward Eastport. Roddey's force fell back toward Decatur. Is not following Dodge.

R. J. OGLESBY.

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* Of April 29. See p. 246.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., *May* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

You will detach a strong brigade to proceed to the ford, 3 miles above the town, under the guidance of the black boy sent herewith. Send also a staff officer to return and report to me concerning it.

Let the brigade push across the bayou and attack in flank the enemy, now in full retreat through Willow Springs, demoralized and out of ammunition.

General John E. Smith, with his brigade, will execute this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, *May* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, *Milliken's Bend:*

DEAR GENERAL: You are already fully advised of the orders which control the movements, and that my orders are merely in fulfillment of General Grant's.

To-morrow I shall proceed in person to Richmond, where I expect to overtake General Steele's and Tuttle's divisions. Thence I shall go to Smith's plantation, and so on to Perkins', whence I shall endeavor to put myself in communication with General Grant.

You will remain at Milliken's Bend, and cover the road out as far as Richmond.

I inclose two letters,* from Colonels Stone and Schadt, which give the most intelligent account yet received of the way from Richmond toward Tensas. It was from that direction alone that I apprehended danger to the road, but these reports show that for the next ten days no approach can be made from that quarter. The One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Eldridge, is now detailed from your division to work on the bayou. Let it remain as a working party, to be employed under Captain Jenney, at Richmond, in making a dam across Roundaway. It can be counted as one of the two regiments ordered to guard that point.

There are two regiments of cavalry here somewhere, one of which has been sent out to Joe's Bayou, by General Steele, by the road by which General Burbridge traveled last December. That road must leave the river 1 or 2 miles above this. Please order these two regiments of cavalry to proceed to Smith's plantation, beyond Richmond, and thence send an officer to me, with a morning report of their strength, that I may instruct them according to General Grant's orders. One of the regiments should start at once, and the other as soon as it returns from the expedition on which it was sent by General Steele.

If the enemy supposes we have evacuated the peninsula, they may be foolish and rash. I wish you would to-morrow night take three or four regiments, put them on board of steamboats, and send them down to the levee, beyond the canal, and order them to march round the levee, by the 30-pounder batteries, to the foot of the canal, and, in case of seeing anything, push on to Biggs' and the *crevasse;* you will see how complete the trap. The difficulty will be in landing, but I think the water has so far subsided that a landing can be made without difficulty. You might order it examined by daylight by one of the small

* Not found.

tugs. I know such an expedition made and repeated occasionally will prevent any small party from coming across to molest our trains pouring along the road to Carthage.

I wish you would cause a thorough inspection of the invalid camps and see that men do not shirk labor. I feel assured in them you will find plenty of men who can do all the heavy detail work of unloading steamboats and loading up wagons. This will leave your regiments for real soldier duty.

I will communicate with you often, and keep you advised of the actual state of affairs.

Send the cavalry forward at once, that I may station them for carrying dispatches and exploring the country beyond Bayou Vidal.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GRAND GULF, MISS., *May* 2, 1863.

Commanding Officer of U. S. Forces at or near Port Gibson, Miss.:

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will allow a suspension of hostilities between our forces for the period of twenty-four hours, and extend the usual privilege of burying my dead and looking after my wounded. I would ask that 1 field officer be allowed to go from each brigade, and 1 officer of the line, with 10 men from each regiment.

Lieut. Frank [Francis] Carter, aide-de-camp, the bearer of this dispatch, is fully authorized to arrange any terms that may be deemed advisable.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Brigadier General Provisional Army C. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS.] PORT GIBSON, MISS., *May* 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Michael K. Lawler, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding Fourteenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, for duty.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp before Vicksburg, May* 2, 1863.

I. The Third Division, Brigadier-General Tuttle commanding, will move via Richmond and Smith's plantation to Perkins' plantation, on the Mississippi, below Carthage.

II. The First Division, Major-General Steele commanding, will move via Richmond and Smith's plantation to Perkins'.

These two divisions will dispose of their camps, property, convalescents, and sick in the manner described in General Orders, No. 26.

III. The Second Division, Major-General Blair commanding, will move from its present camp to Milliken's Bend, selecting good camps in compact shape, and will guard this end of the line as far as Richmond. Special written instructions will be given to General Blair from time to time by General Grant, or the general commanding this corps.

IV. The commanding general Fifteenth Army Corps will move to-day to Milliken's Bend; this evening, or early to-morrow morning, to

Richmond, and thence to Perkins' place, to which point all communications for him will be addressed.

V. The chief quartermaster and commissary of this corps will dispose their supply boats at some convenient point of Milliken's Bend, and will use extraordinary efforts to push forward supplies, both for our own corps and General Grant's army; but the officers and men of the whole army should be impressed with the real difficulty of supplying so large an army of men and horses by such a road, and that the men must carry on their persons as heavy loads as they can bear. The march should be slow, with regular rests, and so arranged that troops will not be kept standing and waiting unnecessarily.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Milliken's Bend, La., May 2, 1863.*

I. General F. P. Blair will take charge of all the country bordering the Mississippi and back as far as Richmond, and will give all needful orders at Milliken's Bend. At least two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry will be kept at Richmond, and one regiment should protect the road. The other regiment of cavalry will, as soon as it returns from the scout, be ordered to patrol the road from Richmond to Smith's plantation, near Carthage.

II. The convalescents and men left behind by the absent regiments must be reduced to order and system. The officer senior in rank with each regiment, brigade, or division must be made to report, and keep his men in camp, subject to orders and their appropriate share of labor. The surgeons, of course, control all men in general hospital, but the commanding officer present must command the men, and be held responsible that they earn their pay and do military duty to the extent of their strength. Because men are unable to march, or because they are under medical treatment, there is no reason why they should not remain in camp and be prepared to handle their muskets when the lives and safety of all require it.

III. When provision trains or other stores are sent from Milliken's Bend to the army below, General Blair will detail a sufficient escort to accompany each, composed, as far as possible, of the men left behind belonging to regiments in the advance, with orders to report to their respective commands for duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *May* 2, 1863—Noon.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I learn from two independent sources that Colonel Grierson has passed below Jackson, Miss.; cut the railroad at Hazlehurst, and destroyed 50,000 pounds of bacon and an ammunition train, and is on his way down to Baton Rouge to join General Banks. I believe it to be true, as my orders were to push south if safer than to come north.

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I returned here this morning. General Dodge returned to Corinth last night. His force will be in to-day. Have ordered brigade to return here as soon as can procure transportation. I sent from Burnsville this morning Colonel Cornyn, with Tenth Missouri, Seventh Kansas, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and 200 mounted infantry, with ten days' rations, to join Colonel Hatch, as directed.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Opelousas, La., May 3, 1863—Noon.

Major-General GRANT:

DEAR SIR: If you can forward by the Black River the corps mentioned in your dispatches, we can expel the enemy from Louisiana; and holding between us the country west of the Mississippi—you by the Tensas and Black and I by the Atchafalaya—Vicksburg and Port Hudson must fall. Both depend upon the country west. Can you not forward these troops now? It is of the most vital importance that we should be strong here now, when the enemy is panic-stricken.

I send information received here of the movements of Kirby Smith. Can you inform me of the forces in Arkansas? I shall move in the direction of Alexandria to-morrow morning, to ascertain the enemy's force and intentions in that quarter. This will determine my immediate movements.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS.

BELOW GRAND GULF, MISS., *May* 3, 1863,
VIA MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 10.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

When the troops left Grand Gulf to meet General Grant, the Second Missouri Regiment, 400 strong, was left as a garrison. This morning, 4.30 o'clock, the three magazines were blown up, and the five heavy guns, except one; prior to which the regiment left, except 2 men to fire the trains. Admiral Porter proceeded to the place with his fleet, and took possession.

L. THOMAS.

GRINDSTONE FORD, MISS.,
May 3, 1863—6.55 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

By working all night, the bridge at this crossing was got ready for the troops at sunrise. Before one brigade had finished crossing, the enemy opened on the head of the column with artillery. It is also stated by contrabands that the enemy were re-enforced during the night.

Under these circumstances, I deem it prudent to guard all the roads to the rear. You will, therefore, leave one brigade of your reserve division at the crossing of Bayou Pierre, on the direct road from Port Gibson to Grand Gulf. Direct them to keep pickets far down the river, to watch the enemy's movements in that direction.

The brigade so left can furnish the guard for the new bridge at Port Gibson. Leave the remainder of the reserve division at the forks of the road where you turn directly to the left toward this place, and about 7 miles from Port Gibson.

This is the second place where you take the left-hand road to reach this place.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, North Branch of Bayou Pierre, May 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have just received word from General Carr. He threw skirmishers across Bayou Pierre on the burning ruins of the railroad bridge, and found that the enemy had retreated.

He commenced retreating last night at 1 o'clock, expecting that we would move on the direct road from Port Gibson to Grand Gulf. He had brought up 8,000 men as a re-enforcement, had fortified at the railroad bridge, and all the heights to Grand Gulf; but seeing our flank movement, Pemberton, who was in command, said that he must fall back, and accordingly (as I have already said) is doing so.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Willow Springs, May 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I am closed up in the rear of the long train attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps. If that corps is able of itself to go on, there is no occasion for the train to get out of my way, but if you think I should be in supporting relation to it, the train should be ordered to our side. The enemy from the best accounts were massed at and near the lower bridge at Port Gibson, expecting that we would move on the direct road to Grand Gulf. The flank movement now being expected I think is rapidly drawing him in the direction of the crossing of Big Black.

Had you not better be careful lest you may personally fall in with the enemy on your way to Grand Gulf?

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Willow Ford, May 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: My corps will be out of rations to-morrow. I am, as you are aware, without means of transportation. I ask that you will cause rations to be sent out immediately, in charge of some officer instructed to report to me. Lieutenant-Colonel [Wesford] Taggart is behind, collecting what articles of subsistence he can, but the troops in advance left scarcely anything. I would suggest a fact which may become very important in connection with the subject of this communication. It is this: Ten miles farther on the Jackson road, the Big Black can be reached at Hall's Ferry, within 2 miles. The Big Black might be navigated to that ferry.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Port Gibson, May 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Your two dispatches are received. I have left one brigade of General Carr's division at Port Gibson, and ordered the second brigade of division to halt at second turn of the road to Willow Springs. The balance of my corps is on the way to Willow Springs, or to any point you may desire to have them halted. I have thrown two regiments out to the left, to feel for enemy on my left flank.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On the Road to Willow Springs, Miss., May 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR, *Comdg. Fourteenth Division:*

GENERAL: General Grant informs me that he completed a bridge about 6 or 7 miles from Port Gibson at sunrise, and that McPherson's column was encountered by the enemy. He also informs me that the enemy were re-enforced last night. Under these circumstances, he directs that a brigade be left at the crossing of the Bayou Pierre, on the direct road from Port Gibson to Grand Gulf—the same brigade I directed you to place to watch just before I left you. The same brigade will guard the new bridge we made over Bayou Pierre last evening, also our rear, by pickets to be posted along down Bayou Pierre as far as you well can.

The object, of course, is to watch the line of the Bayou Pierre. The remainder of your division you will post as favorably as possible at the forks of the road, where you turn directly to the left to reach the crossing of the south fork of Bayou Pierre, about 7 miles from Port Gibson. The forks referred to is the second place where you take the left-hand road to reach the crossing at south fork of Bayou Pierre. McPherson moved on the same road from Port Gibson to the crossing referred to. It is desirable that you should keep up your communication between Port Gibson and the second fork of the road referred to, by pickets, if possible. Report to me in advance often.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Willow Springs, May 3, 1863.

Commanders of divisions will observe the following instructions until otherwise ordered:

The Ninth Division, General Osterhaus, will advance to and hold the place where the Jackson road crosses the Willow Springs Branch or Ford, near Edin's farm.

The Twelfth Division, General Hovey, will advance to and hold the place where the Vicksburg and Jackson roads fork.

The Tenth Division, General [A. J.] Smith, will advance to and hold the place where the Vicksburg and Grand Gulf roads fork.

In bivouacking for the night, it is desirable that the different divisions should be so disposed as to enable them to be handled with facility and to support each other.

The artillery should be posted so as to enable it to command the surrounding [country].

As one division of the Seventeenth Army Corps moved on the Grand Gulf road, and two other divisions of the same corps on the Vicksburg road, it is believed that, if any surprise or attack should be attempted by the enemy, it will be from the northeast, on the Jackson road, or from the east, on some private road. If, however, the divisions of the Seventeenth Army Corps should be forced back, which is improbable, it would be necessary to maintain the approaches from Grand Gulf and Vicksburg.

Pickets should be thrown out, and great vigilance observed.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Grand Gulf, La., May 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Comdg. Troops between Milliken's Bend and Smith's Plantation:

GENERAL: You will give special attention to the matter of shortening the line of land transportation from above Vicksburg to the steamers below. As soon as the river has fallen sufficiently, you will have a road constructed from Young's Point to a landing just below Warrenton, and dispose of your troops accordingly. Everything depends upon the promptitude with which our supplies are forwarded.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Milliken's Bend, May 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Blair.

I have no troops with whom to execute this order. Major-General Blair having assumed command at this point, and having control of all the forces, is, therefore, the proper officer to execute the provisions of this order.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Comdg. Troops between Milliken's Bend and Smith's Plantation.

GRAND GULF, MISS., *May* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

My base is now at this place, and, in executing your orders for joining me, you will govern yourself accordingly.

I wish you to collect a train of 120 wagons at Milliken's Bend and Perkins' plantation. Send them to Grand Gulf, and there load them with rations, as follows: One hundred thousand pounds of bacon, the balance coffee, sugar, salt, and hard bread. For your own use, on the march from Grand Gulf, you will draw five days' rations, and see that they last five days.

It is unnecessary for me to remind you of the overwhelming importance of celerity in your movements.

On the 1st instant, at 2 a. m., we met the enemy, 11,000 or 12,000 men, under [J. S.] Bowen, with [M. E.] Green, [W. E.] Baldwin, and [E. D.] Tracy, in a very strong position near Port Gibson, 4 miles south, and engaged them hotly all day, driving them constantly. Our victory was complete. We captured 500 prisoners, four guns, killed General

Tracy and a large number of the enemy. Our own loss will not exceed 150 killed and 500 wounded. The country is extremely broken, and, therefore, very difficult to operate in.

Yesterday we pushed into Port Gibson by 8 o'clock, to find the enemy gone, and all the bridges across Bayou Pierre destroyed. The bridge was rebuilt, and our troops pushed on to Willow Springs. Found the fine bridge over the north fork of Bayou Pierre destroyed. Repaired it, and by 5 o'clock this morning were in motion again. By 9 we were at Willow Springs, having met the enemy's skirmishers just beyond the bayou. Logan is now on the main road from here to Jackson, and McPherson, closely followed by McClernand, on the branch of the same road from Willow Springs.

The enemy is badly beaten, greatly demoralized, and exhausted of ammunition. The road to Vicksburg is open. All we want now are men, ammunition, and hard bread. We can subsist our horses on the country, and obtain considerable supplies for our troops.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Milliken's Bend, La.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that General Dodge and his command have returned to Corinth.

General Dodge furnished to Colonel Streight 500 horses, and the latter-named officer proceeded upon his mission, pursuant to instructions already furnished to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

WILLOW BRANCH, MISS., *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date is received. I wrote to you yesterday, directing the letter to Grand Gulf, that my corps was without the means of transportation and would be without rations to-day, except as far as it could gather them in the rear of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and requesting that rations be sent out. I infer that you did not receive the communication. I repeat the request that it contains.

The teams belonging to this corps are, as you are aware, behind, and cannot be brought here unless water transportation is afforded to bring them across the river. I have sent three officers successively to look after this matter, but, of course, their efforts will avail nothing unless transports can be made available for temporary use.

I reconnoitered ahead on the Jackson road last night, and found nothing. A rebel force, variously estimated from two regiments to 10,000 men, are reported by different spectators to have passed yesterday morning, on the Jackson road, to the forks of Vicksburg and Grand Gulf roads, and to have returned a short distance, and turned to the left to cross the Big Black, at the crossing of the Vicksburg road. This counter movement, no doubt, was caused by our advance on Willow Springs.

You are aware that I have left a brigade at Port Gibson and another

at the first turn of the road west of the bridge across the north branch of Bayou Pierre. Shall I not order them to join or follow me when I move?

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

WILLOW SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that General Osterhaus has reconnoitered along the Jackson road 6 miles. No portion of the enemy retreated on the road beyond General Osterhaus' present camp. The portion that retreated, as already reported, turned to their left, to make their way to Hankinson's Ferry, which is where I understand your headquarters are.

An Irishman, who deserted from the enemy's transport's crew last night at Hall's Ferry, reports that there are four steamers at Hall's Ferry, which the enemy have ordered to be destroyed upon our appearance. Hall's Ferry is 11½ miles from here and 1½ miles from the Jackson road. Shall I make an effort, by a night march, to seize them? Please answer at once.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

WILLOW SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: No trains or provisions have yet arrived from Grand Gulf. The officer in charge of transports has given preference to the Seventeenth Army Corps in everything. The baggage of that corps is being sent forward, to the exclusion of ammunition and provisions for the Thirteenth Army Corps; priority is even given to forage over necessary supplies for the Thirteenth Army Corps. Only three of the wagons of my corps had been crossed over the river up to this morning. I am convinced that your order to send out provisions and ammunition with any teams that may be found at Grand Gulf has failed to challenge obedience. Without necessary provisions and ammunition, of course, I cannot answer for results.

Early this morning I sent a strong detachment, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, to Hall's Ferry, to seize, if possible, any boats there. I went 5 miles on the way myself.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

WILLOW SPRINGS, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Col. Clark Wright informs me that he drove [I. F.] Harrison's forces to Van Buren Bayou, 7 miles back of Saint Joseph, and captured 15 prisoners, some mules and horses. A portion of the cavalry under his command has just arrived; the balance he will bring over to Grand Gulf, and thence push forward to join me. I hope every facility will be afforded to hasten the transportation of his command, with its camp and garrison equipage and trains, across the river.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

CAMP NEAR CARTHAGE, *May* 4, 1863.

General F. P. BLAIR, *Comdg. Milliken's Bend:*

DEAR GENERAL: You will have heard that General Grant's forces crossed below Bayou Pierre; marched on Port Gibson, where there was an engagement, which resulted in the flight of the enemy, the capture of four field guns and 500 prisoners.

In consequence of this, the enemy evacuated Grand Gulf, where General Grant was yesterday. I have an order from Grant to hurry up, cross at Grand Gulf, and hurry forward, bringing along certain provisions and wagons that will strip the road. He is evidently moving by the road on the east side of Big Black. As near as I can make the road—13 miles to Richmond, 17 miles to Smith's, 7 miles down Vidal to bridge, and 6 to Perkins'; total, 43 miles. Then it is 20 miles down river to Hard Times and 3 across in boats to Grand Gulf. Now, you know we have not wagons and boats to handle all the material needed by this army, but the whole success of this plan depends on its hardihood.

I will push ahead, and arrange to cross Grand Gulf and follow Grant, wherever he may be. But some other way must be found to feed this army. I wish you would cause our old road over to Biggs' to be examined; and if it can be used on foot, we might fell trees fore and aft, and make on the logs a plank road; then, by running the Warrenton batteries, we could run steamboats up to the *crevasse*.

Please make all the preliminary examinations, and even commence the work, if you judge we may need it. I know we will. I did not hear the guns last night, and infer the tugs did not run the batteries. At all events, at this moment I cannot learn anything of the affairs at the river bank, as I am at Smith's, and we can only reach the river at Carthage by boats.

One division of McPherson's corps is here (McArthur's), but I shall pass it. Keep everywhere hauling stores forward, so as to reach the Mississippi at Carthage or Perkins'.

Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP AT PERKINS', *May* 4, 1863—2 p. m.

Major-General BLAIR, *Comdg. Milliken's Bend:*

DEAR GENERAL: I left Steele's division last night at Dawson's plantation; staid at Smith's, and rode to this point, arriving at 10.30 a. m. Distance from Smith's, 14 miles; total distance from the Bend, 43 miles. Road tolerably good, but lumpy, from old plow furrows and ruts. All the road would become awful in a rain.

At the moment of my arrival, two barges floated by on fire; burned low. I had barely time to order a boat out, with orders, if possible, to bring a line ashore and bring them to, but the barges were so burned that the ropes could not be made fast, so the barges floated by and are lost. This is all we know of the running the blockade last night. The steamboat Empire City passed up from Grand Gulf this morning, is now at Carthage, and may have stopped the tugs and remaining barges there, but I am uneasy lest these tugs and barges have come to some bad end.

McClernand's four divisions are across the river, and two of McPherson's are also across. You will have heard of the fight at Port Gibson and evacuation of Grand Gulf. Grant's headquarters are now there, and I will go down in the Empire City this evening, and come back by day-

light. I am ordered to take Steele's and Tuttle's divisions down by land 20 miles, and cross over at Grand Gulf. I hope to get across by the day after to-morrow. I found one of McArthur's brigades at Holmes' plantation, and another at Smith's. I think it is Grant's purpose to leave one division of McPherson's at this end of the road, and yours at that end.

I am satisfied that the danger of moving the batteries is too great, and this road too long, and therefore I want you to put as large a force as possible in making a road across to Biggs', and to reconnoiter the ground around the *crevasse* to a good landing below Warrenton. If satisfied it is feasible, widen the old road, and cause the worst part to be bridged, using any material at the Bend. As soon as I see Grant, I will give more specific orders. I feel satisfied now, from the low water in the bayous here, that the swamp at Biggs' is dry, except a small place where the canal water passes. I would prefer that the batteries at Warrenton should be attacked, but this road must be shortened, else this army will be without food in two days. I am ordered to cross over 175 wagons with me, and send an order to Smith with this to hurry back to me the wagons of my own corps.

I am, with great respect, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } IN THE FIELD ON BIG BLACK, MISS., *May* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, commanding Seventh Division, will detail from his command two regiments of infantry, as a party of observation. One regiment will move up the river to the right, the other down the river to the left. The main body will advance under cover of the hills to avoid observation, while flankers will proceed cautiously, exploring every blind road, bridle-path, or crossing, with a view to discover what works, if any, the enemy may have erected on the banks of the river and what fordable places or ferries there may be, the officer in command keeping a running sketch of the route passed over.

The commanding officers of the regiment will be selected for their skill in reconnoitering.

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By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HANKINSON'S FERRY, MISS., *May* 5, 1863.

Capt. E. K. OWEN, U. S. Navy:

Place the flag-ship (yours) in the mouth of Big Black River, to watch any movement of the enemy in that direction. Leave Captain Murphy's vessel in front of Grand Gulf, to guard the stores, and to convey any steamer that may require it. This will enable Captain Murphy to carry out Admiral Porter's wish to have a survey made of Grand Gulf and surroundings. Send the remaining iron-clads to the vicinity of Warrenton, to watch the movements of the enemy there, and to prevent them from sending troops across the river, to interrupt our lines from Milliken's Bend and Young's Point.

U. S. GRANT.

HANKINSON'S FERRY, MISS., *May* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, *Comdg. Dist. of Eastern Arkansas:*

GENERAL: You will send, without delay, immediately after the receipt of this order, all the cavalry in your district, except two regiments, to report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, Tenn.

Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, chief quartermaster, has been directed to instruct all steamers leaving Milliken's Bend to report to you, to assist in transporting the troops to Memphis.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

CAMP AT PERKINS', *May* 5, 1863—7 a. m.

Major-General BLAIR:

SIR: I received your letter last night, telling of the sinking of one tug, and the two burning barges floating by tell the rest of the tale.

I now inclose you an order* to come forward to me at Grand Gulf, leaving four regiments—two at Milliken's Bend and two at Richmond—which two must in turn be relieved by others to be sent down from Memphis. Turn over all command to General Sullivan and come forward, bringing along as much rations and stores as you can, for there is little or nothing down here. Send me word by courier when you will reach Grand Gulf, and in what order. I was down to Grand Gulf last night. Grant was supposed to be out about 24 miles.

The enemy has escaped across Big Black River, and Grant will now probably strike in the direction of the Jackson Railroad.

It was Grierson who made the cavalry raid down to Meridian, and he is supposed to be traveling toward Baton Rouge or Dixie. It has produced a sort of panic South, and Grant's movements will complete it, some say.

Of course, I wish you to come forward with all possible expedition; only bring your men in in good shape.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

PERKINS', *May* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE:

DEAR GENERAL: I have General Grant's orders to come to Grand Gulf and cross over with my two divisions. The only road is down the river, to a point opposite where, I am told, the steamers ferry troops. You will, therefore, not stop at Perkins', but march right along down the Mississippi to a point opposite Grand Gulf, continuing your march, so that your men may arrive in good order and condition. The distance from here is represented at 20 miles.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP AT PERKINS', *May* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: I have General Grant's orders to march my two divisions down to Grand Gulf and to cross over. The distance from Perkins' is

* Special Orders, No. 98, of same date.

represented at 20 miles, and the road lies along the levee; therefore continue your march down, so as to reach Grand Gulf in good order.

I apprehend great difficulty in the matter of food, and caution you to give the subject your whole attention. Instruct all regimental commanders that every ounce of food must be economized.

I fear the four barges which were designed to pass Vicksburg might have come to evil. Two burning barges floated by here an hour since.

I have sent back to Milliken's Bend for 175 of our wagons, to follow me to Grand Gulf, but Grant orders me to so arrange that three days' rations last five days. We must caution all the men accordingly.

There are now six divisions of our men across and operating east of Grand Gulf. Let us catch up as quickly as possible consistent with bringing our men there in good fighting condition.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP ON BIG BLACK, MISS., *May* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER, *Comdg. Seventh Division:*

GENERAL: You will immediately detail two regiments of infantry from Colonel Boomer's brigade and a section of artillery to proceed across Big Black, in the direction of Warrenton and Vicksburg, on a reconnaissance. The infantry will be preceded by a squadron of cavalry from Colonel Wright's (Missouri) cavalry, which has already gone down to cross the bridge. The commanding officer will be instructed to examine the roads, find out, if possible, the points toward which the enemy retreated, his designs, &c. The object being simply a reconnaissance, he must not allow himself to become seriously engaged. If the enemy are as far back from the river as has been reported by contrabands—some 8 miles—the infantry need not proceed more than 4 or 5 miles, select a good position, and await information from the cavalry. The expedition will return to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HANKINSON'S FERRY, *May* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Send Lauman's division to Milliken's Bend, to be forwarded to this army with as little delay as practicable. Let them move by brigades as fast as transportation can be gotten. This division will bring with them all their camp and garrison equipage and transportation. I am ordering to you all the cavalry from Helena, except two regiments. You can further strengthen your southern line by bringing troops from the District of Columbus. The completion of the road from Grand Junction to Corinth will enable you to draw off all the troops north of that road. Make such disposition of the troops within your command as you deem advisable for the best protection of lines of communication. When the road to Corinth is completed, put in there as fast as possible sixty days' supply of provisions and forage. This order for Lauman's division is in addition to the four regiments ordered a few days since. You will have a large force of cavalry; use it as much as possible for attracting attention from this direction. Impress upon the cavalry the necessity of keeping out of people's houses or taking what

is of no use to them in a military point of view. They must live as far as possible off the country through which they pass, and destroy corn, wheat crops, and everything that can be made use of by the enemy in prolonging the war. Mules and horses can be taken to supply all our wants, and, where it does not cause too much delay, agricultural implements may be destroyed. In other words, cripple the rebellion in every way, without insulting women and children or taking their clothing, jewelry, &c.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

HANKINSON'S FERRY, MISS., *May* 5, 1863.

Col. W. S. HILLYER, *A. A. D. C., Comdg. at Grand Gulf, Miss.:*

We will risk no more rations to run the Vicksburg batteries. The river falling will enable us to contract our lines so as to give but 8 miles of land transportation to bring them from Young's Point to below Warrenton batteries. The road has been commenced on this route, and will probably be finished in a day or two. When this is done, all the troops this side of Richmond can join their divisions and corps in the field, and you will so direct them. All the forage, stores, and cotton brought by us should be brought to [Grand] Gulf, in anticipation of this move, as soon as possible. To prevent any misunderstanding, I will state that the troops to come here are two brigades of General McArthur's division, two brigades of General Blair's (the third of his to follow as soon as reenforcements arrive from Memphis), and one regiment of cavalry. The two regiments of McClernand's corps can remain at Grand Gulf to constitute the garrison there; also a squadron of the cavalry and one of Logan's batteries, now behind at Perkins' plantation. All other forces are to return to Young's Point.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Milliken's Bend, La., May 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Recent attempts have demonstrated the impossibility of sending supplies by the Vicksburg batteries during these moonlight nights. The army is, therefore, dependent upon land transportation for supplies. The distance to be wagoned to a point from which stores can be sent to Grand Gulf by steamboats is 44 miles, and since General Grant has advanced into the interior from Grand Gulf it is feared that, with the present limited land transportation, it will be impossible to keep the army from suffering. The advancing force has only 2 wagons to a regiment, with which to carry five days' rations, ammunition, and other stores. All other teams have been thrown into the general supply train, which is still inadequate. Under these circumstances the chief commissary and quartermaster here request me to advise you of the facts, and ask you to please send forward all teams that can possibly be spared from your command. They will be returned to you as soon as the present emergency passes away. General Grant is in the advance, and cannot be consulted on the subject of this letter, but the great importance of keeping the army supplied induces me to present these facts for your consideration. If you can spare any teams, it is

of the highest importance that they be sent at once. Captain Eddy is unable to furnish them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Milliken's Bend, La.:

SIR: I inclose herewith a short statement from Major-General Oglesby, of the results of Dodge's expedition. You will perceive that it has been thoroughly a success, so far as this command is concerned. There is more doubt of the success of the expedition from Rosecrans. The chief cause of failure in this (if it fails) will have been in the delay of a week which intervened from the time they were to report.

By referring to my previous communications, you will perceive that the several movements indicated in them to be carried on by this command have been performed with a reasonable degree of accuracy, and with a very brilliant success in the main attempt to pierce the enemy's country. The movement on Tuscumbia on the one side drew attention and gathered their cavalry in that direction, while the movement on Coldwater and Panola drew Chalmers and his band in the other. Thus our gallant soldier, Grierson, proceeded with his command unchallenged, and has splendidly performed the duty he was sent upon. I very earnestly support his claim for promotion, earned by long and meritorious service, and now crowned by this last achievement.

I trust he will be able to join the main army below Grand Gulf; if not, he will go to Banks. In either event he will be a gain to the part of the army he may join.

If it be practicable, I strongly request that he and his command may be sent to me.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Inclosure.]

JACKSON, *May 5, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have just received the following dispatch from Brigadier-General Dodge:

Rebels came up with Colonel Streight, between Moulton and Blountsville, 8 miles south of Somerville. Streight ambushed and whipped them badly. Rebels sent word from Decatur to Chattanooga that Streight was making for that place. Forrest and Roddey are on his track. I think Streight is far in advance of them.

G. M. DODGE.

I have heard nothing from Cornyn since he left Burnsville, Saturday last.

R. J. OGLESBY.

OPELOUSAS, LA., *May 6, 1863.* (Received May 10.)

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg., &c., Grand Gulf:*

GENERAL: By the 25th, probably, by the 1st, certainly, we will be there.*

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

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*Answers Grant to Banks, April 14, p. 192.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Willow Springs, Miss., May 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Colonel Taggart, chief commissary Thirteenth Army Corps, calls to see you this morning. His object is to get an order placing a hundred wagons of the Seventeenth Army Corps, or any wagons, at his disposal, for the purpose of bringing rations to the men of the Thirteenth Army Corps. He will explain the necessity for it.

General Osterhaus reports that he learns that the main force of the enemy on the east of Big Black has returned to Edwards Station, on the railroad and east of the Big Black. The detachment encountered by General Osterhaus yesterday was a corps of observation sent out to watch our approach. The cavalry with General Osterhaus is now occupying all the roads northeast and south of the cross-roads near Cayuga Reconnoitering parties have been sent from the same vicinity toward Utica and Gallatin. A corps of observation has been sent out toward Edwards Station, while still another party has been sent up the river in pursuit of the rebel steamers.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

CAMP OPPOSITE GRAND GULF, *May 6, 1863—12 m.*

Major-General BLAIR:

DEAR GENERAL: I sent you orders to follow us, leaving two regiments at Richmond and two at Milliken's Bend, to be relieved by others from Memphis, when these regiments are to follow and overtake us. General Grant has ordered one brigade of McArthur's division, also, to remain, and the other to join him. The steamboats here are poor concerns, except the Forest Queen, and the ferrying across will be a slow process. I would not be surprised if you would overhaul us before we are all across.

General Grant wants the commanding officer at Milliken's Bend, General Sullivan, I suppose, to call in all the troops on this road, and occupy the road from my old headquarters to a point below Warrenton. The road will need a good deal of work. You may send in to Milliken's Bend all at Richmond, and see that all detachments of my corps either keep along ahead of you, or return to Milliken's Bend, to be put on that road.

Steamboats, after passing us over to Grand Gulf, will run up to get supplies there, viz, on the west bank, below Warrenton. You will find plenty of forage along this road, especially this end of it, viz, from Perkins' to Hard Times. Your map is correct as far as Perkins' place, which is at the lower end of Bayou Vidal. From Perkins' to this point the road is well marked, following Lake Saint Joseph, along which you will find some magnificent plantations. At Dr. Bowers' you can send across the lake in a boat, and procure plenty of beef, hogs, and sheep. Corn is to be found in all the stables, and from Dr. Bowers' to this place there is growing wheat, oats, and corn, on which you can feed your horses. The whole distance from Milliken's Bend to Hard Times plantation is 63 miles; road cannot be mistaken; better at this end than at yours.

Steele overtook his command, and rode in about an hour ago, and has gone back a mile or so to give the necessary orders for embarkation. I will cross over to-night, and will try and send you back all possible

orders and information; but in case of accident follow us to Grand Gulf, and farther, according to the news that meets you there.

Yesterday Grant was at Hankinson's Ferry, 18 miles out of Grand Gulf, on the south side of Big Black, the enemy facing him on the north bank. No fight since the one near Port Gibson. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry has just reported to me. It will cross over and join Grant. The other regiment will remain under General Sullivan, or commanding officer at Milliken's Bend. I am deeply grieved at the loss of the tug with her precious cargo. We have picked up the barges, and will save some provisions, but none of the reporters "floated." They were so deeply laden with weighty matter that they must have sunk. In the language of our Dutch captain, "What a pity for religion is this war!" but in our affliction we can console ourselves with the pious reflection that there are plenty more left of the same sort.

Don't hurry your march too much, for I feel certain it will take some days to pass over the troops now here, and the wagons. Try and arrive in good, compact order, and with as much provision and ammunition left as possible.

Grant reports plenty of meat and corn on the other side, but salt, coffee, sugar, and bread are out of the question save in our commissariat.

Knowing, as you must, the actual condition of things behind you, give orders or do all you can to expedite the new line proposed from my old headquarters to yours at Biggs', and so around to a point below Warrenton. I want my chief quartermaster and commissary to join me by that route. You will be delighted with the country along Bayou Saint Joseph. On leaving Perkins', send a detachment of cavalry with a staff officer ahead to ascertain [what there is to take you across. If you] be delayed, camp back about Routh's place, which is magnificent, with plenty of corn-fodder and everything. The house and farm have been plundered sadly, but the planters had all gone off, and no one left to protect them.

I shall begin to look for you on the third day from this, unless we move far inland. Grant is now 18 miles northeast of Grand Gulf.

I will keep in mind where you are, and await your junction with anxiety.

With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP ON BIG BLACK, *May* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: You will move your division to Rocky Springs to-morrow at 10 a. m. Major Hickenlooper, of my staff, who has been over the road, will act as guide, and select the encampment. The men will march with three days' cooked rations in haversacks, and you will take in the wagons of your division all the ammunition and rations you possibly can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

CAMP ON BIG BLACK, MISS., *May* 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER, *Comdg. Seventh Division:*

GENERAL: You will detail one brigade of your division to replace the brigade of General Logan's division guarding the bridge across the

Big Black at Hankinson's Ferry, and one battery, his division being under orders to march at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HANKINSON'S FERRY, *May* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Telegraph to General Halleck direct the forces I have drawn from you, and, should re-enforcements be necessary to hold your district, let him know it.

Whilst headquarters are so distant, communicate direct with Washington in all important matters, but keep me advised at the same time of what is going on.

Everything here looks highly favorable at present. The only thing now delaying us is the ferriage of wagons and supplies across the river to Grand Gulf. We hold the bridge across Black River at this place, and have had troops within 7 miles of Warrenton. Also command the next crossing, some 15 miles higher up the river, from which another road leads direct to Vicksburg. Rations now are the only delay.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

[MAY 6, 1863.—For Hurlbut to Rosecrans, in reference to Streight's raid, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part I, pp. 283, 284.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rocky Springs, May 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: My whole corps is up to, or beyond, this point. I rode forward early this morning to the front, and within a short distance of Hall's Ferry the enemy has planted a battery (probably of three guns) on the west bank of Big Black, for the purpose of commanding the ferry. My pickets are close upon the east side of the river. General Osterhaus has bivouacked one brigade of his command, with a section of artillery, on the far side of Big Sandy. The remainder of his command is on the near side of the same creek. General Carr has bivouacked his division to the right of General Osterhaus, and has placed his siege guns in position.

General Hovey is moving forward to take position to the left of General Osterhaus. General Smith is in reserve on the Little Sandy, about 1½ miles in the rear, and, besides holding himself in readiness to support the front, will hold and guard the approach of the Utica road.

I understand that General Sherman has seized seven transports, and thus longer delayed the wagons which I am relying on to bring adequate supplies of food and ammunition. The enemy is fortifying at Edwards Station, and fugitive negroes report that he is rapidly concentrating re-enforcements at Edwards Station and west of there by rail. I think the enemy is in strong force. Is it not important that the Army of the Tennessee should be fully supplied and put in the best fighting order? The political consequences of the impending campaign will be momentous. I am still causing the country to be scoured.

The Forest Queen is said to be the only boat now available to cross men and materials of war. Would not the exigency justify the risk of running the blockade with additional transports?

General Logan's division is up to Rocky Springs.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

If your rations are up, so as to give you three or more days on hand, move in the morning to Auburn with at least one division, and the remainder between that and Baldwin's. You have a direct route to Auburn, and also to Baldwin's.

I do not yet know if there are intermediate roads. If there are, move one division on each of the roads named, and the other two on the intermediate roads. Should there be but the two roads, move the four divisions so as to bring them well up on the line connecting the two places. General McPherson will move on a road south of you, so as to be well up.

Send all the teams you can spare, after putting three days' rations in the men's haversacks, back to Grand Gulf for rations and ammunition. Sherman's forces being in the rear, will protect our trains for one more trip, if they move promptly. Send me a statement of the amount of rations and ammunition you have on hand and on the way between Grand Gulf and your camp. Trains should not go entirely unguarded, but should be accompanied by at least 2 men to each wagon.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Big Black, Miss., May 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER, *Comdg. Seventh Division:*

GENERAL: As soon as your division is relieved by a division of General Sherman's corps, you will move forward to Rocky Springs, or any other point which may be designated in the mean time.

The men will always be provided with three days' cooked rations, in haversacks, and the trains of the division will carry all the ammunition and provisions they possibly can.

One brigade of General Sherman's division, with a battery, will be instructed to relieve yours at the bridge across Big Black.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: You will move your command to-morrow morning, at 6 o'clock, in the direction of Utica, and will camp to-morrow night at or in the immediate vicinity of that place. I sent you a sketch showing the relative position of this point, with others which will be occupied by our troops to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER, *Comdg. Seventh Division:*

GENERAL: The Third Division, General Logan commanding, moves from here to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock to Utica, a distance of 12 or 14 miles.

Come forward with your command as rapidly as possible, after being relieved by Major-General Sherman. A staff officer will be here to direct you on the right road.

Leave an officer or competent man to bring forward the train which you sent to Grand Gulf to-day, when it arrives, and see that it gets on the proper road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

P. S.—Colonel Boomer has the map showing the road to Utica, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 8, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

DEAR SIR: My command reached Alexandria yesterday without opposition, the advance entering the town early in the afternoon. Admiral Porter, with his fleet and several of Admiral Farragut's boats, took possession of the town yesterday morning without resistance.

I have stated to him that I can furnish his fleet, that of Admiral Farragut, and your transports with coal, and your army partially with provisions, by the Atchafalaya and Red River, but it will be difficult. If Port Hudson is reduced, all this can be done direct from New Orleans, and our future operations will proceed without interruption from want of supplies and with certain success.

In answer to your dispatch received in cipher, I replied I could cooperate with you on the 25th instant or the 1st of June. Our successful march here enables me to do this on the 25th May. I shall have 15,000 good men, all told. We can move by the Bayou Sara to the rear of Port Hudson, get our supplies from Baton Rouge, where Major-General Augur can join us with 4,000 men.

With the fleet of Admiral Porter above, that of Admiral Farragut below, and our forces in the rear, or so many of yours as you can spare, the fall of the post will be instant and certain.

I beg your most favorable consideration to this matter.

Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, my adjutant, will explain my views more in detail.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, general, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., *May* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, since the 2d instant, I have forwarded by wagons to Perkins' plantation and Grand Gulf over 300,000 rations of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, 225,000 rations of salt meat, and 130,000 of soap. The other parts of the ration not being

considered essential, only a small amount was sent for issue to hospitals.

The above statement does not include the amount forwarded to-day, as the reports of the day have not yet been handed to me. There has been no delay in sending forward stores from this place, the commissaries working night and day when there were any to be loaded. There are now on hand at the place nearly 2,000,000 complete rations. Invoices have been received of a half million more rations *en route.*

On relieving Colonel Hawkins, I directed Colonel Haines to keep constantly on hand at this place 3,000,000 complete rations. This amount I expect to have in the course of a week.

I will use every exertion to keep your army supplied.

I have just seen your letter to Colonel Hillyer in relation to the parts of the ration you desire sent. These instructions will be strictly complied with. No more meat will be forwarded until a proportionate quantity of hard bread has been sent.

The new road across Young's Point will, I am informed, be placed in good condition in a day or two. There will then be no difficulty in supplying your army. The rations are here, and all that is required are the means of transportation to get them forward.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Big Sandy, May 8, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date,* modifying previous instructions relative to the route of my contemplated march, is received.

You say you understand the Telegraph road, leading from the Jackson or Raymond road to Edwards Station, diverges a half mile beyond Cayuga. Is there not some mistake about this? I have with me an intelligent negro, who has been driving a team at intervals for fourteen years from Port Gibson to Edwards Station. He says the Telegraph road to Edwards Station diverges from the road leading from here to Raymond 7 miles beyond Cayuga, and about 2 miles beyond Auburn. The point of divergence is at Barrow's plantation. General Osterhaus has consulted a map found by him to-day, and is of the same opinion. This Telegraph road forms part of the main road leading from Port Gibson to Edwards Station.

Sixty wagons, laden with ammunition, are reported to have left Grand Gulf at 2 p. m. They should be here in the morning.

Herewith will be found a statement of the strength of the several divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and the supply of provisions on hand.† Colonel Taggart is expecting to be able to supply the whole with three days' rations in the morning. If you wish me to move my corps before the expected supplies of ammunition and rations come up and are issued, please so advise me.

Three deserters crossed the Big Black this evening, near Hall's Ferry, and came into my camp. They report the enemy to be concentrating between the bluffs on the east side of Big Black and Bolton. Edwards Station is about the center of this line on the east side of the Big

* Not found, but see letter of 7th, p. 280. † Not found.

Black. They are burning cotton on the west side of Big Black, and declare they will leave nothing valuable between that station and Vicksburg.

If I am not ordered to move in the morning, I will direct General Osterhaus to send a detachment of one or two companies to Hall's Ferry, and feel the enemy if he is there.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

JUNCTION OF GRAND GULF AND PORT GIBSON ROADS,
May 8, 1863—8 a. m.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I arrived at this point last night. My rear vedettes were firing during the night and morning with the advance of the enemy. His main force fell back to Port Gibson during the evening and night. I am still unable to give reliable information of where the infantry are or where they come from. I am induced to believe, however, that we see their entire force, which could not exceed 1,000 or 1,200 men, with five pieces of artillery. If such is the fact, that force might have been at Fayette and been ordered up by Adams to drive me out, instead of coming from Port Hudson, as reported by contrabands. I will move back in that direction to-day, and ascertain, if possible, the true state of affairs.

Surgeon [James L.] Kirnan and three of my men were captured in the charge yesterday. I had no other loss. My force is about 300 men and four howitzers. I took one day's rations from a train this morning for them. Nothing in this vicinity in the way of subsistence. I will report immediately any other information obtained.

I am, sir, with very high respect, your obedient servant,

CLARK WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Rocky Springs, Miss., May* 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, commanding Seventh Division, will move his command in the direction of Utica to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock precisely.

V. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Third Division, will move his command in the direction of Utica to-morrow morning at 6.30 o'clock precisely.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Brigadier-General Tuttle's division (Fifteenth Army Corps) has been directed to move forward to-night to the point now occupied by Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith's division, of your army corps. You will, therefore, order the latter to move up to the Big Sandy.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 9, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Move your command to-morrow on the Telegraph road to Five-Mile Creek. Instructions have been given to Generals Sherman and McPherson to move so as to continue on the same general front with you.

Have all the lateral roads leading from your line of march carefully examined, to facilitate communication with the other corps in case of necessity.

Please send a competent officer to Perkins' plantation to superintend the transportation of your remaining camp and garrison equipage to Grand Gulf, and the storage thereof at that point.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Big Sandy, May 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date is this moment received. A train with a limited quantity of ammunition and rations came up late last evening. It will take some time to sort and issue the ammunition; also to issue the rations. I hope to have all done by or before 9 o'clock in the morning, and to take up the line of march, at least by that hour, for Five-Mile Creek, which is about 10 miles from here. The reconnoitering party sent out by me this morning, and of which I advised you, went to Five-Mile Creek, and have returned. A reconnoitering party of the enemy had come as far in this direction as Cayuga, but had returned just before my party reached that place. Please advise me what relation General Sherman's and McPherson's corps will bear during the advance to mine.

I send an orderly to bring any information you may be pleased to give me on this point.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

CAMP AT HANKINSON'S FERRY,
May 9, [1863]—4 a. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Yours of May 8 is received. It came too late to halt one of my brigades at the forks of the road, but I will send orders for Tuttle to remain at Willow Springs, which will cover the same point, and I advise you to issue some general order, and send it to all points, prescribing just how many wagons there shall be to each regiment, how many to each brigade, &c., on this march. There are 500 wagons across the river, and with each is an officer pressing to have it cross over, as if the absolute safety of the army depends on that wagon. Make some uniform and just rule, and send somebody back to regulate this matter, or your road will be crowded and jammed unless it is done.

McArthur is ready to cross over, and can escort trains out. Blair will be there to-day or to-morrow, and should remain at Hard Times till you have all the wagons and provisions you aim to secure. It is useless to push out men here till their supplies are regulated, unless you intend to live on the country.

Hillyer is doing his best, but each corps and division and brigade

commander is there, urging forward his particular wagon, and the steamboat can only bring wagons in a particular ratio.

The rule I adopted was:

1. Two wagons per regiment of troops.
2. Wagons exclusively loaded with provisions and ammunition.
3. According to the discretion of the officer in charge.

I left Colonel [George A.] Stone at Hard Times, but Blair will be there to-night.

Please make a general order on this subject at once; publish it to all corps, divisions, and brigades, and let Hillyer enforce it. Stop all troops till your army is partially supplied with wagons, and then act as quickly as possible, for this road will be jammed as sure as life if you attempt to supply 50,000 men by one single road.

I will halt Steele's division here, Tuttle's at Willow Springs, and Blair's at Hard Times, each ordered to keep supplied with beef and corn, and as much bread, sugar, and coffee as possible.

General Crocker moves to the front to-day.

Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 9, 1863.

Maj. T. S. BOWERS,

Judge-Advocate-General, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.:

What I have wished to impress upon the generals remaining on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi is, that the wagon road from Milliken's Bend to Perkins' plantation should be shortened by every possible means, and that, when circumstances will admit of it, it shall run from Young's Point to a point below Warrenton. Meanwhile all possible exertion should be made to keep the army supplied by the present route.

Hard bread, coffee, and salt should be kept up anyhow, and then the other articles of the rations as they can be supplied.

Has either of the regiments of cavalry from Helena reported? As soon as they arrive, send one of them forward with all dispatch.

U. S. GRANT.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISS., *May* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,

Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

I do not calculate upon the possibility of supplying the army with full rations from Grand Gulf. I know it will be impossible without constructing additional roads. What I do expect, however, is to get up what rations of hard bread, coffee, and salt we can, and make the country furnish the balance. We started from Bruinsburg with an average of about two days' rations, and received no more from our own supplies for some days. Abundance was found in the mean time. Some corn meal, bacon, and vegetables were found, and an abundance of beef and mutton.

A delay would give the enemy time to re-enforce and fortify. If Blair were up now, I believe we could be in Vicksburg in seven days. The command here has an average of about three days' rations, which could be made to last that time. You are in a country where the troops have already lived off the people for some days, and may find provisions

more scarce, but as we get upon new soil they are more abundant, particularly in corn and cattle.

Bring Blair's two brigades up as soon as possible.

The advance will move to-day to about 3 miles beyond Cayuga, and also on the Utica road. Your division at Willow Springs should also move to this place.

U. S. GRANT.

CAMP AT HANKINSON'S FERRY, *May* 9, 1863.

Major-General BLAIR, *Comdg. Second Division:*

DEAR GENERAL: I rode forward 6 miles to day to Rocky Springs, and found all the army moving. Also General Grant, with whom I had a full conversation. He is satisfied that he will succeed in his plan, and, of course, we must do our full share. To-morrow we break the boat bridge across the Big Black at this point and move toward Jackson. I send you a copy of my orders of march, which I think are full enough, without further elaboration.

The first 5 miles out from Grand Gulf the road is up hill and rough, but it gradually improves. At 8 miles there is a fork, the right hand being the main road, which you are to follow. The left hand comes to this ford, and from here to Rocky Springs there is an excellent road. At Rocky Springs the two roads meet, and in 2 miles cross Big Sandy. I will be at Big Sandy to-morrow night, the 10th. The next day I will be near the town of Auburn. McPherson's corps moves off to the right, via Utica, and McClernand's to the left, following the Telegraph road. By the time we reach Auburn, General Grant expects to discover in what manner the enemy intend to fight, and will then make new combinations accordingly. We have very little from Vicksburg. The enemy's pickets are out 4 miles north of this bridge, and apparently are watching to see if we intend to advance on this road.

When we march off, they may attempt to attack you in flank, but you must be prepared for any event; but I rather suppose they will have enough to do to oppose our head of column. They will hardly attack our flank without superior strength, and that they cannot have.

You will find corn, cattle, and sheep at the plantations. Protect houses and private families as much as possible, but use all the corn growing or gathered possible, and use freely of all meats found by the way. Forage regularly by brigade, according to orders.

I await your coming with intense anxiety, as I want your division always, with its batteries. I regret that Ewing's brigade had to be left, but it will come up as soon as relieved by four regiments from Memphis. I send an orderly with this, and a copy of Wilson's map, which is a little fuller than ours in the country south of Big Black. The orderly will stay with you, and you can send him forward so as to overtake me at Auburn, where I want to learn your whereabouts and everything that you think I ought to know. Our men here are all healthy, and now make their marches regularly and without straggling. Please watch this, and don't let the wagons get encumbered with trash. We will be in want of salt, bread, sugar, and coffee. We may safely trust to the country for meat. Make your men carry plenty of all these in their haversacks, and, if they are loaded, make your marches accordingly. Roads are very dusty; middle of day hot, but mornings and evenings cool.

Hoping soon to see you in person, I am, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP AT CROSS-ROADS,
Seven miles from Utica, May 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: General Crocker's division arrived here and went into camp at 2 p. m.

General Logan's division is just coming up. Colonel Wright's cavalry are in Utica, and have had some little skirmishing with the enemy. I inclose his report.* The information that I have been able to obtain thus far is very indefinite.

I sent Captain Foster to the front, where Newland's Mills used to be; there are no such mills in existence, having been destroyed a few years since. He saw or heard nothing of the enemy.

Colonel Strong and Lieutenant Gile, with a few orderlies, went through from this point to Cayuga. A short time before they reached the town, 50 rebel cavalry were there. About half of them left and went toward Jackson; the remainder went to Utica.

Some of the citizens in the vicinity of Utica say Beauregard is at or near Jackson.

I may be able to get some more authentic information before morning; if so, will send it to you immediately.

Please find a sketch of my camp, and a Vicksburg paper of the 6th instant.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON.

IN FIELD, *Rocky Springs, Miss., May* 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General McARTHUR,
Commanding Sixth Division:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 8th instant† has just come to hand, and I am extremely anxious for you to come forward to the front with your command as soon as possible. We want every available man in the field when the battle comes off, which cannot now be long delayed. Of course, you cannot move the whole of your command until the new road is completed, as it will not answer to leave our only line of supplies unguarded.

Two brigades, however, may be more than are necessary to guard your portion of the line; if so, send one immediately, to be followed by the other at the earliest moment practicable.

You can consult with Colonel Hillyer as to which will be the most expeditious for your command—to be taken on boats from James' plantation to Grand Gulf, or for you to march to Hard Times Landing, via Lake Saint Joseph.

Bring with you what hard bread, coffee, &c., you can, and ammunition. Provisions, except meats, are very scarce.

I march this morning toward Utica, which you will find on the inclosed map.† I am gratified to hear the officers and men are well and in good spirits.

I have been trying to get you all forward since I first reached Perkins' plantation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON

*See Wright to Rawlins, May 8, p. 283. †Not found.

IN FIELD, *Rocky Springs, Miss., May* 9, 1863.

Colonel WRIGHT, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: Your dispatch, 8th, is received. Reconnoiter the enemy cautiously, and, if possible, find out his strength and intentions. Keep me fully advised of any important movements. Find out, if possible, whether troops have been running up north from Port Hudson, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

You can fall back at dark to some good position near Mrs. Myers'. Leave vedettes along the road and near the different crossings, to give notice of any movement on the part of the enemy. Caution the vedettes to be particularly vigilant. I have sent my escort company to Newland's Mills.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Milliken's Bend, La.:

GENERAL: Yesterday evening at 7.20 p. m. I received your dispatch. General Veatch was notified at once, and sends to-day four regiments of infantry to Milliken's Bend, La. The Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Lauman commanding, is ready to embark by brigades, as soon as transportation is furnished.

I send you this division complete, and only regret that I am not there to fight it. I call in to-day four regiments from Corinth and two from Columbus, to fill vacancies.

I hope you will sweep out the rabble, especially as I learn that mischief-makers are looking after you, with hopes based upon your downfall.

I will keep this line, and be able to spare troops after a while. It is hard to part with my men, but I know you will give them a chance.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[MAY 9–12, 1863.—For Hurlbut to Rosecrans, in reference to Streight's raid, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, pp. 320, 326.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Rocky Springs, Miss., May 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: My advance will occupy to-day Utica, Auburn, and a point equally advanced toward the Mississippi Southern Railroad, between the latter place and the Big Black. It was my intention, on gaining a foothold at Grand Gulf, to have sent a sufficient force to Port Hudson to have insured the fall of that place with your co-operation, or rather to have co-operated with you to secure that end.

Meeting the enemy, however, as I did, south of Port Gibson, I followed him to the Big Black, and could not afford to retrace my steps. I also learned, and believe the information to be reliable, that Port Hudson is almost entirely evacuated. This may not be true, but it is the concurrent testimony of deserters and contrabands.

Many days cannot elapse before the battle will begin which is to decide the fate of Vicksburg, but it is impossible to predict how long it

may last. I would urgently request, therefore, that you join me or send all the force you can spare to co-operate in the great struggle for opening the Mississippi River.

My means of gaining information from Port Hudson are not good, but I shall hope, even before this reaches Baton Rouge, to hear of your forces being on the way here.

Grierson's cavalry would be of immense service to me now, and if at all practicable for him to join me, I would like to have him do it at once.

For fear of this accidentally falling into the hands of the enemy, I will not communicate to you my force.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cayuga, Miss., May 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: The head of my column is arrived at this place. Its advance guard is at Five-Mile Creek. Various rumors of the enemy's crossing detachments of cavalry and infantry over Big Black are afloat, but as yet are unauthenticated.

I beg to remind you again that my corps is supplied with a very small number of teams, and their cooking utensils in large part are behind. It is but just, both to you and myself, that this fact should be stated.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

CAYUGA, MISS., *May* 10, 1863—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Your note, written at 9 a. m., is just received. My headquarters will remain here to-night and be removed to Auburn in the morning. You need not move to-morrow, except to better your position on Five-Mile Creek.

Sherman, whose rear will not be able to pass this place to-night, will move up so as to be about the same distance from the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad as yourself. McPherson will also move on to about the same east and west line, starting from Utica.

Your note complains of want of transportation. I have passed one and a part of another of your divisions, and am satisfied that the transportation with them, to say nothing of the large number of mules mounted by soldiers, would carry the essential parts of five days' rations for the command to which they belong, if relieved of the knapsacks, officers, soldiers, and negroes now riding. You should take steps to make the means at hand available for bringing up the articles necessary for your corps. Equal facilities have been given each of the army corps in all respects, no special order having been given to favor any one, except to give the first 30 wagons to the Thirteenth Army Corps.

U. S. GRANT.

CAYUGA, MISS., *May* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

General McClernand is now on Five-Mile Creek, on the Telegraph road to Edwards Station. He is directed to move no farther to-morrow, but to reconnoiter the road to Fourteen-Mile Creek.

Sherman will not get much past this place to-night. In the morning he will move forward to Auburn, and, if he meets with no resistance, will throw his advance forward to Fourteen-Mile Creek, on the Raymond road.

Move your command forward also, so as to occupy something near the same east and west line with the other army corps. Let me know what point you move to. Send your cavalry out to watch the enemy as far to the southeast as you can.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Weeks' Plantation, 4 miles east of Utica, May 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find a sketch of my position.* The road is very dry and dusty following the divide between Big Black and north fork of Bayou Pierre. There are no streams on the road, and the troops have suffered some for want of water.

On my arrival in Utica about noon, I found Colonel Wright, with his cavalry, who reported considerable skirmishing with the enemy, but as no one was hurt, the skirmishing amounted to very little. There were probably 100 rebel cavalry in our front, and a small force reported at the bridge across Tallahala Creek, north fork of Bayou Pierre, on the road to Crystal Springs. I immediately dispatched Colonel Wright, with his whole cavalry force, in a southeast direction, crossing the creek lower down than where this force was said to be stationed, and then to proceed up on the south side and cut them off, if possible. He was also instructed to learn all he could of the movements of the enemy, and as it is only 18 or 20 miles to the Mississippi Central Railroad, and probably not many troops in that direction, to make a dash over that way, and destroy the telegraph and railroad track, if he should find it practicable.

A forward movement of about 5 miles will bring me on an east and west line with Auburn, and near one of the branches of Fourteen-Mile Creek.

I had to be guided to-day in selecting camps somewhat by the chances of getting water.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Weeks' Plantation, Miss., May 10, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Third Division, will move forward his command to-morrow morning at 6.30 o'clock.

III. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, commanding Seventh Division, will move forward his command to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Milliken's Bend, La.:

SIR: I received, by Colonel [John] Riggin [jr.], on Friday, at 7 p. m., orders for five regiments to be sent to Milliken's Bend. They were on the boats before 10 p. m. on Saturday. I also received orders for movement of the Fourth Division. They are ready, and await transportation. To supply the vacuum at Memphis, I have ordered down two regiments from Columbus, now on their way, and a few from Corinth, which will be here to-day or to-morrow.

As I have a very strong interest in my old division, and know their preference, I respectfully ask of the major general commanding to attach them to General Sherman's corps, as they and I have the fullest confidence and largest acquaintance with him and his command. I send them with their entire regimental and division train, as I suppose they will be needed for public service.

I inclose copy of dispatch from Dodge as to the doings of his cavalry near Okolona. Hatch had been down in that neighborhood three days before, and I think I shall keep up a succession of cavalry movements in that corner of the State until I hear from Streight's expedition, about which I am anxious.

I hope you will be able to send this division back across the country from Vicksburg. I hope they are not to be permanently separated from this command.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, *May* 9, 1863.

Major-General OGLESBY, *Jackson:*

Cavalry have returned. They fought at Tupelo Wednesday, and whipped Generals Ruggles and Gholson badly. Captured 81 prisoners of war, representing ten regiments and battalions; captured 150 horses and any quantity of shot-guns, rifles, &c. General Chalmers was at Pontotoc with 2,500 men, but did not get into the fight. One brigade of infantry (Arkansas) came to Okolona on Saturday and Sunday by cars; also one regiment of cavalry. The Second Alabama arrived there from Pensacola. They profess to be able to throw troops enough into the place to stop us in twenty-four hours. The cars run to Okolona. A flag of truce came in from Major-General [S. J.] Gholson in relation to the prisoners. It was of no great importance. The officer says we cut them up badly.

G. M. DODGE.

(Same, Oglesby to Binmore.)

JACKSON, *May* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Dodge says with the 40 cars at Corinth to-day and the 12 sent down to-night, he will get off only half of Fuller's brigade. We have no more railroad transportation to send him.

Dodge says scout in from Alabama to-day [says] that two regiments of Forrest's command passed through Burleson two days ago, going to Tupelo.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Five-Mile Creek, May 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I venture to make a suggestion, which, of course, will be only estimated according to its value. Reports and what should be the policy of the enemy combine to warn us that he will attempt to cross the Big Black in our rear, and isolate us by cutting our communications. Having steamboats at his disposal, he could rapidly cross troops for that purpose. In view of this danger, I would inquire whether it would not be advisable for us to shift our advancing columns farther to the left, resting our left flank upon the Big Black? By so doing, we could prevent the descent of the enemy. Steamers could effectually guard the river and avoid the disadvantage of detaching forces to command both Hall's and Baldwin's Ferries.

If this approach should be adopted, and I should continue on the left, I could move by two roads to Fourteen-Mile Creek, from Cayuga to Baldwin's Ferry, and from Old Auburn to a point on the road from New Auburn to Baldwin's Ferry. The rebel map sent this morning will illustrate these roads. General Sherman's corps could move to the intersection of Fourteen-Mile Creek by the road leading from the vicinity of Old Auburn to Edwards Station, and General McPherson could move still to the right of General Sherman.

If the object of the movement so far to the right is to threaten or destroy the railroad in the direction of Jackson, could that not be done by a detachment suddenly thrown in that direction? Indeed, would not the movement to the left, by drawing the enemy's attention in that direction, facilitate that result?

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

IN THE FIELD, *Five-Mile Creek, May* 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The cavalry sent out this morning to reconnoiter on the roads leading to Edwards Station and to Raymond, have returned. The party going to Edwards Station found the enemy within half a mile of Fourteen-Mile Creek in too strong force to allow the party to proceed farther. Negroes informed the officer in command that the enemy intended to offer obstinate resistance at that creek. Still, I do not think he is in strong force there.

You heard this morning the result of the reconnaissance on the Raymond road. Our party fell in with the enemy's pickets, who ran. There is little or no water between here and Fourteen-Mile Creek; so we will probably have to fight for the water of that stream.

I think of sending General Smith's division from Cayuga to Baldwin's Ferry, and from there to the right, on the road leading from Baldwin's Ferry to New Auburn, until his right forms a junction with the left of the balance of the corps, instructing him to leave such a force to guard Baldwin's Ferry as he may think expedient. Cavalry only can reach Baldwin's to-night, and I have only one company to send, the balance being worn out for the present.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

FIVE-MILE CREEK, *May* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Osterhaus has just returned from the reconnoitering force sent forward this morning. One regiment of that force is now at the forks of the Raymond and Edwards Station roads. Detachments of cavalry are sent forward from that point, under instructions to proceed upon both of these roads to Fourteen-Mile Creek, and return with such information as they may be able to obtain. Water was found in the vicinity of New Auburn, but only a scanty supply. Beyond the divergence of the Edwards Station road and New Auburn, General Sherman might find water on a branch of the Fourteen-Mile Creek.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

FOURTEEN-MILE CREEK, *May* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: After a sharp skirmish, in which a few of my men were wounded (number not yet ascertained), I seized the main crossing of Fourteen-Mile Creek. General Hovey's division accomplished this result before 11 a. m., —— instant, and immediately established [an outpost] a half mile beyond, on the hills commanding the approach from Edwards Station, thus holding the creek and the road beyond it. I had substantially anticipated your order in that respect of this date. I have also sent infantry and cavalry to reconnoiter, with the view to determine upon further operations. I trust in all this my conduct will meet with your approbation. General Osterhaus is coming up, and this explains the unauthorized story of threatened danger. General Smith has communicated with me, and will hold the bridge over Fourteen-Mile Creek, west of this, to-night, and, at the hazard of extending his line too much, will watch as well as he can Baldwin's Ferry. The enemy's pickets fled from the bridge upon the general's approach. General Carr is here. I have just captured a prisoner (a Missourian), who says that the enemy will refuse battle until we reach the railroad bridge. This, however, he expresses as an opinion.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: On the map inclosed* is traced a new road, now being opened from Baldwin's Ferry to intersect the Hall's Ferry and Cayuga road somewhere between the two last-named places. This road is referred to in the communication of the rebel scout, Russell, to General Loring. Negroes coming in this morning report that the enemy expect to throw a force upon our rear. This road may form part of the route by which, with the aid of their steamers, they may attempt to flank us and fall on our rear. Would it not be advisable for some corps in the rear to send forward strong detachments to hold Hall's and Baldwin's Ferries and frustrate this probable design?

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

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* Not found.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SUNDAY EVENING, *May* 10.

W. C. WELLS:

I have been at Roach's all day, waiting for my scouts, but, behold, none of them have come up to the mark. I send Ranse with dispatches, which you will forward promptly, as agreed upon. I also want my mare and saddle to-night, if possible. If you see any of my lost scouts, tell them to report at my house. The Yanks are at Utica; 1,500 cavalry and artillery.

Yours,

J. R. RUSSELL.

P. S.—I could find horses if I could find my men to press the horses.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FIVE MILES ABOVE UTICA,
May 10, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General LORING:

My scouts were in Cayuga and Utica last night; one went some distance below the college. The main force of the enemy is encamped from the college down to Rocky Springs, amounting in all to 20,000 or 30,000 men. A regiment of cavalry and three pieces of artillery advanced into Utica last evening; another regiment of cavalry advanced to Utica this morning; in all, about 1,500 men.

The enemy's pickets are 3 miles above Utica, on the Raymond road. They say they are going to Raymond and Jackson. A new road is being cut from the college and Hall's Ferry road into the Cayuga and Baldwin's Ferry road. About 300 of Wirt Adams' cavalry are at this place now. A more extensive scout will be out to-night, and the result reported on to-morrow.

J. R. RUSSELL,
Capt. Co. B, Twenty-second Miss. Regt., Comdg. Scouts in Hinds.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Five-Mile Creek, Miss., May 11, 1863.

To the Division Commanders:

All of the Thirteenth Army Corps, except the Tenth Division (Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith), will take up the line of march in the morning for Fourteen-Mile Creek, and will move forward on the Auburn and Edwards Station road. The distance from here to Fourteen-Mile Creek, by the route mentioned, is estimated at some 9 miles. The Edwards Station road diverges to the left and north from the Auburn road about a mile beyond Old Auburn.

The Twelfth Division, General Hovey, will take the lead at 4 a. m. to-morrow. The Fourteenth Division, General Carr, will follow next as soon as practicable. The Ninth Division, General Osterhaus, will follow next as soon as practicable. The trains of the three divisions will follow together in the same order, the ammunition trains preceding the baggage trains.

General Osterhaus will detail two regiments, a section of artillery, and a company of cavalry, to follow and guard the trains. He will also cause the pioneer corps, and all the cavalry, except one company, to

report to General Hovey. Captain Patterson, commanding pioneer corps, and Major [Daniel B.] Bush [jr.], commanding the cavalry, should report to General Hovey immediately, who will use the cavalry to guard the column against surprise.

The ambulance train will immediately follow their respective divisions. The Tenth Division, General Smith, will take up the line of march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning for Fourteen-Mile Creek, and will move from Cayuga, via Baldwin's Ferry, to such point upon that creek as will connect the right of his division with the left of the remainder of the corps. If General Smith can find a more direct route, cutting off the angle of Baldwin's Ferry, and to the west of the route of the other divisions, he will adopt it in preference to the route via Baldwin's Ferry. In either or any case, however, he will make such disposition of a part of his force as will enable him to prevent the enemy from passing troops in the east bank of Big Black, at or near Baldwin's Ferry. It is expected that the columns moving upon the two routes mentioned will move rapidly, but cautiously, so as to arrive at Fourteen-Mile Creek at the same time. In the absence of an engagement in approaching the creek, it is intended that the corps will form a compact line behind the creek, resting its right upon the Edwards Station road.

It is also expected that General Sherman's left will rest upon the same road, and that the movements of both corps will be so regulated as that both will arrive at the creek at about the same time.

If in approaching the creek an engagement ensues, of course the different divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps will be applied as circumstances may dictate.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

CAYUGA, MISS., *May* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

The Fifteenth Army Corps is here, with six brigades and but four batteries, and all of them smooth-bore guns. To equalize the artillery, it will be necessary to retransfer the battery given to you from that corps, whilst at Milliken's Bend, and also to temporarily detach a section of 20-pounder Parrotts for the ensuing battle. Four 20-pounder Parrotts are enough to handle in this timbered country, and these two guns will help the Fifteenth Army Corps in action very materially.

U. S. GRANT.

CAYUGA, MISS., *May* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

The battery you were expected to send to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, in pursuance of the directions of the general commanding, of this date, was the First Iowa Battery, Captain Griffiths commanding, formerly with General Sherman. You will, therefore, order the First Iowa Battery, Captain Griffiths commanding, to report immediately to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. The one you directed to report to him will be returned to you.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAYUGA, MISS., *May* 11, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

In accordance with my verbal instructions this afternoon, you will move your command at daylight to-morrow on the Auburn and Edwards Station road, and, if practicable, a part of one division by the road to the westward of the one just mentioned. Move cautiously, but rapidly as convenient, and so that your entire corps will arrive on the Fourteen-Mile Creek simultaneously and in a compact line. It is also important that your corps reach the creek at or about the time that Sherman's does, he having to move only about 7 miles.

I shall pass to the front early to-morrow, and go to Raymond if I can from that place. I shall return on the road to a convenient point for headquarters in the vicinity of Fourteen-Mile Creek.

U. S. GRANT.

CAYUGA, MISS., *May* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

It will be necessary to guard Hall's Ferry with a regiment of infantry and a company of cavalry until our positions are fully taken, after which cavalry alone can watch the rear. McClernand is directed to guard Baldwin's Ferry. I will direct Tuttle to send a regiment for this duty, so that you need not make any further detail until you want his relieved by some other troops. A company or squadron of the Iowa cavalry with you should be sent back this evening to stay with the regiment at Hall's Ferry.

U. S. GRANT.

CAYUGA, MISS., *May* 11, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

McClernand is ordered to move up by the Telegraph road, also a road to the left of that to Fourteen-Mile Creek, starting at daylight. McPherson is ordered to move on to Raymond. I will go forward to-morrow, probably as far as Raymond, and return in the evening to near Fourteen-Mile Creek for headquarters.

Colonel Hillyer writes that about 200 wagons are loaded, and will leave for the front to-day, escorted by two regiments.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Auburn, May 11, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I am halted on the ground at Auburn, near the pond of water described by Captain Prince [W. E. Prime?]. I have ridden forward a mile or so, and water is very scarce to Fourteen-Mile Creek, and, when we cross it, we should push on to Raymond, 11 miles distant.

If McClernand moves on the Telegraph road, he should reach Fourteen-Mile Creek, 8 miles in front of his present camp, at the same time that I do. I shall await orders here.

I sent you two letters back, through Colonel Scates, we found in the post-office here, dated May 10, speaking of assembling many millions rations in Vicksburg for the siege. Also one from J. Condit Smith. The messenger who brought it met the wagons I had sent back in anticipa-

tion of that very event. These wagons all belong to my corps, and is and will be the reason of my being short of provisions and ammunition, but I foresaw that there would be no teams at Milliken's Bend, and, therefore, I ordered back the wagons of my corps, which were acting as a supply train after having deposited their provisions at Perkins'. I know of no provisions at Perkins' but those brought by my train, but Smith will now push them forward as fast as possible. I think he will have about 150 wagons, which, if pushed, will make 300 tons, or one steamboat load a day, which would soon make provisions abundant at Grand Gulf.

I think it very prudent to cover Hall's Ferry, and note the fact that one of Tuttle's regiments is detached to that point. I send a company of cavalry to report to the officer commanding the infantry regiment.

I shall expect orders in the course of the night. Prepared to move at daybreak.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAYUGA POST-OFFICE, MISS.,
May 11, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

Move your command to-night to the next cross-roads if there is water, and to-morrow with all activity into Raymond. At the latter place you will use your utmost exertions to secure all the subsistence stores that may be there, as well as in the vicinity. We must fight the enemy before our rations fail, and we are equally bound to make our rations last as long as possible. Upon one occasion you made two days' rations last seven. We may have to do the same thing again. I look to you to impress the necessity of this upon your division and brigade commanders, and through them upon the troops.

One train of wagons is now arriving, and another will come with Blair, but withal there remains the necessity of economy in the use of the rations we have, and activity in getting others from the country.

Sherman is now moving out on the Auburn and Raymond road, and will reach Fourteen-Mile Creek to-night. When you arrive at Raymond, he will be in close supporting distance.

I shall move McClernand to Fourteen-Mile Creek early to-morrow, so that he will occupy a place on Sherman's left. I will either see you myself to-morrow at Raymond or send you further instructions to that place.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Roach's Plantation, Miss., May* 11, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Third Division, will move forward his command on the road leading to Raymond at 3.30 a. m. to-morrow, the 12th instant.

II. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, commanding Seventh Division, will move forward his command (following the Third Division) at 4 a. m. to-morrow, the 12th instant.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *May* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The following dispatch just received from General Dodge:

The First Alabama Cavalry have returned from their trip to Monroe and Fayette Counties, Alabama. They bring in several prisoners; one of whom says Streight was captured by combined forces of Roddey and Forrest and Walker, beyond Clintonville, going in direction of Rome, Ga. They cannot give time or place. I know that Roddey attacked Streight and took two pieces of artillery. Report since this that Forrest attacked the next night (midnight), and retook the artillery, and after, and by their prisoners' report, the three captured him. One thing is certain, Roddey and Forrest are not now following him. Scouts say that the rebels believe that an expedition is being sent south from here, and have sent two regiments and two battalions and Roddey's command and five regiments of Forrest's command, all under command of Roddey, south, on the Cotton-gin road. The men say they are to operate in the rear of any force that leaves here. Van Dorn is also reported killed, by a citizen. Forrest gone to Tennessee to take command. There is no doubt that several mounted regiments have been passing down the Cotton-gin road. The Alabamians ran across some of them, and a pretty large force is concentrated at and about Okolona. I will not be surprised if they intend a raid on our communications.

G. M. DODGE.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 12, 1863—8 a. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Forces before Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 10th instant I received by the hand of Captain [H. A.] Ulffers this morning at 6.30. I regret to say that it is impossible for me to join you at Vicksburg in time or with force to be of service to you in any immediate attack. I have neither water nor land transportation to make the movement by the river or by land. The utmost I can accomplish is to cross for the purpose of operating with you against Port Hudson. I could cross my infantry and artillery without transportation, receiving supplies from Baton Rouge, in the rear of Port Hudson. That is the utmost I can accomplish on the other side of the Mississippi above Port Hudson. Were it within the range of human power, I should join you, for I am dying with a kind of vanishing hope to see two armies acting together against the strong places of the enemy. But I must say, without qualification, that the means at my disposal do not leave me a shadow of a chance to accomplish it. I have been making preparations to join your corps at Bayou Sara, and though this would have laid all my trains and supplies open to the enemy's cavalry, I should have risked it.

We believe that a force of about 7,000 of the enemy has left Arkansas River to join Kirby Smith at Shreveport, leaving the Washita at Pine Bluff, near Monroe; then to come down the Red River to Grand Ecore, above Natchitoches, where they are fortifying in strong position. There is undoubtedly a Texan column on the road to join them. My advance is now 60 miles above Alexandria. The only course for me, failing in co-operation with you, is to regain the Mississippi and attack Port Hudson, or to move against the enemy at Shreveport. Port Hudson is reduced in force, but not as you are informed. It has now 10,000 men, and is very strongly fortified. This is the report of Admiral Farragut, whose fleet is above and below the works.

I regret very much my inability to join you. I have written Colonel Grierson that you desire him to join you, and have added my own request to yours. Captain Ulffers goes to Baton Rouge to communicate with him.

Wishing you all possible success, and feeling that you have all the prayers of our people, I have the honor to be, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: After a sharp skirmish, in which a few of our men were wounded (number not yet ascertained), I seized the main crossing of Fourteen-Mile Creek.

General Hovey's division accomplished this result at 11 a. m., —— instant, and an outpost was immediately established on the opposite side of the creek.

I am now reconnoitering with the view to throw a division across and in advance, when the rest of my corps comes up. If this cannot be done without bringing on a general engagement, I will advise you, and ask further directions, believing that this course will meet with your approbation. The message I sent by your aide-de-camp relative to General Osterhaus' danger turns out to be without foundation. The messenger who brought it to me is repudiated by General Osterhaus. So all is well with him. I have heard from General Smith, who is some 3 miles distant.

Yours,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

FOURTEEN-MILE CREEK, MISS., *May* 12, 1863—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Sherman has gained the crossing at this place, with a little skirmishing, with a loss of 6 or 8 men killed and wounded.

He will probably succeed in following out original intentions of going in advance of this place to the cross-roads. Gain the creek with your command, if possible, and hold it with at least one division thrown across. Reconnoiter the roads in advance, and also in this direction, so as to open communication with General Sherman and myself. If bridges are destroyed, make fords, if possible.

U. S. GRANT.

DILLON'S PLANTATION, MISS., *May* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

One division of General Sherman's corps is north or west of Turkey Creek. To-morrow he will move north and strike the railroad between Bolton and Edwards Station. McPherson is undoubtedly in Raymond, and has had, from the amount of firing heard, a hard fight. He will also move on to the railroad toward Bolton. Edwards Station is evidently the point on the railroad the enemy has most prepared for receiving us. I therefore want to keep up appearances of moving upon that place, but want to get possession of less guarded points first. You will, then, move to-morrow, to keep up this appearance, a short distance only from where you now are, with the three advanced divisions, leav-

ing the Fourth, or Smith's, in about its present position. From my map there seems to be two creeks, from 1 to 2 miles in advance of your present position, toward Edwards Station, which you might reach. General Steele has sent one regiment down the north side of Fourteen-Mile Creek to communicate with you.

U. S. GRANT.

DILLON'S PLANTATION, MISS., *May* 12, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

General McPherson gained Raymond this afternoon, after a severe fight of several hours, in which we lost from 400 to 500 killed and wounded. The enemy was driven at all points, leaving most of his wounded and over 100 prisoners in our hands.

He retreated toward Clinton, and no doubt to Jackson. I have determined to follow, and take first the capital of the State. Accordingly, McPherson is ordered to move at daylight from Raymond toward Clinton and Jackson. Sherman leaves here at 4 o'clock in the morning, in the same direction. You will start with three of your divisions as soon as possible, by the road north of Fourteen-Mile Creek, to this place, and on to Raymond. The road is plain, and cannot be mistaken. A supply train left Grand Gulf yesterday, and Blair's division, with an additional train, to-day.

Under present instructions, these trains will divide at the forks of the road where you and Sherman separated this morning. I would direct, therefore, that your Fourth Division go back to Old Auburn, and wait until these trains come up, both of them, and conduct them after the army on the Raymond road, until they receive further orders from these headquarters.

U. S. GRANT.

DILLON'S PLANTATION, MISS., *May* 12, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

After the severe fight of to-day at Raymond and repulse of the enemy toward Clinton and Jackson, I have determined to move on the latter place by way of Clinton and take the capital of the State, and work from there westward. McPherson is ordered to march at daylight to Clinton. You will march at 4 o'clock in the morning and follow McPherson. McClernand will follow you with three divisions, and send his fourth back to Old Auburn, to await the arrival of trains now on the road and Blair's division, to conduct them to the army.

U. S. GRANT.

FOURTEEN-MILE CREEK, MISS., *May* 12, 1863—10.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

Sherman has gained the crossing at this place with a little fighting for it, the enemy having first destroyed the bridges, however. McClernand is west from here on the Telegraph road with three divisions, and one thrown around by Baldwin's Ferry. No news from him yet, but firing reported in that direction. If you have gained Raymond, throw back forces in this direction until communication is opened with Sherman. Also feel to the north toward the railroad, and, if possible, de-

stroy it and the telegraph. If the road is opened, I will ride over to see you this evening, but I cannot do so until I know McClernand is secure in his position.

U. S. GRANT.

DILLON'S PLANTATION, MISS., *May* 12, 1863—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

Move on to Clinton and Jackson at daylight in the morning. Sherman will leave here at 4 a. m. to follow and support you. McClernand will also follow from his position, which is about 4 miles northwest from here.

U. S. GRANT.

RAYMOND, *May* 12, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It is rumored, but with how much truth I have not been able to ascertain, that heavy re-enforcements are coming to the enemy from Jackson to-night, and that we may expect a battle here in the morning. I shall try and be prepared for them if they come.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 12, 1863—9.50 a. m.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER, *Comdg. Seventh Division:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request you to have your division turn out under arms at 3.30 a. m. to-morrow, to give particular attention to your pickets, grand guards, and outposts, instructing your officer of the day to make a thorough inspection of all the guards after 12 o'clock to-night, cautioning the men to be on the alert against any surprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[WM. T. CLARK,]

Assistant Adjutant-General.

POST OF PROVIDENCE, *May* 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

An unnaturalized Englishman arrived here this morning from Yazoo City, which place, he says, he left on the 1st day of May, and arrived on the Mississippi River, opposite this place, on Saturday last, having traveled, as he says, some hundred miles by water in a dug-out. His name is John Locke, a ship-carpenter by trade. His family reside in Memphis, to which place I have furnished him transportation. He says he went to Yazoo City some fifteen months since; was watchman on the steamer John Walsh, which lies above the raft, near Greenwood, and was used by the rebels to carry troops from Yazoo City to Greenwood; has carried as many as 1,500 at a time on her when fighting was going on at Fort Pemberton. Other boats, named as follows, are in the Yazoo above the raft, at Yazoo City, being repaired: The Magenta, a large boat; Golden Age, a large boat; the Arcadia, not a large boat; Mag-

nolia, a large boat; Hartford City, a small boat; Ben. McCulloch, a small boat; the Hope, a small boat; J. L. Larkland, a large boat; the Republic, a large boat; the Alonzo Child (her machinery has been taken out and sent to Mobile to be put in another boat); the Amos Betts, a small boat; the Mobile, a small boat, which is being converted into an iron-clad gunboat.

The J. F. Pargoud is sunk at Greenwood. They are building a boat, 310 feet long, at Yazoo City, for a gunboat ram, but the water has been around her, so that they have not been able to work on her for the last three months, and the ground has caved in under her, so that she is careened over to one side. The frames of the hull are not all up in her, but they have a great deal of timber ready to go into her as soon as the water falls. The Star of the West is sunk at Greenwood, below the raft there, to keep it from floating down.

The raft below Yazoo City broke away just before General Sherman's last attack on Haynes' Bluff. They have two flat-boats in the middle of the raft, to let the driftwood through, and have a great many men working on it, making repairs. The raft is fastened to trees on each side of the river by chains. The raft comes together from each side of the river at an angle pointing up the river.

The rebels have no soldiers at Yazoo City, except sick ones, and not a gun mounted there, and most of the guns have been removed from Haynes' Bluff to Fort Pemberton since Sherman's last attack. There are no soldiers from Rolling Fork to this place; all gone to Vicksburg within the last four or five days.

He saw a courier coming this way, who told him they had a fight at Grand Gulf, and had driven the Yankees back to their boats; that General [J. S.] Bowen was in command there.

The crew of the iron-clad Arkansas, which was sunk last summer near Baton Rouge, are at Fort Pemberton, and some of Waul's Legion. They have no gunboat whatever in the Yazoo.

Says the people of Yazoo City were greatly troubled about Grierson's raid on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, and thought it surpassed anything done by Morgan or Forrest.

Says there are 4,000 bales of Confederate cotton on the Yazoo River, 60 miles above Yazoo City, at Murdock's place, landed there for the purpose of being rebaled. It had been roughly used on transport boats.

Captain [I. N.] Brown, formerly of our Navy, who commanded the Arkansas (iron-clad), was going to England to see about boats there, but was still at Yazoo City when he left.

I send you this direct, supposing there may be something in it that may possibly be useful to you. I am satisfied that the informant told the truth as far as he knew, as I cross-examined him thoroughly.

The Confederates made a raid across Bayou Macon, to Bissell's Cut, near Ashton, some ten days ago, and carried away some 15 or 20 negroes. I made a reconnaissance up there, and found it was possible for our troops to cross the bayou, which they did on Sunday last, and attacked the enemy, who had concentrated some 700 men at Caledonia, on the bayou. Our forces, the First Kansas Mounted Infantry, 300 strong, under Major Roberts, and 100 men of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, attacked them, drove them out of Caledonia, and drove them as far as Pinhook, a village 7 miles south of Caledonia, where they took refuge in log-houses, from which they could not be dislodged without artillery, which we did not have. Their loss was 4 killed, that we know of; the number of their wounded we have no means of knowing, but are satisfied it was considerable.

Our loss was 1 killed, 1 accidentally drowned, 9 slightly wounded, and 3 taken prisoners. We took 2 prisoners from the enemy.

The enemy's troops were commanded by Colonel [F. A.] Bartlett, who has taken the place of Colonel [S. L.] Chambliss.

The officers who were met by a flag of truce sent to procure the body of one of our men, who was killed at Pinhook, represented that they had received a re-enforcement of 1,500 men from Delhi the day of the fight, which is possibly true. They represent that 10,000 men came down from Little Rock to Monroe to go to Alexandria, but hearing that the army of Banks was retreating from that place, the troops were not sent there; and if this is true, it may be expected that an attempt will be made to operate upon your line of communication from Duckport to Carthage.

This information was derived from Matt. Johnson, of Wilton's plantation, who has gone over to the enemy and raised a company, and was in the fight. He is the nephew of Col. Dick Johnson, of Kentucky, and had his family sent to Kentucky from the Bend some time since.

I am informed that I have incurred the displeasure of the commissioners of plantations for withdrawing troops from their neighborhood to concentrate them here, in order to enable me to make this attack, and that they induced General Thomas to ask you to remove me from command of the post in consequence. I consider that the best way of protecting them is to attack the enemy on the other side of the bayou, instead of waiting for them to attack me on this side.

H. T. REID.

JACKSON, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The following dispatch was received at 11 p. m. last night from General Dodge:

Scouts are coming in from all directions—one from Tuscumbia and one from south and southeast. All the troops from Decatur to Bear Creek have moved in three columns southwest, said to be going to Tupelo, Fulton, and Columbus. Report that [J. B.] Biffle has crossed Tennessee and gone to Fulton. Reason given that they cannot live in the valley. Scouts say Streight was captured within 20 miles of Rome, Ga., and taken there. There are 41 of his wounded and 2 surgeons at Somerville, Ala. Forrest and a force in Georgia captured him. This is all rebel report, but comes by all the scouts. One says he was captured at Blountsville; another says he lost 300 prisoners at Stringer's Gap. He destroyed all of rebel train. There is a movement of a considerable force from the north of Ripley to south side; thence through Russellville toward Columbus or Tupelo. Flag of truce I sent up valley was stopped and turned back, and it was to prevent our finding out this move. I know to a certainty that all the troops south of the river have passed south on three roads, as I have cut these roads in several places to-day and all reports agree; also the scouts from up the valley tell the same story. This may have some relation with the Vicksburg report. I send scouts south to-night, and would suggest that they be sent from La Grange.

G. M. DODGE.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, *Alexandria, La., May* 13, 1863.

General GRANT:

More complete investigation of the country on the Red and Mississippi Rivers leads me to believe that it is possible for me to join you. I shall make every sacrifice and hazard everything to accomplish this object. My advance will move to Simsport, Red River, to-day. I

hope to move my command from Simsport by the aid of transports and naval vessels to Grand Gulf, in which event ten or twelve days will accomplish the movement.

I am now 350 miles distant from you. Nothing will be allowed to delay our movements. I will keep you advised of our progress from day to day. I can add about 12,000 to your column.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, *Alexandria, La., May* 13, 1863.

Major-General GRANT,

Commanding Forces at Vicksburg:

I have sent, subsequent to the dispatch of yesterday, transmitted by Captain Gibbs, a note of this date, informing you of my determination to join you at all hazards with as little delay as possible. There are great difficulties in the way of our movement, but we shall overcome them all. My belief is that your first suggestion of sending a force to co-operate with us against Port Hudson is best.

Port Hudson can be reduced without delay and with perfect certainty if you can assist us with from 10,000 to 20,000 men. We can then aid you by a force of 25,000, and, if Hunter joins us, with still stronger numbers, and furnish supplies, ammunition, and everything necessary for the support of your army and our own from New Orleans without trouble or delay. I earnestly urge upon you the consideration of this subject in this light, but, should it be impossible for you to conform with it, I shall move to you as soon as possible with the force that I have stated. At best, the movement against Port Hudson can delay us but a few days, and will not only give you our co-operation, but will free your cavalry from the difficulties which now prevent its return.

My headquarters will be at Simsport to-morrow.

The moral effect of the reduction of Port Hudson upon Vicksburg and the junction of our forces after that will be inappreciably great.

N. P. BANKS.

Memoranda upon the military movements of May, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Comdg. Forces at Vicksburg:*

Let me again earnestly press upon your consideration these advantages in reducing Port Hudson:

1. Enabling me to aid you at Vicksburg with 25,000 men at least, instead of 12,000.

2. The certain and immediate reduction of Port Hudson, and the immense moral effect produced thereby both on our troops and on those of the enemy at Vicksburg.

3. Perfect security for my communications with New Orleans, and for procuring ample supplies of provisions and ammunition for both armies from New Orleans; also coal for both fleets and transports.

4. Should Hunter's troops join me, as promised and expected, the additional aid of those troops.

5. A secure line of retreat for all these forces in case of disaster.

6. Facilitating the rejoining your command by Colonel Grierson's cavalry.

N. P. BANKS.

RAYMOND, MISS., *May* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Colonel [William L.] Duff will point out to you where you can report your command, and march to this place in two columns. McPherson moves direct on Clinton. Sherman takes a right-hand road, about 1 mile from town, and moves toward Jackson.

I want you to place one division at the point of divergence of the two advance corps, and leave the balance in town and back toward my camp of last night. It would be well to leave one division back at or near Dillon's plantation. This is where Sherman camped last night.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of this date. In pursuance of your instructions, I set my army corps in motion at 6 a. m., and arrived at this place about 3 p. m. I sent General Osterhaus' division forward to Raymond, but upon reaching the creek, 4 miles this side, I am just informed by him, he found General Steele's wagon train just starting, and may not be able to reach Raymond to-night, in consequence. If not, he will be at Raymond at 5.30 a. m. to-morrow. He is instructed, upon reaching Raymond, to make a detail of one regiment, and to fully execute your orders in relation to guards, hospital, and police discipline of soldiers, according to your instructions of yesterday. I sent General Smith's division to guard, from New Auburn to Raymond, the ammunition and provision trains on their way from the Gulf, together with the trains of the Thirteenth Army Corps. The latter only has arrived. The other divisions I moved on the north side of Fourteen-Mile Creek. In order to effect this movement safely, and to make a demonstration as directed by you, I threw General Hovey's division forward within 2½ miles of Edwards Depot, and drew it up in line of battle until the Ninth and Fourteenth Divisions had crossed Baker's Creek, which was attended with some delay, on account of having to explore the road and construct a ford, the bridge having been destroyed. In consequence of this delay, General Hovey's division did not arrive until 4.30 p. m. I am happy to be able to report that this movement has been safely effected without loss, although the rear guard was attacked, and we had to skirmish with the enemy, whom we dispersed. On withdrawing the division from its position, I had anticipated trouble in effecting so delicate a movement with my flank and rear both exposed to attack.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

RAYMOND, MISS., *May* 13, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Major-General MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Move one division of your corps through this place to Clinton, charging it with destroying the railroad, as far as possible, to a point on the direct Raymond and Jackson road. Move another division 3 or 4 miles beyond Mississippi Springs, and 8 or 9 miles from this place, and a third to Raymond, ready to support either of the others. Also direct your 30 pounder siege guns to follow close behind the advance guard of the

division which takes post beyond Mississippi Springs, on the main Jackson road. You will begin your movements at 4 a. m. to-morrow. McPherson reached the railroad at Clinton at 3 p. m., without encountering any serious opposition.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH A. C., *Fourteen-Mile Creek*, *May* 13, 1863.

Brigadier-Generals HOVEY, OSTERHAUS, and CARR:

Division commanders are notified that the general commanding the department has changed the direction of the general movement from Edwards Station to Jackson, Miss., via Raymond, and that he has required that the Fourteenth, Twelfth, and Ninth Divisions of this corps move on the road north of Fourteen-Mile Creek to Raymond, via Dillon's plantation, the present headquarters of the department.

The execution of this movement will pass the flank and rear of our force in face of the enemy (close by) between Edwards Station and Bolton, and will require great vigilance and promptitude.

General Hovey will move his division forward at 6 o'clock in the morning, to the first favorable position beyond the point where three roads converge in advance of his present outpost. Of course, skirmishers will be sent in advance. On reaching such a position, he will form in line of battle and cover the other divisions, while they file in his rear to the right, on the Raymond road.

The Ninth and Fourteenth Divisions will hasten to follow the Twelfth Division in this order, to the point where they will turn to the right on the Raymond road, and, when they have passed the Twelfth Division, will fall in the rear and protect it.

The baggage and ammunition trains of the three divisions, and ambulances, except five empty ones to a division, will be sent back by 6 a. m. to the Baldwin's Ferry and New Auburn road, some 2 miles in the rear, to be forwarded on that road under the protection of a detachment from the Tenth Division.

Division commanders will see that their men are provided with at least 80 rounds of ammunition per man, and three days' rations in their haversacks.

Each division commander will leave with the ammunition train an officer.

General Hovey will use the cavalry to guard the rear and exposed flank against surprise.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

FOURTEEN-MILE CREEK, *May* 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

GENERAL: I am just advised by General Grant that he has changed the direction of his movement from Edwards Station to Raymond and Jackson. He desires your division to be sent to Old Auburn, to await the arrival of two trains and conduct them after the army from that place, via Raymond, until they overtake it, or different orders are given. One of these trains left Grand Gulf on the 11th instant, under the escort of Blair's division; another left yesterday. I suppose Blair's division will, together with your division, form the escort from Old Auburn forward.

The three divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps here are required by the commander of the department to move from here by the road

north of Fourteen-Mile Creek, via Dillon's plantation, to Raymond. This will make it necessary that three divisions shall pass their flank and rear in front of the enemy's position between Edwards Station and Bolton. Hence I have determined to send the trains of these divisions back to the road leading from Baldwin's Ferry, via New Auburn, to Raymond immediately, moving your division from its present position on the same road to the point where it intersects this (the Old Auburn and Edwards Station) road. You will hasten forward the trains, your own excepted, on the Baldwin's Ferry and New Auburn road, under an escort, to be detached from your command, until they overtake their divisions. The escort may remain in advance until you come up to it, or you may order it back to rejoin you, as you may prefer.

I desire you to hasten to the point 2½ miles in my rear, to which I have ordered the trains of divisions with me, as, if they get there before you, they may be exposed to attack. Any movements you can safely make and not delay you, which would impart the design of a movement against Edwards Station, might assist the delicate movement to be made by the other divisions of the corps in the morning in front of the enemy.

The general is inexplicit as to the detachments guarding Baldwin's Ferry, but I cannot believe that he instructs that they should be left behind and exposed to the danger of capture or dispersion. Report often of your progress and state.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

IN THE FIELD,
Crossing of Fourteen-Mile Creek, May 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch instructing me to move by the road north of Fourteen-Mile Creek to Dillon's plantation, and thence to Raymond, is received, and will be promptly executed; and also your instructions in regard to the guarding of the expected supply train. I infer that General Blair's division will also escort the supply train. In moving by the road north of Fourteen-Mile Creek to Dillon's, my flank and rear may be exposed to attack from the enemy's line between Edwards Station and Bolton; nevertheless, I will try and protect myself to the best advantage.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

RAYMOND, MISS., *May* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

Move directly toward Jackson, starting at early dawn in the morning. McPherson will start at early dawn from Clinton, which place he reached at 3 p. m. to-day without difficulty.

Two of McClernand's divisions will be thrown forward, one by the Clinton road, and one by the road where you are.

U. S. GRANT.

RAYMOND, MISS., *May* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Move at early dawn upon Jackson. Sherman will move at the same hour by the direct Raymond and Jackson road. McCler-

nand will be brought up to this point with his rear, and his advance thrown on the two Jackson roads.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Mississippi Springs, Miss., May* 13, 1863.

I. The First and Third Divisions of this corps will move to-morrow morning on the road to Jackson, Miss., punctually at 5 a. m., the Third Division leading, with the cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel [Simeon D.] Swan, in the advance, as to-day.

II. Order of march:

1. *Tuttle's division.*—Mower's brigade and two batteries of artillery, Matthies' brigade, Buckland's brigade.

Each brigade to be followed by two ambulances and one ammunition wagon per regiment.

All other wagons to follow the division under charge of some quartermaster, who will, on the occurrence of danger, move them out of the road, so that they can promptly regain it.

Side fences and cross fences to be let down by skirmishers and regiments whenever a halt or delay takes place.

2. *Steele's division.*—Manter's brigade, Thayer's brigade, Woods' brigade.

Artillery.—Two batteries near the front and one toward the rear; two ambulances and one ammunition wagon to be near each regiment. All other wagons and vehicles to be massed in rear, with a guard. March must be steady forward, skirmishers forward and to the right. The enemy will not probably stand till near Jackson.

III. The cavalry will feel well to the front and right. General McPherson's corps is on our left and abreast of us. McClernand's follows on both roads.

IV. The men and officers must keep their posts. Thirst and fatigue are to be expected, but the safety and success of all will make all good soldiers bear cheerfully the deprivation of rest and water. We must strike before the enemy can concentrate, after we have cut his line in two. Men found in ambulances, on mules, or horses without a written ticket of a surgeon must be dismounted and sent to their ranks. Rear guards must do their whole duty. Straggling now is as much a crime as rebellion, and will justify extreme and summary punishment, and officers and rear guards will be justified in inflicting immediate punishment on men avoiding their full share of duty. Our corps must be first in the breach, but must be compact and strong.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of May 5* is just received. In the absence of General Grant, I wish you to keep me advised of the affairs of your district.

When you wrote, the operations of Colonels Grierson and Streight seemed most successful, but I since learn from Confederate papers that the latter has been captured with his entire force of 1,800 men and

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* See Part I, p. 520.

horses; possibly the former may meet the same fate. I have not heard of his reaching General Grant or General Banks. It will be time enough to act on the matter when we are certain of the result.

A regiment of Missouri cavalry is said to be at Columbus unemployed; if it cannot be sent to General Rosecrans, as was at one time requested, it certainly should be vigorously employed in the field. At this season all the cavalry must be kept lively at work, supplying so far as possible the losses of horses in the country passed over. Supplies of forage and provisions should be obtained in the same way. This will weaken the enemy, compel him to scatter his forces, and put our cavalry to the best possible use. In getting remounts, the tired horses should not be permitted to fall into the hands of the enemy. Where they cannot be brought away, they should be shot. In the hands of the enemy, after a few days' rest, they could be used against us. The enemy in his raids in Western Virginia drive off every horse, mule, and beef they can find, no matter whether they belong to friends or foes. We must live upon the enemy's country as much as possible, and destroy his supplies. This is a cruel warfare, but the enemy has brought it upon himself by his own conduct.

Except in your use of the cavalry, you must be very careful about dividing your forces too much, lest the rebels should concentrate and carry some important point of your line of defense.

It was reported here that you at one time contemplated abandoning Memphis. That is for us the most important place in West Tennessee. Memphis and Columbus must be held at all hazards.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

FLAG-SHIP GENERAL PRICE, *Grand Gulf, May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I entered Alexandria, La., on the 6th, having taken possession of Fort De Russy's heavy works, half way up the river. General Banks arrived in Alexandria twenty-four hours after I did. Your dispatches to him met me on Red River, and he received them twelve hours afterward, on the 11th. I don't think you will get any assistance from that quarter, at least for some time. He expects you to co-operate with him.

General Hunter, I heard, had arrived in New Orleans with a large force. I am pretty sure they are evacuating Port Hudson. They have no provisions.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

CLINTON, *May* 14, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: General Crocker's division is all on the march for Jackson. General Logan's division is just stretching out on the road. I have had a regiment of infantry and Logan's pioneer company, under charge of my engineer and General Logan's, destroying the railroad.

General Joe Johnston is in Jackson, and it is reported they have 20,000 men. I do not think there is that many, though they have collected considerable of a force. They have fortified on the different roads on this side of town, and are forming abatis.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

Our troops carried this place about 3 o'clock this p. m., after a brisk fight of about three hours. The enemy retreated north toward Canton; Johnston in command. It is evidently the design of the enemy to get north of us, and cross the Black River and beat us into Vicksburg. We must not allow them to do this. Turn all your forces toward Bolton Station, and make all dispatch in getting there. Move troops by the most direct road from wherever they may be on the receipt of this order.

Sherman and McPherson will immediately retrace their steps, only detaining a force to destroy the railroads north and east.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Comdg. Tenth Division:*

GENERAL: The enemy have evacuated Jackson, and moved north toward Canton, on the railroad from Grenada to Jackson, Miss., with the design, as General Grant thinks, to cross the Big Black and gain Vicksburg before we do.

Move your division, in the quickest possible time, toward Edwards Station, and to it, if you find it to be practicable; otherwise toward Bolton Station, so as to be able to co-operate with the forces at Bolton. Send all the supplies of the Thirteenth Army Corps, except your own, to Bolton with all possible dispatch, under escort, and bring your own, too, if you move directly to Bolton. This will not include the supplies between Dillon's plantation and Raymond, which will be sent forward to Raymond.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. P. HOVEY:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, dated to-day, at Camp Clinton, is received.* The order controlling your movement was based on one from General Grant, which contemplates, in spirit and substance, that you will be close enough to Clinton to support McPherson, if he should need it, or to occupy that place if he should leave it. It is also a part of the design that you should destroy the railroad as far as possible toward Edwards Station. Any place that you may select for your camp at or near Clinton answering to these conditions will be proper and satisfactory. I have also heard that [W.] Adams' rebel cavalry, some 200 strong, are at Bolton. If you can pounce upon him and catch him, do so. I am led to believe that you can establish an easy and short line of communication with Carr.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

RAYMOND, MISS., *May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that General Osterhaus reached here last night about 1 a. m.

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* Not found.

The head of General Carr's division reached here about 6.30 a. m., and has gone forward on the Jackson road. It will probably camp to-night 4 miles beyond the Mississippi Springs, the point designated by you. He is instructed to destroy the railroad westward. I have instructed Generals Carr and Hovey to open communication with each other. The positions assigned to them respectively I take it to be about 6 miles apart.

General Smith reported to me last evening that he was at Old Auburn, and again before day that the train from the Gulf was near him. Report also brings Blair within a few miles of Smith. In accordance with what I understand to be your instructions, and because it would have exposed it to capture or destruction, I instructed General Smith to withdraw the detachment he had left behind to watch Baldwin's Ferry. Everything seems to be going on well, though the tremendous rain-storms of last evening and to-day have made the march laborious and less expeditious than it would have been under more favorable circumstances.

Unless you direct otherwise, I will instruct General Osterhaus to send part of the supply train on the Jackson road and part on the Clinton road, retaining part here.

Reports are fully ripe that the enemy are in strong force at Edwards Depot; yet, if so, it is surprising that he did not attack my rear yesterday more vigorously than he did, as this place is more readily accessible to the different parts of my command, which, agreeably to your instructions, is divided over a more considerable space than any other now known to me.

I will remain here for the present; hence any orders you may wish to give will find me here or be forwarded to me.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

RAYMOND, MISS., *May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have ordered Generals Carr, Hovey, and Osterhaus to concentrate their divisions upon Bolton, and General Smith to move his division toward Edwards Station, and contingently to Bolton, each with all possible dispatch.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Commanding Fifth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps:

This place was carried at about 3 p. m. this day, the garrison retreating north toward Canton, under command of General Joe Johnston. Their design is evidently to cross the Big Black and pass down the peninsula, between the Big Black and Yazoo Rivers. We must beat them. Turn your troops immediately to Bolton. Take all the trains with you. Smith's division and any other troops now with you will go to the same place. If practicable, take parallel roads, so as to divide your troops and train.

U. S. GRANT.

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

Designate a brigade from your command to guard the city. Collect stores and forage, and collect all public property of the enemy. The division from which such brigade may be selected will be the last to leave the city. You will direct them, therefore, to commence immediately the effectual destruction of the river railroad bridge and the road as far east as practicable, as well as north and south. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry and a brigade of infantry should be sent east of the river, with instructions for the cavalry to go on east as far as possible.

Troops going east of the river should burn all C. S. A. cotton and stores they find.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Jackson, Miss., May* 14, 1863.

The Second Brigade, Third Division, Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower commanding, will constitute the garrison of the post of Jackson, Miss. General Mower will report to the commanding general for specific instructions. General Mower will detail a provost-marshal for the post, and all prisoners of war will be sent to him, at the State-house.

The First and Third Divisions of this corps will proceed, early to-morrow morning, to destroy the railroads leading from this post, the First Division taking the roads running to the east and south, and the Third Division those to the north and west. The destruction of the roads will be extended out as far as possible, and must be complete. The rails and ties will be taken up and placed in stacks, and the ties set on fire, in order to warp the rails and so render them unfit for use. Dispatch is of the utmost importance.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 14, 1863.

Colonel WRIGHT, *Comdg. Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Clinton, Miss.:*

COLONEL: Keep your headquarters at Clinton. Thoroughly explore all the roads north and west from the town toward Bolton. The enemy retreated from this place on roads leading north, probably to concentrate at some point west. Learn of their movements on your front and right flanks, and report. Be prompt and earnest.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

[WM. T. CLARK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Jackson, Miss., May* 14, 1863.

Soldiers of the Seventeenth Army Corps! Your general congratulates you on your noble endurance and heroic bravery. Your long and tedious marches, through dust and heat, borne without a murmur; your unflinching courage and victorious onsets at Port Gibson, Raymond, and Jackson, driving the enemy at every point, prove you worthy your noble ancestry, and have made you heroes in American history. Your

general is proud of you. Your country honors you, and will remember you and your deeds with gratitude and exultation.

The enemy is still active, though defeated. Let us press him and crush him, till one nationality is ours, and one flag alone, the flag of our fathers, floats over American soil and protects American people.

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

BOLTON, MISS., *May* 15, 1863—4.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR:

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate the following order from Major-General Grant to me:

GENERAL: Move your command early to-morrow toward Edwards Depot, marching so as to feel the force of the enemy, should you encounter him, and without bringing on an engagement, unless you feel entirely able to contend with him.

Communicate this order to Major-General Blair, who will move with you.

General, in explanation, I would say that I have been reconnoitering and skirmishing at intervals all day. Hovey's division is disposed on the right and next to the railroad; Osterhaus in the center, to which I will also move Carr as a reserve; and you on the left, to be co-operated with by Smith when he comes.

Circumstances, of course, may alter this plan. You may move your division at 5 o'clock in the morning from Raymond northwest about 1½ miles to the forks of the road, and follow the Edwards Station road. Keep up communication with Osterhaus and Carr, on your right. The purpose is first to feel the enemy, and then engage him, if we find it can be done with success.

I will be near the center. Communicate with me often.

I have suggested to General Grant to move McPherson on the north side of the railroad, to cut off the escape of the enemy, if we should engage and beat him.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

BOLTON, MISS., *May* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Osterhaus seized Bolton this morning at 9 o'clock, taking several prisoners. Soon after, General Hovey arrived by the way of Clinton. Reports were rife that the enemy were moving in strong force upon me by the Edwards Station and Bolton road, and particularly by the Edwards Station and Raymond road. Rapidly disposing my scanty forces to meet him, I pushed forward reconnaissances in every direction toward Edwards Station and Brownsville. Skirmishing at intervals occurred throughout the day, and just before sunset the enemy undertook to feel my position and force. He was promptly met and repelled. We are now resting on our arms. General Carr came up to Raymond this evening, and I moved him out a mile and a half to the road leading to Edwards Station, in supporting distance of Osterhaus, and to cover the main road to Edwards Station. I will move him in the morning by the middle road. Blair is at Raymond, and I will move him on the road now held by Carr. Smith is probably at or near Dillon's to-night. I will move him, if I can, in immediate co-operation with Blair, Hovey having the right, and resting his right near the railroad, Osterhaus and Carr center, and Blair and Smith the left.

I will move forward by 6 o'clock in the morning, and at least feel the enemy. It is very desirable that McPherson should at the same time move forward upon Edwards Station, on the north side of the railroad, and cut off the enemy if I should drive him from his position. Broken bridges may delay the movement on both sides of the railroad.

I have heard nothing of the general supply train. May I rely on it, or shall I send back the entitled teams of the regiments to Grand Gulf? If so, will there be troops on the way to protect them?

General Osterhaus has just captured a letter written by a rebel captain in Vicksburg, in which he says that on the 10th instant the rebel force there was 40,000, and estimates our force at 70,000.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

BOLTON, MISS., *May* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gens. CARR, SMITH, HOVEY, and OSTERHAUS:

The following will be the order of movement to-morrow as near as may be:

General Blair will move on the road first, diverging to Edwards Station from the Raymond and Bolton road, about 1½ miles this side of Raymond, and will form the left wing.

General Osterhaus will move on the next road to Edwards Station, diverging about 3 miles this side of Raymond, and will form the center.

General Carr will move up to, and then on, the same road with General Osterhaus, and as a reserve.

General Hovey will move on or near the road on the south side of the railroad from Bolton to Edwards Station.

Each of these divisions will move promptly at 6 o'clock in the morning, except General Blair's, which will move at 5, and will leave the baggage trains in the [rear], or otherwise dispose of them, so that they will be out of the way.

The movement will be toward Edwards Station, with the purpose to feel the enemy and to engage him if it be found expedient to do so. Let each division keep up communication with that or those next to it, and all move on parallel with each other as near as may be. It is expected that General Smith will be up in time to co operate with General Blair on the left. It has been asked that General McPherson be directed to move forward from Bolton, on the north side of the railroad, so as to cut off the enemy's escape. Let every arm be furnished with adequate ammunition. Straggling from the lines should be prevented. I will be found near the center of the line of advance. Division commanders will communicate with me often.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 15, 1863.

General MOWER,

Commanding Post of Jackson:

DEAR GENERAL: We will march for Bolton, via Mississippi Springs, to-morrow noon.

Push the work of destruction, especially of types, presses, sugar, and everything public not needed by us. The work should be all done by 10 a. m. to-morrow.

You will move at 1 p. m., bringing up the rear. Don't mention the

fact to any one till after to-morrow at 8 or 9. Be sure to destroy all tents by burning them in a pile to the rear of the State-house to-morrow about noon.

You may release all prisoners (citizens) whom we don't want to carry along; some now, others just as you start.

I make a general order on all these points, but send you notice now that you may act advisedly. You must work at night, if necessary, to destroy what might be useful to an enemy.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General MOWER,
Commanding Jackson:

DEAR GENERAL: It is represented to me that the provost-marshal is giving license to soldiers to take the contents of stores, taking things not necessary or useful. This, if true, is wrong. Only such articles should be taken as are necessary to the subsistence of troops, and the private rights of citizens should be respected.

Please give the matter your attention. The feeling of pillage and booty will injure the morals of the troops, and bring disgrace on our cause. Take every possible precaution against fires at the time of our leaving to-morrow.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Jackson, Miss., May* 15, 1863.

I. The work of destruction to railroads, artillery, and other public property, heretofore begun, will be prosecuted with the utmost energy till 11 a. m. to-morrow, all working parties coming toward the main depot, where all the iron and ties should be effectually destroyed.

II. At daylight to-morrow all heavy wagons will be dispatched under escort, made up of details from each regiment, embracing the foot-sore and tired men, back on the road we came, and will await the arrival of the column at Mississippi Springs.

III. At 12 o'clock (noon) to-morrow General Steele's division will march by the same road, reaching Mississippi Springs about 4 p. m. He will be followed by General Tuttle's division, General Mower's brigade bringing up the rear, and marching from the State-house at 1 p. m.

All the captured tents, harness, and other materials now in use by the different regiments, and not needed for further use, will be fired at the time of abandoning the camps.

One battalion of cavalry will precede the column, and the others follow.

IV. Division, brigade, and regimental commanders and quartermasters will see that their wagons are ready to move at daylight, and will place some officer in charge of each brigade train, and keep them distinct, so that they may follow their respective brigades at Mississippi Springs.

The march hence to Bolton must be rapid, but in the best order.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *May* 15, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:*

Following just received by telegraph from Paducah, May 14, 1863, to Captain Pennock, U. S. Navy, fleet captain and commandant; station, Cairo:

Am just down from Tennessee River. Have on board prisoners captured at Linden, Tenn.

On the night of the 12th, took on board gunboats 55 men and horses of First West Tennessee Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. W. K. M. Breckenridge. Landed them on east side of river. Sent gunboats to cover all landings above and below. Colonel Breckenridge dashed across country to Linden, surprised the rebel force, more than twice his number, capturing Lieutenant-Colonel [W.] Frierson, 1 captain, 1 surgeon, 4 lieutenants, 30 rebel soldiers, 10 conscripts, 50 horses, 2 army wagons, arms, &c. With court-house, which was rebel depot, were burned a quantity of arms and supplies. The enemy lost 3 killed; our force none; only 1 horse killed. Colonel Breckenridge after his exploit reached our vessels in safety and recrossed river. Will send prisoners to Cairo.

S. L. PHELPS,
Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding Tennessee Division Mississippi Squadron.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, before Edwards Station, May 16, 1863—7.50 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: My artillery has engaged the enemy on my extreme left. I am, as I advised you this morning, convinced that if you will move on the far side of the railroad and fall on the enemy's flank and rear, it would be decisive; besides, Hovey may need support by a co-operative movement by you, either on the north or south side of the railroad.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

IN THE FIELD, *Before Edwards Station, May* 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. P. HOVEY:

GENERAL: Our forces have engaged the enemy with artillery on the left. Move forward on the right, cautiously but promptly.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

BEFORE EDWARDS STATION, MISS., *May* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: At 9.45 a. m. General Hovey has advanced on his road about 4 miles. Finds the enemy strongly posted in his front, showing two pieces of artillery at the distance of some 400 yards. The general has taken 15 prisoners, who represent the enemy to be from 50,000 to 60,000 strong. Osterhaus must be some 4 miles from Edwards Station. General Smith is about the same distance.

McPherson, I think, should move up to the support of Hovey, who thinks his right flank will encounter severe resistance. Shall I hold,

or bring on an engagement? General Hovey thinks the enemy has passed a large force toward Raymond, and to our rear, but an aide from General Smith knows nothing of it.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

BEFORE EDWARDS STATION, *May* 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. P. HOVEY:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is received.* I have referred the question of bringing on an engagement to General Grant, who is said to be close by.

Osterhaus is about 4 miles from Edwards Station; Smith 5 miles, and both have driven before them the enemy's pickets and skirmishers. Carr is well up to Osterhaus, and so is Blair to Smith.

It appears that no force has passed to our left and rear. So soon as I am advised by General Grant, I will communicate with you. Meantime take any advantage you can, without bringing on a general engagement. Watch your left as well as right. Communicate often.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

BOLTON, MISS., *May* 16, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note to General Carr, advising him of your arrival at Raymond. Inclosed you will find orders for the movement of your division.† If you are prompt in your movement, at 4 a. m. you will take the lead in the left wing, General Blair having orders to move at 5 a. m. You will take the road to Edwards Depot, which leaves the Raymond and Bolton road 1½ miles this side of Raymond, diverging to the left.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

CLINTON, MISS., *May* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

You will direct Major-General Blair to move with his division to the support of General Osterhaus as soon as possible, moving on the same line by the first lateral road leading into the one on which Osterhaus is now marching.

Establish communication between Blair and Osterhaus at once, and keep it up, moving forward cautiously.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN THE FIELD,
West of Bolton, Miss., May 16, 1863—10.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

From all information gathered from citizens and prisoners, the mass of the enemy are south of Hovey's division. McPherson is now up

* Not found. † See McClernand to Carr, &c., May 15, p. 314.

with Hovey, and can support him at any point. Close up all your forces as expeditiously as possible, but cautiously. The enemy must not be allowed to get to our rear. If you can communicate with Blair and Ransom, do so; and direct them to come up to your support by the most expeditious route.

U. S. GRANT.

EDWARDS STATION, MISS., *May* 16, 1863—12.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

As soon as your command is all in hand, throw forward skirmishers and feel the enemy, and attack him in force if an opportunity occurs. I am with Hovey and McPherson, and will see that they fully co-operate.

U. S. GRANT.

IN THE FIELD, *Before Edwards Station, May* 16, 1863.

Generals Smith and Osterhaus will attack the enemy vigorously, and press for victory. Generals Carr and Blair will support Generals Smith and Osterhaus. General Carr will place General Lawler's brigade as a reserve in front of his first position to-day.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

A. L. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 16, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS:

We are informed that a force of infantry and artillery are pressing between you and Smith. We threw Blair's right and Carr's left between the road. Look out for the enemy there.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

A. L. LEE.

EDWARDS STATION, MISS., *May* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr.:

GENERAL: You will hasten to come up with your division to this place, and, closely following General A. J. Smith, move on to the railroad bridge across Big Black.

Report the distance of your march to-day; also all captures made by you.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, May 16, 1863.

General CARR:

Information is received that the enemy are pressing infantry and artillery between Smith and Osterhaus. You will throw a brigade on the left of your road, and advance it to oppose any such attempt. General Blair will also throw a brigade from his right for the same purpose.

Whenever your brigade commander is satisfied that no danger is to be apprehended from that quarter, he will resume his position.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

A. L. LEE.

ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM BAKER'S CREEK,
May 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Department:*

GENERAL: I received an order last evening from General McClernand to take the road from Raymond to Edwards Depot, which I accordingly did, and am now, at 9.50 a. m., within 1½ miles of Baker's Creek. General A. J. Smith's division is with me. We are feeling the enemy cautiously, skirmishing, and I have sent to ascertain the exact whereabouts of Osterhaus, Carr, and Hovey. We shall attack as soon as we can develop the enemy's position and ascertain that of our friends.

Respectfully, &c.,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

CLINTON, MISS., *May* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Commanding Fifth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps:

Information received indicates that the enemy have moved out to Edwards Station, and are still pushing on to attack us with all their force. Push your troops on in that direction as rapidly as possible. If you are already on the Bolton road, continue so; but if you still have a choice of roads, take the one leading to Edwards Depot.

Pass your troops to the front of your train, except a rear guard, and keep the ammunition wagons in front of all the others. I sent you orders on the 14th to move directly from wherever you might be to Bolton. Did you receive the order? If you take the Edwards Depot road, you will want to communicate with the troops along the railroad by all cross-roads, after having advanced to west of Bolton. Precautions in approaching Baker's Creek are necessary. Before doing so, know where friend and enemy both are.

U. S. GRANT.

CLINTON, MISS., *May* 16, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

Start one of your divisions on the road at once, with their ammunition wagons, and direct the general commanding the division to move with all possible speed until he comes up with our rear beyond Bolton. It is important that the greatest celerity should be shown in carrying out this movement, as I have evidence that the entire force of the enemy was at Edwards Depot at 7 p. m. last night, and was still advancing. The fight may, therefore, be brought on at any moment. We should have every man in the field.

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolton, Miss., May 16, 1863.

The movement to-morrow will be as follows:

I. All the effective cavalry will constitute the advance, and will move as soon as day breaks by a road that will be explained to them by the

general commanding. All the non-effectives will be put under an officer, and ordered to accompany the wagon-train, to protect it.

II. General Steele's division will lead and General Tuttle's follow. Each division commander will designate a good officer to take charge of the tired and foot-sore, to remain with the wagon train, composed of all the wagons of this corps, which will follow the troops, and as soon as firing is heard in the front, the wagons will be parked, and all wagon guards will prepare to defend it.

III. The troops will march light, followed only by ammunition wagons and ambulances, which will follow brigades.

IV. The occasion calls for the utmost energy of all the troops. One determined effort and the opportunity for which we have all labored so hard and patiently will not be lost. Our destination is now the Big Black River, 13 miles distant, beyond which lies Vicksburg. The commanding general announces that the other corps with which we are acting have to-day signally repulsed the enemy, and our part is to make that repulse a complete defeat.

V. The artillery of each division will be massed and kept near the front of each division.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLINTON, MISS., *May* 16, 1863—5.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

I have just received information that the enemy have crossed Big Black with the entire Vicksburg force. He was at Edwards Depot last night, and still advancing. You will, therefore, pass all trains, and move forward to join McClernand. I have ordered your rear brigade to move at once, and given such directions to other commanders as will secure a prompt concentration of your forces.

U. S. GRANT.

JONES' PLANTATION, *May* 16, 1863—6 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I think it advisable for you to come forward to the front as soon as you can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Edwards Depot, Miss., May* 16, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. I. F. Quinby, having returned from leave of absence and reported for duty, will assume command of his division, and will relieve Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker. General Crocker, on being relieved, will report to these headquarters for duty.

II. The major-general commanding, on relieving Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker from the temporary command of the Seventh Division, desires to express his high appreciation of his soldierly qualities, his efficiency in command, his gallantry and heroism on the field, where he displayed in the battles of the 12th, 14th, and 16th such skill in handling his

division, such coolness and daring intrepidity, as have won for him the respect and admiration of every officer and soldier in this command.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 16, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General in-Chief:*

The Jackson Appeal, just received, of the 10th, states that General Grant occupies Raymond and is threatening Jackson. Reports from below say he has cut railroad bridge on Big Black. No official intelligence has reached here for three days from General Grant, but unofficially I am informed to the 10th of May that McClernand's advance is within 5 miles of Jackson, and McPherson near the railroad crossing.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee, in the Field:

GENERAL: The last brigade of the Fourth Division leaves to-night or in the morning, having been detained for want of boats to move them. I have directed the division to Milliken's Bend, where I suppose they will find orders. If no orders are there, they will push forward an officer to receive orders from you.

Two companies of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry and three batteries accompany and make part of the division.

Marmaduke, with his force, is on Crowley's Ridge, near Wittsburg. Price is reported to have sent half his force to Kirby Smith, at Monroe, and to be on his way to join Marmaduke with the residue. He left Little Rock on the 11th of May. Prentiss' cavalry had a sharp conflict with them at Wittsburg. Under these circumstances, I have directed Prentiss to hold the cavalry destined for this point.

Rebel cavalry in considerable force are gathering at Okolona, intention not known, but I presume to cover Northern Mississippi.

Chalmers, with his force, was on Friday near Coldwater, northwest of Holly Springs, probably 1,500 strong. A movement in this direction may possibly be attempted, if they can gather strength enough.

No news of any kind from Washington.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, MISS., *May* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

Our bridges here will not be ready to cross before daylight in the morning. Secure a commanding position on the west bank of Black River as soon as you can.

If the information you gain after crossing warrants you in believing you can go immediately into the city, do so. If there is any doubt in this matter, throw out troops to the left, after advancing on a line with the railroad bridge, to open communications with the troops here. We

will then move in three columns, if roads can be found to move on, and either have Vicksburg or Haynes' Bluff to-morrow night.

The enemy have been so terribly beaten yesterday and to-day that I cannot believe that a stand will be made unless the troops are relying on Johnston's arriving with large re-enforcements, nor that Johnston would attempt to re-enforce with anything at his command if he was at all aware of the present condition of things.

U. S. GRANT.

EDWARDS STATION, MISS., *May* 17, 1863—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

McClernand has engaged the enemy at their works, about 1 mile east of the railroad bridge. I have ordered the pontoon train with Blair's division to go to Bridgeport. I will endeavor to hold the enemy where he is, to give you time to cross the river, if it can be effected.

The moment the enemy begins to give way, I will endeavor to follow him so closely that he will not be able to destroy the bridge. Let me hear from you the hour you expect to arrive at Bridgeport.

U. S. GRANT.

BRIDGEPORT, *May* 17, 1863—2 p. m.

General GRANT:

DEAR SIR: Blair's and Steele's divisions are here. I found a picket on the other side. Threw a few shells, and the picket of 1 lieutenant and 10 men surrendered. I now have a regiment across, and the pontoons ought to be done in a couple of hours. I expect to be on the high lands back of Vicksburg by night. One of Tuttle's brigades is broken down by the march; will be left at this bridge. You may count on my being across in three hours. Shall I push into the city, or secure a point on the ridge?

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Bridgeport, Miss., May* 17, 1863.

This corps will move on the road to Vicksburg at early dawn to-morrow, the Second Division in the advance, followed by the First and Third Divisions in the order named.

The artillery of the Third Division will cross the river before dawn. The Second Brigade, Third Division, Brigadier-General Mower commanding, will remain on the east bank of the river until the transportation of the corps shall have been passed over under the direction of the chief quartermaster, and will then cross the bridge and await orders from the general commanding.

The brigade of General Ewing will cross in rear of General Tuttle's division, and at the first halt for rest will push forward and take its place in the column.

All prisoners of war and soldiers left behind from sickness or other cause will be subject to the command of General Mower.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 17, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

One of my spies, just in from Vicksburg and Jackson, has brought papers to the 14th. General Grant defeated [J.] Gregg's brigade at Raymond on Tuesday, the 12th. Rebel loss admitted in papers at 700. Next day Gregg was re-enforced by W. H. T. Walker, of Georgia; was attacked at Mississippi Springs, and driven in toward Jackson. On Thursday, at 10 a. m., my spy, then at Grenada, saw a telegram from Canton that the Federals had taken Jackson from the east—probably a cavalry movement. General Joe Johnston arrived at Jackson on the 13th, and went out toward Vicksburg with three brigades. He must have been west of Jackson when the capture was made by our forces. Spies say 50,000 men are ordered to Vicksburg from Tennessee and Virginia. The force with which General Grant fought Gregg's brigade was from Port Hudson; Walker's from Charleston. General Grant will have his hands full if the re-enforcements talked of arrive. Spy also says they admit that General Banks captured Alexandria after a sharp battle. Every horse fit for service in Mississippi is claimed by the Government to mount their troops. He also reports that General Grant has struck the railroad near Edwards Station. This man is reliable. Enemy's mounted men in considerable force at Panola and Okolona, and 2,000 strong opposite Savannah. They threaten my railroad, and, I think, cover movement of troops from Tullahoma toward Vicksburg.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General LAUMAN:

You will proceed with your command to Milliken's Bend, where you should find orders. If you do not find orders there, send an officer at once to Major-General Grant to ask for orders as to your movements. I suppose you are wanted on the Big Black, but at this distance can give no directions. Report at once on arrival to the acting assistant adjutant-general at Milliken's Bend.

Keep a strong guard ready for action after leaving Helena, and a gun squad always on duty. Take the battery near Greenville, if you can.

Yours,

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, TENN., *May* 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Dodge:

Scouts have just come in from Meridian and Montgomery, via Okolona. They say that about April 15, 10,000 men went from Vicksburg to Bragg, but were stopped at Montgomery and returned to Vicksburg. That since then no troops have gone east; that ten or twelve days ago all the troops scattered over Mississippi and Alabama were ordered to Vicksburg. That two regiments went from Mobile, leaving only one there; also two from Montgomery, leaving one company there, and one at Selma, and some detachments were picked up at other places, not to exceed two regiments in all. They give the position of troops now as follows: At Meridian, one regiment; at Okolona, between 4,000 and 5,000; and all the bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad strongly guarded. The road between Meridian and Jackson was repaired so that cars ran over it ten days ago, and they are now running it. Chalmers is in Panola County. The forces from Tennessee River reached Okolona about five days ago; thinks Roddey was not with them. They also say that it was reported currently, and also in the papers, that Port Hudson was taken. This was eight days ago. All

the rolling stock on the Southern road was worn out, and had been replaced by Memphis and Charleston stock. The rebels think that Vicksburg will fall, and acknowledge a defeat at Port Gibson and Grand Gulf. At Mobile they are building a new line of intrenchments inside of the old one; also still at work on the Columbus fortifications. Everything in the shape of Government works and stores has been moved to Selma.

Ruggles is in command at Okolona; has infantry, cavalry, and artillery. No troops of any consequence in Columbia. The above can be relied upon in the main. Up to the time they left Rome—six days ago—they put forces at Vicksburg between 20,000 and 30,000.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. OGLESBY.

[MAY 17–18, 1863.—For Hurlbut and Dodge to Rosecrans, in reference to Streight's raid, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 335.]

BLACK RIVER, MISS., *May* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

Move your corps as early as possible, taking the direct road as far as Mount Albans. From that point reconnoiter well as you advance. If a parallel road can be found within 3 miles of the direct road, take it. No teams will be allowed to cross the river until all the troops are over, except ambulances and ammunition wagons. One brigade will be left to guard the bridge and trains, and to bring the latter over after the troops have all passed.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Big Black River, May 18, 1863—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is received, and I have the honor to inform you that its contents as to the order of moving my forces and trains were anticipated by a corresponding order communicated to division commanders last night.

I will commence crossing over the river within twenty minutes. You say take a parallel road if I find one; I suppose you mean to divide my forces on two roads, if I can. If I am mistaken, please correct me.

Can you inform me the distance from the bridge to Saint Albans?

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

BLACK RIVER, MISS., *May* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

Start your columns at the earliest practicable moment. Their road, you being in the center, will be the direct Vicksburg road.

No teams will be allowed to pass over the road until all the troops and artillery have passed, except ammunition wagons and ambulances. One brigade will be left to guard the bridge and wagon trains, and to pass the latter over as soon as all the troops are out of the way.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 18, 1863—11 a. m.

General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, and
General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Dispatches just received say that General Joe Johnston, with a considerable force, has left Tennessee to re-enforce Vicksburg. To cover this movement, the enemy will probably threaten an advance, and attempt raids into Kentucky and Tennessee. The best way to counteract this is to concentrate your forces and advance against the enemy in Tennessee, moving, if possible, in such a manner as to threaten East Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 18, 1863—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Scouts report all the cars on Mobile and Ohio Railroad below Okolona drawn off south to transport troops to Jackson. Mobile papers of the 14th admit defeat of Gregg and Walker, but say heavy re enforcements are moving on General Grant from South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and that he will be crushed. Estimated his force at 50,000. General Grant has taken Jackson; capitol burned. From 6,000 to 10,000 mounted men are concentrating near Okolona, threatening advance in the direction of this railroad. A citizen just up from Jackson reports that the enemy abandoned Vicksburg on Saturday, marching on the ridge northeast to Lexington.

S. A. HURLBUT.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Flag-ship Black Hawk, near Vicksburg, May 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am not in any way authorized to say so, but my opinion is that General Grant should be re-enforced with all dispatch, and with every man that can be sent him from all directions.

He will have the hardest fight ever seen during this war. The attention of the nation should now be devoted to Vicksburg.

I received your communication in relation to Dr. Dickenson, and have referred the matter to the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Breese sent Dr. Dickenson to Memphis to collect evidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER.

JACKSON, *May* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Three men in from Meridian last night report railroad in running order to Jackson for last ten days. Confirms tenor of last dispatches from that quarter. Roddey is reported crossing Big Bear Creek, and Forrest at Clifton, crossing. I hardly believe this can be true to any extent. Dodge is watching every point closely. One man was killed yesterday by shell thrown across from Savannah.

R. J. OGLESBY.

JACKSON, *May* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE:

The following has just been received from General Dodge:

Scout reports position of forces about Okolona as follows: Stretched from Okolona to Pontotoc, [J. F.] Smith's regiment, Ewing's [?] battalion, Barteau's regiment; at Okolona, Fourth Alabama, Colonel [W. M.] Inge's battalion, Second Alabama; at Aberdeen, four regiments of Forrest's command. Forrest was also reported there, but scout could get no reliable news that he was there. Colonel Thompson was there making arrangements for coupling. One brigade of militia, under [S. J.] Gholson, expected there as soon as they could get cars. They talk of a raid to Memphis and on our railroad. Were very confident but few troops were left on the road. Had full news of Streight's capture, and their papers say 600 under Forrest took him. There is no doubt of the re-enforcements going to Pembertou; also of Johnston being there, and up to Saturday morning there is no doubt of Grant's whipping in every fight. Scout says it caused great consternation. The force coming from Georgia stopped some place east of Jackson. They count Grant's force at 50,000, and papers say Johnston will have more. The re-enforcements from Port Hudson that had arrived were two brigades. Vicksburg correspondence of May 13 says Kirby Smith had whipped part of Banks' forces in Louisiana.

G. M. DODGE.

R. J. OGLESBY.

JACKSON, *May* 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE:

The following dispatches have just been received from General Dodge:

General Johnston is in command at Vicksburg, so Mobile papers of 14th say; also that he is taking a heavy body of troops there with him. Paper says an avalanche awaits Grant, and that he will rue the day he crossed the Mississippi. It speaks of Gregg being whipped by Grant at Raymond, also at Mississippi Springs, 8 miles from Jackson; gives names of officers killed, and falls back on hope that Johnston will wipe Grant out.

G. M. DODGE.

Scout just arrived from Okolona; left Saturday night; reports that Grant took Jackson on Thursday and burned the capitol; that all the cars, from Thursday to Saturday, were being used in bringing troops from Georgia and South Carolina to re-enforce Pemberton, and no cars arrived there while he was there. He brings Southern papers of 14th. Correspondence from Jackson of 10th says one brigade from Port Hudson had just arrived, and that troops from Georgia and South Carolina were pouring in. Telegram to Mobile News of 13th says Grant was at Jackson, and heavy firing was then heard; also says that Grant has Jackson and burned the capitol; also that troops were pouring in to help Pemberton. I will send position of force south shortly.

G. M. DODGE.

Yours,

R. J. OGLESBY.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 19, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

My forces are now investing Vicksburg. Sherman's forces run from the Mississippi River, above the city, 2 miles east. McPherson is to his left, and McClernand to the left of McPherson. If you can run down and throw shell in just back of the city, it will aid us, and demoralize an already badly beaten enemy. The enemy have not been able to return to the city with one-half of his forces.

We beat them badly on the 16th, near Edwards Station, and on the 17th, at Black River Bridge, taking about 6,000 prisoners, besides a large number killed and wounded.

Two divisions were also cut off from their retreat, and have gone eastward, many of their men throwing down their arms and leaving. The enemy only succeeded in getting back three pieces of artillery. I have instructed my quartermaster and commissary to send up boats to Lake's Landing with forage and provisions; will you please send a convoy? Please send a boat up to Haynes' Bluff, which I think is evacuated. Our cavalry have gone up to see.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: My skirmishers are near the enemy's works, and my lines (not yet completed) are advancing. I have opened with artillery on the works. Your dispatch by Colonel Lagow is received.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., *May* 19, 1863—4 p. m.

Brigadier-General LAUMAN:

GENERAL: Please return to this place immediately for the purpose of taking the troops now here up Yazoo River. General Grant is investing Vicksburg, and directs that all troops and gunboats come to his assistance immediately up Yazoo. The troops here are being got ready; come at once.

I have ordered all troops at Bowers' Landing to return here by forced marches. Please send the same orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., *May* 19, 1863—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN,
Commanding Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will proceed, with all of your command now at this place, on steamers to be assigned you by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, chief quartermaster, to Chickasaw Bluffs, and there debark and proceed to the army in the field.

After debarking, you will make a reconnaissance to ascertain the position of the enemy, if in the vicinity, and open communication with General Steele, who is supposed to occupy the left of our lines, and report the result of same to Colonel Bingham, chief quartermaster, at the landing.

The main body of your command will be held in readiness to escort the supply train, which will be in readiness to go forward with you.

Take with you all your wagons, and load them with supplies at the point of debarkation. No baggage of any kind will be taken.

You will vary the details of this order as in your judgment circumstances may require.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

YOUNG'S POINT, LA., *May* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN,
Commanding Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Colonel Pugh's brigade will proceed without delay from the lower landing to Bowers' Landing, below Warrenton, from whence they will go to Grand Gulf by steamers, and remain at that place as the permanent garrison.

Camp and garrison equipage and baggage of every description will be left at the convalescent camp, opposite the lower landing, in charge of an officer and small guard. No baggage will be taken that can possibly be dispensed with. Land transportation will be regulated according to instructions furnished by Colonel Bingham, chief quartermaster.

You will proceed yourself immediately to Grand Gulf, and organize the troops and wagon trains at that place, and immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Pugh's brigade, you will proceed with Colonel Hall's and Colonel Johnson's brigades, of McArthur's division, now garrisoning Grand Gulf, to headquarters of the army in the front, taking with you such supply trains as may be got ready at Grand Gulf.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

YOUNG'S POINT, *May* 19, 1863.

General LAUMAN:

Advices from General Sherman render it necessary for you to return and take your troops by way of Chickasaw Bayou. Order back the two brigades at Bowers' Landing. I have three regiments here for you. Grant has had glorious luck; has taken seventy-five pieces of artillery and plenty of prisoners.

Yours, truly,

JER. C. SULLIVAN.

BLUFFS NEAR MISS. RIVER, JUST ABOVE VICKSBURG,
May 19, 1863.

Admiral PORTER, U. S. Navy:

You can rely on any information which may be given you by the bearer. We have the city invested, and all the bluffs between this and Snyder's under our control. There are no troops at Haynes' Bluff. General Grant has sent Colonel Taggart to communicate with Admiral Porter by way of Snyder's Bluff. General Grant wishes the admiral's co-operation in taking Vicksburg.

We are short of rations, and want rations sent up the Yazoo to Snyder's, if the Chickasaw Bayou is not navigable.

Very truly, yours,

FRED'K STEELE.

(Any officer of the Army or Navy of the United States, into whose hands this may fall, will please forward it to Admiral Porter immediately.)

HDQRS. 15TH ARMY CORPS, *Walnut Hills, May* 19, 1863.

Admiral Porter, or Senior Officer at Mouth of Yazoo:

DEAR ADMIRAL: My right is on the Mississippi. We have possession of the bluff down a mile or more below the mouth of the bayou.

Can't you send immediately a couple of gunboats down? They can easily see and distinguish our men, and can silence a water battery, that is, the extremity of their flank on the river, and enfilade the left flank of their works.

I think nearly all the guns of their upper batteries are moved inside of Vicksburg and are now on the land front.

You will have no trouble in distinguishing our flank; it is about one-quarter of a mile below a cattle pen, on the immediate shore of the Mississippi.

I would get General Grant to make this request, but he is far on the left flank and it would take hours to find him.

Truly, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 134. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., May* 19, 1863—11.16 a. m.

Army corps commanders will push forward carefully, and gain as close position as possible to the enemy's works until 2 p. m. At that hour they will fire three volleys of artillery from all the pieces in position. This will be the signal for a general charge of all the corps along the whole line.

When the works are carried, guards will be placed by all division commanders, to prevent their men from straggling from their companies.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The secessionists in this city have dispatches purporting to be received from Senatobia, 17th and 18th, which state that our forces at Raymond were beaten on the 16th by [W. W.] Loring; that 12,000 to 13,000 re-enforcements had arrived near Jackson from Brandon; that Pemberton, with 30,000 men, was advancing on Jackson by the Clinton road, and Maxey from Port Hudson, with 7,000, at Crystal Springs; that General Grant's forces commenced falling back from Jackson to Port Gibson on 16th.

Later, 18th.—The main Federal army at Jackson has surrendered, except cavalry, which escaped across Pearl River. Said to be two divisions surrendered.

Much of this is inconsistent with last known relative position of the two forces. If Pemberton has taken any such force out of Vicksburg, it is evacuated. The main army has not been at Jackson, and before Pemberton could reach Clinton he must have engaged General Grant. The steamer Express, just up, left Young's Point on Sunday; reports Vicksburg still occupied in force by the enemy, but brings no dispatches.

From all accounts I am satisfied that from 10,000 to 15,000 troops have re-enforced the enemy near Jackson—perhaps more.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
La Grange, Tenn.:

GENERAL: You will move with all the mounted men of your command from La Grange, on the morning of the 21st, at daylight, with one section of artillery well horsed, through North Mount Pleasant and Farmington. There your cavalry will be joined by Colonel McCrillis' command, with his howitzers.

The force will then cross the Coldwater, and beat up Chalmers' quarters wherever he may be, break and disperse his force, and, if possible, capture his guns.

They will take all horses and mules, wagons and provisions that can be found, and drive off the cattle from any portion of Mississippi they may pass through, but not so as to impede the main purpose of crushing out this force.

After effecting this end, they will gather and drive in the stock, &c., and bring in all able-bodied negroes that choose to come. I think Chalmers will be found near Cochran's, or perhaps as far down as Luxahoma.

[G. L.] Blythe's battalion is about 12 miles south of Memphis, engaged in conscripting and obtaining horses.

Colonel Hatch will command the united force. Let the movement be rapid as possible, at the same time prudent. The force united will be about 1,700 men.

If even met in open ground, bring them to close quarters at once. They won't bear the saber.

The men should take three days' rations.

Women and old persons must be respected, and no firing of towns or houses will be permitted. Impress wagons to bring in forage and provisions captured, and destroy what cannot be brought in. It is hard warfare, but my orders from General Halleck are to pursue this course as the enemy has done in West Virginia.

If horses give out, do not turn them loose, but shoot them, as otherwise they may recover and be used by the enemy.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 19, 1863.

Col. L. F. MCCRILLIS,
Commanding Cavalry, Germantown, Tenn.:

SIR: You will take your entire cavalry force, except light camp guard, and, starting about daylight of the 21st, will effect a junction with Colonel Hatch from La Grange at or near Farmington, on the road from Germantown to Byhalia. He will bring about 1,100 men and two pieces of artillery.

You will report to him, and he will then take charge of the expedition and show you the detailed orders. I suppose Chalmers to be on the other side of Coldwater, perhaps near Luxahoma. The men will take three days' provisions, and had best cook them before starting. See that the howitzers are well supplied with ammunition, and have a rigid inspection of men, arms, ammunition, and horses.

The work before you I want thoroughly well done, and have confidence in your zeal and ability to do it.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

CAIRO, ILL., *May* 19, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

The following telegram was received yesterday by me:

WASHINGTON, *May* 18, 1863.

Captain PENNOCK, *Senior Officer U. S. Navy, Cairo:*

The War Department proposes to send a force up the Arkansas River. In the absence of Commodore Porter, give all the co-operation in your power and necessary instructions.

H. W. HALLECK.

I answered it as follows:

MAY 18, 1863.

H. W. HALLECK, *General in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:*

I have no control over the movements of the naval forces below this station. Admiral Porter has left his instructions with Lieutenant-Commander Breese, at mouth of Yazoo River. In regard to the disposition of naval forces above Vicksburg, will forward your telegram for co-operation to him by earliest opportunity.

A. M. PENNOCK.

The dispatch has been forwarded.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station.

BIG BLACK, *May* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Department, &c.:*

GENERAL: Since receiving your order to defend the bridges (which arrived this morning), I have just this instant (4 p. m.) received an order from General McClernand to hasten my division to the front. *I am bound to presume that this is in accordance with your orders*, and I shall be with General McClernand before midnight. This leaves the bridges entirely unguarded. Colonel Wright, of the cavalry, ordered by you to report to me, has up to this time failed to do so. Before receiving your order, I sent my cavalry escort out to make a reconnaissance down Big Black, but they have not yet returned.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
ALVIN P. HOVEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I propose to make a charge upon the enemy's lines within an hour or two. The point of attack is on my right; and I think not far from your left. If the enemy should move out to attack my right flank, I trust you will feel justified in undertaking to prevent him from doing so.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, May 20, 1863—8 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee;*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that General Hovey, with his division, is now about 2 miles from here; the general himself is here. My order to him was written in ignorance to him to remain at Big

Black [*sic*], but, reaching him after your order reached him, he understood it to be a revocation by your authority, by your previous order. Taking it for granted that he would be controlled by the order directly emanating from you, I did not deem it necessary to write to him in explanation; even if I had done so, it would not have availed to stop him, as he had come some distance in this direction before I received notice of your order. I think, however, from the general's representation, that no hostile movement threatens our rear; he knew of none; besides, he left two companies behind at the railroad bridge. Cannot his division, or a part of it, be permitted to take part in the assault to-morrow? He awaits your order, an officer being sent back to halt his command until you are heard from. Any communications you may be pleased to send will be forwarded to him.

General Hovey suggests that only one bridge should be preserved at the Big Black, and that the one nearest to the railroad bridge.

I am close up to the enemy's works all along my line. Have lost in killed and wounded a number of men to-day, but have silenced most all the guns in my front. I propose to assault the enemy's works in the morning, and have made arrangements with that view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate the following, viz: In my front we have met a formidable line of earthworks, chiefly square redoubts or lunettes, connected together by a line of rifle-pits, and the whole line in a very commanding position. Moreover, I am informed from various sources that they have two lines of defense in the rear of the one I am now attacking. I do not think the position can be carried with our present extended lines. In my opinion a change of the plan of attack and the concentration of our forces on some particular point or points would give better assurance of success. Otherwise, perhaps, a siege becomes the only alternative.

With respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have suffered considerable loss, but am pressing for a sharp engagement up to the enemy's works. I hear nothing on the right or center.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: General Smith is within some hundred yards of the works. He says McPherson should advance on his right.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
[*May* 20, 1863]—3.50 p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

Colonel Whiting, commanding at Warrenton, reports General Johnston, with 3,000 or 4,000 men, building a bridge across Big Black, from 12 to 20 miles off. My cavalry are now reconnoitering toward Baldwin's and Hall's [ferries]. I have no corroboration of the report. Will send word to Lauman. A gunboat should watch Warrenton.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 20, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Spy in Corinth left Atlanta on May 8. Stopped five days in Chattanooga. Saw Streight at Atlanta. His ammunition gave out. Government stores removed from Atlanta. While he was in Chattanooga seven brigades passed on their way south. Two days afterward, at Stevenson, other troops passed south—all from Bragg's army, they say—bound to Vicksburg. Rome is being fortified. He thinks none of the troops seen stopped at Rome. This city (Memphis) is full of rumors of disaster to General Grant.

S. A. HURLBUT.

WASHINGTON, *May* 20, 1863—4.05 p. m.

Brigadier-General ELLET, *Cairo, Ill.:*

The Secretary of War thinks that such of your boats as may be available and not required in the Cumberland and Tennessee should proceed immediately to Vicksburg.

H. W. HALLECK.

[MAY 20, 1863.—For Dodge to Rosecrans and Oglesby to Hurlbut, in reference to Streight's raid, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 343.]

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 21, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

I expect to assault the city at 10 a. m. to-morrow. I would request, and earnestly request it, that you send up the gunboats below the city and shell the rebel intrenchments until that hour and for thirty minutes after. If the mortars could all be sent down to near the point on the Louisiana shore, and throw in shells during the night, it would materially aid me. I would like at least to have the enemy kept annoyed during the night.

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, May* 21, 1863.

A simultaneous attack will be made to morrow at 10 a. m. by all the army corps of this army. During the day army corps commanders will have examined all practicable roads over which troops can possibly

pass. They will get in position all the artillery possible, and gain all the ground they can with their infantry and skirmishers. At an early hour in the morning a vigorous attack will be commenced by the artillery and skirmishers. The infantry, with the exception of reserves and skirmishers, will be placed in columns of platoons, or by a flank if the ground over which they may have to pass will not admit of a greater front, ready to move forward at the hour designated. Promptly at the hour designated all will start at quick time, with bayonets fixed, and march immediately upon the enemy without firing a gun until the outer works are carried. The troops will go light, carrying with them only their ammunition, canteens, and one day's rations. The skirmishers will advance as soon as possible after heads of columns pass them, and scale the walls of such works as may confront them. If prosecuted with vigor, it is confidently believed this course will carry Vicksburg in a very short time, and with much less loss than would be sustained by delay. Every day's delay enables the enemy to strengthen his defenses and increases his chance for receiving aid from outside.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR,
Commanding Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps:

Inclosed you will find orders for the three army corps here.* Your command being detached, will necessarily have to act independently. I want you to move with your entire force on the Vicksburg road, toward the city. Move cautiously, and be prepared to receive an attack at any moment. Penetrate as far into the city as you can. Should you find the city still in possession of the enemy, hold as advanced a position as you can secure yourself upon.

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Walnut Hills, Miss., May* 21, 1863.

In addition to the details set forth in General Orders, No. —, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, the following is added:

Generals Blair's and Tuttle's divisions will assault along the main road, by the flank, the head of the column preceded by a selected, or volunteer, storming party of about 150 men.

The skirmishers along our whole front will, during the night, advance within 100 yards of the enemy's works, and will, with the spade or ax, prepare pits, or fallen trees, so as to give them cover from which to kill artillerists who attempt to load the guns, also to keep down the fire of the enemy's infantry in the rifle-pits during the assault.

As soon as the head of the column is seen to enter the works, these skirmishers will hastily scale the works and fire upon the enemy and drive him as far as possible.

The artillery will collect all the ammunition they can, close at hand, and will begin at daylight to fire on the enemy's sally port, the bastions, and batteries, that have a fire on the ground over which the column must pass, firing with great care and precision, reserving in their cais-

* See General Field Orders, No. —, p. 333.

sons, if possible, about 100 rounds of canister and shrapnel for service after passing the parapet.

No wagons of any kind will attend the assaulting columns, but, as soon as the infantry has passed inside, the artillery will follow, and after the artillery the ambulances and ammunition wagons, one to a regiment.

No other wagons will enter the enemy's lines until we are in full possession of Vicksburg and notice is given division commanders to call up their wagons.

Officers will assault on foot, but may have their horses brought to them inside by their servants, as soon as the troops have passed in.

General Steele's division will in like manner attack, by any route he may select, the one to the front of Thayer being suggested.

Each column will attack by the watch, and not depend on signals.

All must presume that others are doing their best, and do their full share. As soon as the enemy gives way, he must be pushed to the very heart of the city, where he must surrender.

There is another valley, or bayou, on the other side of the one now separating us from the enemy. If the enemy retreats across that bayou, our troops must follow at their heels, and not permit them to rally in an interior work.

The general now looks to his corps to give the world the signal example of steady courage and its results—success.

We must have Vicksburg, and most truly have we earned it by former sacrifices and labors.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., May 21, 1863.

Memorandum order.

The chief engineer, quartermaster, and commissary will perfect the arrangement about supplies. The cavalry will keep a picket at Black River, near Bridgeport, and constantly patrol the country to the north and east. The troops will press the enemy at all points with sharpshooters and skirmishers, and all officers are charged to study the ground to the front and rear of their positions. A map will soon be prepared, embracing our part of the general line. Division commanders near may take advantage of any opening toward a lodgment inside the enemy's works.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAYNES' BLUFF, MISS., *May* 21, 1863.

Maj. JAMES GRANT WILSON,
Commanding Detachment Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry:

SIR: In accordance with orders from Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, you are hereby directed to keep the cavalry of your command well to the east and north, and observe closely every movement of the enemy, who are reported to be assembling an army in the vicinity of Brownsville.

Should you ascertain to a certainty that the enemy are concentrating

there, commence with your cavalry the destruction of all corn between the Black and Yazoo Rivers, as far as you can possibly reach. Drive in also all stock upon which an army might feed in the same event.

Report to these headquarters promptly all you may observe concerning the movement of the enemy.

By order of Brigadier-General Lauman:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In Field, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that General Hovey has destroyed the upper bridge over Big Black, and an officer has been sent to the cars to destroy the enemy's ammunition at Edwards Depot.

Major [Henry P.] Hawkins has just reported that there is no rebel force in the rear, except one brigade in the neighborhood of Raymond. That force is so demoralized that many threw away their arms, swearing they would fight no more. The last seen of them they were 12 or 14 miles east of Big Black, on their way to Jackson.

One hundred and sixty-nine head of beef-cattle have been collected and left at the hospital for the wounded, but they were short of other parts of rations.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

JACKSON, *May* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Dodge:

Scout left Okolona Monday night at 5 p. m.; says Grant left Jackson 10 a. m. Sunday, and that he burned the town. Johnston attacked him at 3 p. m. same day at Edwards Station, and up to 4 p. m. Monday fighting was still going on. Rebel reports were all against Grant. Re-enforcements from east were still pouring into Johnston, said to be 30,000 in all. The force at Okolona was being re-enforced. The brigade that arrived there brought thirteen pieces artillery and 100 new army wagons. They say they are fixing for a big raid; even talk of coming into Corinth; think we are evacuating the place. Everybody in Mississippi is getting away. Scout saw negroes going east by the drove. All his news was the report received at Okolona by telegraph and current among the citizens and soldiers. It was said that Johnston had taken large number of prisoners; that Pemberton was a traitor, and had sent a bouquet to Grant, so arranged as to give position of rebel troops. I have no doubt but what fighting was going on Sunday and Monday.

G. M. DODGE.

R. J. OGLESBY.

JACKSON, *May* 21, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scouts in from east of Tennessee River report forces moving from Savannah to Linden. A force is crossing at Muscle Shoals south. This is the point at which Kirby Smith crossed to go to Vicksburg last winter. This force is likely crossing the trains of the troops who went south through Chattanooga several days ago. A heavy force has left Bragg's army to join Joe Johnston before Grant.

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *May* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps:

SIR: A railroad man, a refugee from Jackson, gives much valuable information as to the whereabouts of the rolling stock of the roads centering at that point. He says they have 30 serviceable locomotives and over 200 cars this side of Jackson, on the Mississippi Central Railroad and the Memphis branch. This large amount of transportation gives them the power of running a force northward with great rapidity, either to escape from General Grant or to threaten and perhaps cut off his line of communication.

This movement has no doubt already received the consideration of the general commanding our corps, but the information as to the quantity of rolling stock may be new.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH.

U. S. S. TUSCUMBIA,
Below Vicksburg, May 22, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I attacked the batteries this morning at 8 o'clock with the gunboats, after they had been playing on them all night. We silenced all the hill batteries, and then attacked the water batteries at short range. The enemy's fire slackened considerably, but not enough to induce me to continue the action, the men being very much fatigued. Continued the action an hour and a half longer than you requested, and I wished to keep ammunition enough on hand in case you hove in sight. In the mean time McArthur's division were seen straggling along the top of the hills near the deserted batteries. The enemy, perceiving they were unaccompanied by artillery, got one or two field-pieces in one of the batteries we had silenced. I immediately got under way with two of the gunboats and shelled them out. Could General McArthur have known the state of things, he could have gone into the forts without any trouble, and can do so now. I will write to him, and inform him of the fact. It is an important position, and commands all the batteries down to the water batteries.

There is only one gun on the battery opposite the Marine Hospital. We disabled the big rifle gun above the canal, after a short action with it, and we now hold the river within 1,800 yards of the batteries in front of the Marine Hospital.

Very respectfully and sincerely,

DAVID D. PORTER.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 22, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

Your note, dated 2 p. m., is just received. I had sent you a dispatch stating that the assault at 10 a. m. was not successful, although not an entire failure. Our troops succeeded in gaining positions close up to the enemy's batteries, which we yet hold, and, in one or two instances, getting into them. I now find the position of the enemy so strong that I shall be compelled to regularly besiege the city. I would request,

therefore, that you give me all the assistance you can with the mortars and gunboats. McArthur has been ordered to join McClernand, but I wish to countermand the order, if it has not already been executed. I have no means of communicating with General McArthur, except by way of Young's Point. Will you do me the favor to forward to him the accompanying?

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—If the gunboats could come up and silence the upper water battery and clear the southern slope of the second range of hills from the Yazoo Bottom, it would enable Sherman to carry that position, and virtually give us the city. The mortar-boats, I think, could be brought with security to within 1 mile or less of the bluff, on the Mississippi shore, from which they could rain shells into the city. Let me beg that every gunboat and every mortar be brought to bear upon the city.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Near Vicksburg, May 22, 1863—Evening.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Forces in Rear of Vicksburg:

DEAR GENERAL: I wrote to you to-day that we had commenced an attack with all the gunboats on the forts on the hills, which are silenced, and then proceeded to the water battery in front of the hospital, in hopes of silencing that. We found it a hard nut to crack, and fought it two hours, with apparently no damage to men, fort, or guns, which is not very strange, considering it stands back from the river, none of it is above ground, and we never saw a man. The vessels were a good deal cut up, but fortunately no one was killed. One of the hill batteries, after we had dismounted the gun, went to work to repair damages, and got a field piece in the fort, which we found out, and shelled the people away.

General McArthur's troops, which were landed at Warrenton this morning, went straggling along that way and were fired at by this field piece. It is a pity they did not assault, for they would have taken the place without any trouble, as there were not 20 men in it. It is the most important fort along that range of hills, commands the big rifle-gun fort, which we damaged and silenced, and the latter commands the rest of the batteries. I thought it would be well to let you know this, also that all the left of Vicksburg is open for the enemy to go out or in as he likes.

To-day, before General McArthur came up, a large number of rebel cavalry went out, and a short time after a company of our cavalry came in, looking for Warrenton, and they never even met each other. McArthur has only 3,000 men; if he had 5,000, he could block up all that range of hills. If he will assault these forts, with the aid of the gunboats, he will take them all. They are poorly manned; still, he must have ladders, as the ditches are deep. Our men are much used up, but we will bombard all we can. There is no danger of our firing into you, as we know exactly where you are. Most of our shell fall beyond the court-house, and none to the left of the fort, which General Sherman has been working at to-day.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I have had a hotly contested field all day, beginning with artillery at daylight and infantry at 10 o'clock, when a general charge was made upon the enemy's line.*

The casualties are considerable, including in the list of killed Colonel Boomer, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlap, and several other commissioned officers, and several field and line officers wounded, and many privates killed and wounded.

General Quinby's division came too late to be applied in the engagement to-day. Generals Osterhaus, Carr, and Hovey report to me that their men are exhausted by fatigue and a want of sufficient food and rest. General Quinby also says his men are very much fatigued. I doubt if a considerable portion of their commands will be qualified for efficient action to-morrow.

General McArthur's troops have not arrived, although I understand that his camp is within 2 miles and his headquarters within 1. I sent him some artillery to-day, and heard firing from it this evening.

On the receipt of your order, I instructed him to bring forward his division, if there was no public property at Warrenton to protect, otherwise one brigade only, and have just learned that he probably had but one brigade with him.

I still think that to force the enemy's works we will have to mass a strong force upon some one or two points of his defenses. The enemy made two sorties this evening, but were repulsed. He seems disposed to turn my right flank; indeed, I this moment learn that he is attempting to pass between McPherson and me. I have some doubts, however, on this point. In order, however, to guard against this danger, I would suggest that General McPherson immediately extend his line by infantry or a strong picket until it joins my picket.

In the morning I could relieve any force thus moved in this direction by a brigade of General McArthur's division, which I now understand to be on the way here.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

Major-General MCPHERSON:

GENERAL: General McClernand directs me to tell you that there is a wide gap between our right and your left. In order to reduce it, we have ordered a brigade of Quinby's division to our right, and ordered them to throw out pickets toward you, and wish that you would so extend your left by pickets as to close the gap.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

WRIGHT RIVES,
First Lieut. Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, Major and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—The enemy have been making demonstrations toward our right all the evening.

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*For Grant to McClernand, and other dispatches from McClernand of this date, see Part I, pp. 172, 173.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON:

GENERAL: Since my last dispatch, I have received corroborative information (doubted by me, however) that the enemy are trying to turn either your flank or mine. I have extended my right as much as possible. You will decide whether you will extend your line, infantry or pickets, so as to substantially connect with mine until morning.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

Commanders of divisions will hold all the ground they have gained by such means as they may think best, and provide for the refreshment of their men. Their positions will be protected by adequate guards, and every vigilance used to guard against surprise; they will spare no pains; during the night will make rifle-pits and intrench batteries in the most eligible positions.

Orders from the general commanding the department are awaited, and will probably control the operations of to-morrow. They will, during the night, provide the troops of their commands with rations and suitable ammunition for all arms, and observe the orders heretofore issued in relation to camp-fires, firing of guns, and sounding of bugles.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS:

GENERAL: You must advance and assault the enemy, and thereby make a diversion. If you can't do so, let me know it. In that case you can stand on the defensive, and I will apply General Hovey's brigade—at least a part—in support of Carr. One or other of these things must be done.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, May 22, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Sent an order to Colonel Landram to post two of the regiments of his brigade behind the two right regiments of General Lawler's brigade; also that General Burbridge post two regiments of his brigade behind the two left regiments of General Benton's, so as to fill up the space between Lawler's and Benton's brigades, and cover the space between the forts, and that the whole force move forward immediately and vigorously.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Orders delivered verbally.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Ninth Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to say, by order of the major-general commanding, that he is advised by General Grant that General Sherman will make a feint upon the right at 1 a. m., and that General McPherson's skirmishers believe that preparations are making for a night attack upon his front. In case of such an attack or any commotion toward the center, push the ——— and fall upon the rear of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, TENTH DIVISION,
May 22, 1863—2.40 p. m.

General SMITH,
Commanding Tenth Division:

Our men are holding the flanks of the fort in front of us. There is a heavy cross-fire upon us, and we have lost many killed and wounded. They are hurling hand-grenades upon us, and hurting us considerably that way.

Yours, &c.,

W. J. LANDRAM,
Commanding Brigade.

CAMP BEFORE VICKSBURG, *May 22, 1863.*

Major-General GRANT:

SIR: We have had a hard day's work, and all are exhausted. I leave Ewing's and Giles A. Smith's brigades close up to the enemy's works, with Ransom's brigade on the left, two of Tuttle's brigades in rear of the batteries, and two brigades in reserve. I have ordered all to construct breastworks, and have a thousand picks and shovels for that purpose. From Ewing's position a sap may be made to reach the right bastion, and it may be we can undermine and blow it up. My men are too exhausted to do all this to-night.

Steele also assaulted, but failed, and after dark will withdraw behind the first hills.

If Admiral Porter will send two of his best gunboats along this shore, and with his heavy artillery at close range clear the hill in front of my right on the immediate bank of the river, we may secure that flank of the enemy's works, and thereby turn them. I think you had better send a staff officer to Admiral Porter, and convey to him the fact that the enemy and his works are stronger than we estimated, and that he should bring to bear on Vicksburg every gun at his command. A gunboat fleet should attend each flank of our army, co-operating with it, and his mortars should come within easy range and drop shell by the thousand in the city. I think his mortar-boats may safely come down this shore within 1,000 yards of Steele's right.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Walnut Hills, Miss., May 22, 1863.*

I. General Blair will hold the present ground now occupied by Generals Ewing and Giles A. Smith, and will withdraw the other brigade to a position of easy support.

II. General Tuttle will dispose two of his brigades to support the batteries, and hold the other in reserve near the forks of the road.

III. Generals Ewing and Giles A. Smith will construct in their front a rifle-pit or breast-height of logs, and lay out a covered road to their rear, to be constructed as soon as tools can be procured.

IV. The artillery will hold its present position, and lose no time or effort in renewing the supplies of ammunition.

V. Each regiment will, under cover of night, move their dead and wounded; inter the former, and remove the latter to the hospitals.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May* 22, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

We have news here in the Richmond newspapers of 20th and 21st, including a dispatch from General Joe Johnston himself, that on 15th or 16th—a little confusion as to the day—Grant beat Pemberton and [W. W.] Loring near Edwards Station, at the end of a nine hours' fight, driving Pemberton over the Big Black and cutting Loring off and driving him south to Crystal Springs, 25 miles below Jackson. Joe Johnston telegraphed all this, except about Loring, from his camp between Brownsville and Lexington, on the 18th. Another dispatch indicates that Grant was moving against Johnston on the 18th.

A. LINCOLN.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Above Vicksburg, May 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Army of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Yours of May 22 has been received. I am doing all with the mortars and gunboats that can be done.

I attacked all the batteries yesterday as high as the water batteries at hospital, but I found it impossible, with our slow vessels, to get beyond that point, the current was so strong. We were perfect targets for the enemy. The Tuscumbia was soon disabled, and the other boats cut up between wind and water, and we had to haul out of action to repair damages. I fought the batteries one hour and a half longer than you asked me to do.

I do not think it possible to get the gunboats up to the point you speak of without sacrificing every vessel and man on board, but I am feeling my way along with the mortars, and drop them down a little every day. Depend that I am doing everything that can be done with my small means. I think we lost a fine chance yesterday on your left of going into the fort on that range of hills. Those hills, as I told you, had no one on them. I forwarded your letter to General McArthur.

Hope you will soon finish up this Vicksburg business, or these people may get relief. I wrote to General Hurlbut four days ago, telling him

that I thought you would thank him for every man he or any one else could send you.

General Banks is not coming here with his men. He is going to occupy the attention of Port Hudson, and has landed at Bayou Sara, using your transports for that purpose.

If the people in the batteries now in our possession see us sending coal barges by, it would be well to fire on any boats the enemy may send out to destroy them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 23, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

Your note of this date is just received. I am satisfied that you are doing all that can be done in aid of the reduction of Vicksburg. There is no doubt of the fall of this place ultimately, but how long it will take is a matter of doubt. I intend to lose no more men, but to force the enemy from one position to another without exposing my troops.

I have information that the enemy under Johnston, who have been threatening me, have gone back to Calhoun, on the Mississippi Central Railroad. There is but about 8,000 of them, much demoralized.

A force is collecting at Yazoo City which numbers now about 2,000 men. Does this expose your boats now up the Yazoo? If so, I will send Lauman to disperse them, although I do not like to detach any troops until this job here is closed up. One week is as long as I think the enemy can possibly hold out.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

Your dispatch of last night is received. Any further assault on the enemy's works will for the present cease. Hold all the ground you have acquired; get your batteries in position, and commence regular approaches toward the city.

Order General Quinby to his former position on your right, and to report to his corps commander. Send McArthur's whole force back to the Big Bayou crossing of the Warrenton and Vicksburg road, with instructions to hold that crossing and the adjacent highlands. Keep all roads south of you leading to the city well watched. There are plenty of supplies at Chickasaw Bayou Landing. Direct your commissary to get up full rations for your men, and your ordnance officer full supplies of ammunition.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Walnut Hills, Miss., May* 23, 1863.

I. The works of the enemy being too strong to be carried by assault, must be reduced by a system of regular approaches. These should be

made according to the well-established principles of the military art, and, to secure a fair share of labor, and to keep the good soldier at his post, the following rules will apply to this corps:

II. Each division commander will call in his pioneer corps, and proceed to make a good covered road from his base toward some salient of the work in his front, taking every advantage of the natural ravines characteristic of this country. Where these valleys do not fulfill the object, the regular "sap" must be made.

Captain Jenney will forthwith repair to these headquarters, and give his general supervision of this work—appointing an engineer to each branch of the work. On this species of work soldiers may properly be employed, and negro labor, when organized.

III. It is the duty of the quartermaster's department to look to roads and communications to the rear, and it is made the duty of division quartermasters to look to the roads leading to our depot, viz, Lake's Landing, at mouth of Chickasaw. These quartermasters will impress negroes and soldiers hanging behind their regiments without arms, and dodging their share of duty and labor; and that these may be distinguished from the soldier in the proper discharge of his duty, or the negro servant of the officer, all teamsters and authorized servants should be furnished a written ticket or order assigning him to such duty. When not so provided, any division or brigade quartermaster will impress him, and put him to useful work.

Sickness, also, will not be pleaded as an excuse. Sick soldiers must stay in their regimental camps or at their hospitals. If well enough to wander about, they can work on a road, or in loading wagons.

The north line of defenses of Vicksburg are our military "object."

Grand depot, at the mouth of Chickasaw. Temporary supplies of ammunition and provisions will be kept in the rear of each division.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 23, 1863.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN, *President:*

I forward the following, just received from Col. John A. Rawlins, assistant adjutant-general, rear of Vicksburg, 20th:

The Army of the Tennessee landed at Bruinsburg on 30th April.

On 1st May, fought battle of Port Gibson; defeated rebels under Bowen, whose loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was at least 1,500; loss in artillery, five pieces.

On 12th May, at the battle of Raymond, rebels were defeated, with a loss of 800.

On the 14th, defeated Joseph E. Johnston, captured Jackson, with loss to the enemy of 400, besides immense stores and manufactories, and seventeen pieces artillery.

On the 16th, fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's Creek, in which the entire Vicksburg force, under Pemberton, was defeated, with loss of twenty-nine pieces of artillery and 4,000 men.

On the 17th, defeated same force at Big Black Bridge, with loss of 2,600 men and eleven pieces of artillery.

On the 18th, invested Vicksburg closely. To-day General Steele carried the rifle-pits on the north of the city. The right of the army rests on the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

JNO. A. RAWLINS.

I learn further that there are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in Vicksburg, and that Pemberton lost nearly all his field artillery; that the cannonading at Vicksburg ceased about 3 p. m. of 20th. Grant has probably captured nearly all.

S. A. HURLBUT.

LA GRANGE, *May* 23, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Sixteenth Army Corps:*

The following just received from Colonel Hatch:

I have not found the enemy in force up to this time. Considerable skirmishing with inferior forces. I shall move toward Senatobia or Panola in the morning.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

WM. SOOY SMITH.

[MAY 23, 1863.—For Dodge to Rosecrans, in reference to Confederate movements in Northern Alabama, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 358.]

MAY 24, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have but one gunboat here; she is unfit for the purpose. The Carondelet, below, is unfit to go into a fight. Tuscumbia disabled; and it would be too small a force to pass up by the batteries. I will write you on the subject. In the mean time, I will open all the mortars on that spot.

DAVID D. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, May 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: Your note in relation to establishing a garrison at Warrenton is this moment received. I have no available cavalry at present. Two companies of the cavalry of the corps reported to you yesterday evening. Three companies left early this morning as an escort for a train going to Warrenton, one company this morning to Hall's Ferry, and my body-guard went to Baldwin's Ferry. I have one brigade at Big Black, two regiments at Perkins' plantation, and hold my present position by a force much diminished and weakened by the casualties of battle and fatigues of the campaign. It is hardly safe to weaken it further by detachments from it.

Would it not be better for McArthur or Lauman to garrison Warrenton until one of the regiments from Perkins' comes up, or would it not be better to garrison it by the troops now at Grand Gulf, or would it not be better still to make a depot on the river opposite McArthur's left flank, and construct a new road from it, or by his present encampment to these headquarters, which would save a distance of 5 or 6 miles, and supersede the necessity of garrison? If this is not satisfactory, I will immediately send a regiment there to garrison it.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 24, 1863.

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IV. Brigadier-General McArthur will, as soon as relieved by Brig-

adier-General Lauman, proceed with his command to this point, and report in person for orders to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAYNES' BLUFF, [*May* 24,] 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I shall send 250 cavalry across the Yazoo, and up between Deer Creek and Sunflower, to drive out the secesh who are gathering up stock, and to drive the stock into our lines. Captain Walker will send a gunboat up Sunflower at same time.

C. C. WASHBURN.

JACKSON, *May* 24, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Scout in to-day report cavalry all concentrating at Columbia, Tenn. They are all ordered to be there in five days. Will you allow me to send a cavalry force from Corinth in the direction of Florence and Decatur, to annoy them, and see what they are doing? Have you any news from General U. S. Grant?

R. J. OGLESBY.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf:*

I send Colonel Riggin, of my staff, to communicate with you on the subject of co-operation between our respective forces in the effectual opening of the Mississippi River. Colonel Riggin can give you all the particulars of my present situation more minutely than can well be done in a short communication. I now have Vicksburg invested, and draw my supplies from the Yazoo above Vicksburg, and from Warrenton below the city. I feel that my force is abundantly strong to hold the enemy where he is, or to whip him if he should come out.

The place is so strongly fortified, however, that it cannot be taken without either a great sacrifice of life or by a regular siege. I have determined to adopt the latter course, and save my men.

I can get no accurate information as to the number of men the enemy have nor the amount of provisions or ordnance stores. They are evidently deficient in artillery.

The greatest danger now to be apprehended is that the enemy may collect a force outside and attempt to rescue the garrison. My cavalry force is insufficient to guard properly against this, but with what I have I am doing the best I can.

The railroad is effectually broken at Jackson, so that an army to come here within the next twenty days would have to haul their supplies and ordnance stores with teams at least 40 miles. The rebels set such a value upon the possession of a foothold on the Mississippi River, however, that a desperate effort will be made to hold this point. For this reason, I deem it advisable that as large a force be collected here as possible.

Having all my available force that can be spared from West Tennes-

see and Helena here, to get any more I must look outside of my own department. You being engaged in the same enterprise, I am compelled to ask you to give me such assistance as may be in your power.

When I commenced writing this, it was my intention to propose sending you, if you will furnish the transportation, 8,000 or 10,000 men to co-operate with you on Port Hudson, but, whilst writing, a courier came in from my cavalry, stating that a force of the enemy are now about 30 miles northeast of here. They may be collecting there for the purpose of making an attack. At present, therefore, I do not deem it prudent to send off any men I have, or even safe, without abandoning some of the advantages already gained. I would be pleased, general, to have you come, with such force as you are able to spare. You can be supplied with everything from Young's Point. The road is now good across the point opposite Vicksburg, and, with your transports, the ferriage can be made. I am in hopes this letter will find you in possession of Port Hudson, and, therefore, of a much larger force to bring to this place than you could otherwise detach.

Colonel Grierson would be of immense value to me now. If he has not already started, will you be kind enough to order him here immediately? He should come up the Louisiana shore, to avoid delay.

U. S. GRANT.

MAY 25, 1863—9.30 p. m.

General SHERMAN:

I am fitting a gunboat, the only one I have, to go down and attack the water battery; she will be ready to-morrow.

DAVID D. PORTER.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *Near Vicksburg, May* 25, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: There is a strong force of vessels at the mouth of Arkansas River, ready at all times to accompany any expedition, but I doubt if the water in the river, which is falling rapidly, is favorable to such an enterprise beyond the post.

DAVID D. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Col. Clark Wright has not reported to General Osterhaus, and refuses to do so, having no orders to do so, as he says, and under orders that conflict with it. He also asks for two 12-pounder howitzers.

I most respectfully ask that Colonel Wright may be ordered by you to report to General Osterhaus.

General Osterhaus reports that the wounded, surgeons, and nurses left at Raymond have been captured by the enemy and paroled. He thinks there is no great force at present in the rear, but the enemy is fortifying Jackson and collecting large numbers of negroes there. His scouts found a small mounted picket at the cross-roads west of Brownsville. It is rumored that Johnston is near with a force, and that the enemy intended visiting the hospital at Champion's Hill to-day, to cap-

ture and parole the wounded and sick there. In consequence of this rumor, all who were able left the hospital for his headquarters.

He is wholly unable to keep pickets on all the routes, and patrol the roads and country, without more cavalry. I earnestly hope you will supply him.

It is understood that the Fifty-fourth Indiana, left as guard at Raymond, was afterward sent by you, as a guard of prisoners, to the river; if so, will you be pleased to order them to join their brigade at the Big Black?

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., May* 25, 1863.

Corps commanders will immediately commence the work of reducing the enemy by regular approaches. It is desirable that no more loss of life shall be sustained in the reduction of Vicksburg and the capture of the garrison. Every advantage will be taken of the natural inequalities of the ground to gain positions from which to start mines, trenches, or advance batteries. The work will be under the immediate charge of corps engineers, corps commanders being responsible that the work in their immediate fronts is pushed with all vigor. Capt. F. E. Prime, chief engineer of the department, will have general superintendence of the whole work. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: By an agreement entered into between the major-general commanding and Lieutenant-General Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces in Vicksburg, there will be a suspension of all hostilities for two hours and a half, to commence at 6 p. m. of to-day, during which time you will send and bury our dead and gather in any of our wounded we have in front of your line.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]* HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

There will, therefore, be a suspension of hostilities, from 6 p. m. to 8.30 p. m., to bury the dead and gather in the wounded. All commanders will respect the truce with absolute fidelity, and avail themselves of the opportunity to bring in and bury the dead. Surgeons will be sent with stimulants.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Indorsed on preceding communication.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, May 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS,
Commanding District of Southeastern Arkansas:

GENERAL: The taking of Vicksburg is going to occupy time, contrary to my expectations when I first arrived near it. To watch the enemy and to prevent him collecting a force outside near enough to attack my rear, I require a large cavalry force. If, therefore, you have not sent off the cavalry ordered to West Tennessee, send them at once to report to me on the Yazoo River. If you are certain that you can maintain your position with fewer forces than you now have, send me all the infantry and cavalry you can spare.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May 25, 1863—11.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The Luminary is just up from Vicksburg. No official dispatches. Lyford, ordnance officer, writes, date 22d, 9 p. m.:

Our loss is not very heavy for the position we have gained. They make a firm resistance. I think we shall have the place to-morrow. We completely encircle the town, and our men to-night have their colors planted on the enemy's works, and are lying on the exterior slope. The gun and mortar boats are in front of the town, working away. Our captures thus far are about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery, some of which have been destroyed. General Grant is in good spirits. If we take Vicksburg, we shall take about 15,000 prisoners, with Pemberton, &c.

S. C. LYFORD.

Our troops lie thus: One corps in center, within a mile of the courthouse; Sherman on the right, 1½ miles; and McClernand on the left some distance. The cavalry in my front has gone south. Hatch, with 1,800 cavalry, is after them. Scouts at Corinth report all the cavalry east of Tennessee River assembling at Columbia, under orders.

S. A. HURLBUT.

FLAG-SHIP AUTOCRAT, *Helena, Ark., May 25, 1863,*
VIA CAIRO, ILL., *May 29.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have the honor to request that another regiment of infantry be added to my command. I find from experience that my force is too small, and entirely insufficient to head against the enemy I have to contend with in the field, and at the same time provide for the safety of my boats. If permitted to choose, I would ask that the Thirty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Col. Charles E. Lippincott commanding, be added to the Marine Brigade. No additional boats will be required for this increase of the command.

ALFRED W. ELLET.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will, if you have not already done so, send a heavy cavalry force as far south as Grenada. Every available man of your

infantry force that can be possibly spared from their present position you will send forward at once to this place.

Judging from the returns, the garrison for the District of Columbus can be considerably reduced without danger. Contract everything on the line from Memphis to Corinth, and keep your cavalry well out south of there. By this means you ought to be able to send here quite a large force.

The forces of Joe Johnston (from 6,000 to 10,000) are reported west of the Big Black, and about 30 miles northeast of here. From this force no serious danger is apprehended, but they may re-enforce it until it becomes formidable.

The investment of Vicksburg is complete, and supplies for our army are drawn from Chickasaw Bayou, on the Yazoo above, and Warrenton, on the Mississippi, below the city.

Send General Kimball, if he can possibly be spared, in command of the re enforcement for this place.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *in the Field, Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: We in the rear, and the country behind us, are watching with unspeakable pride the glorious track of the Army of the Tennessee. Every sort of congratulation for the glory already won, and the crowning victory to come. I cannot, with business, fashion, as yet, in the reality of the past and anticipation of the future. [*Sic.*]

I send the Luminary, with a full cargo of ammunition, reducing me to 100 rounds per man. I hope it will not be needed for Vicksburg, but it will be in the future.

Johnston has called off all troops from above. Anticipating this, I had ordered Colonel Hatch, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, to take all the mounted men outside of Memphis, and look up Chalmers. I have just heard from their first interview. Hatch found him in Senatobia swamp. Charged at once; killed 9, and drove the others into Panola, across the Tallahatchee, except such as fled toward Helena. Chalmers is reported to have had 2,000 regulars and 1,000 conscripts. Hatch has 1,700—1,200 cavalry and 500 mounted infantry—four mounted howitzers, and one section of 6-pounders. My cavalry will be at work all the time as far as I can reach.

As yet I have not called up the cavalry from Helena, as Prentiss has some fears for his place. The entire line here is now quiet.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY, *Chief of Ordnance:*

General Grant has sent for heavy supply of ammunition. I send to-day all there is here. Requisitions sent from here on the 2d of May have not yet arrived. I shall be stripped to-day, and there should be heavy supplies forwarded at once for this corps and for the army below.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 25, 1863.

Col. ANSON STAGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Guerrillas, with artillery, infest the Mississippi banks below Napoleon, Ark., making it necessary for every boat to have convoy. This is the cause of non-arrival of boats since yesterday. Large force threaten railroad between Memphis and Grand Junction. General Hurlbut is ready.

W. G. FULLER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 234. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, May* 25, 1863.

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II. Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person for duty, without delay, to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 26, 1863.

Col. A. K. JOHNSON, *Comdg. Cavalry Expedition:*

Since ordering you to proceed north on the east side of Big Black River, I have determined to send a large infantry and artillery force to clear out any force the enemy may have between the Black and the Yazoo Rivers. You will not go, therefore, as directed, but join with the cavalry the main expedition.

Three brigades will start from the Seventeenth Army Corps by the Oak Ridge road, and an equal number from the Fifteenth Army Corps, by way of Haynes' Bluff, all to unite near Sulphur Springs. They will probably get started this evening. You will join them with your cavalry force, and report to the commanding officer of the expedition for orders.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, May 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General OSTERHAUS,
Commanding United States Forces, Black River Bridge:

GENERAL: Direct Colonel Johnson, if he has not already passed, to go by way of Bolton, and destroy all the cars, Confederate cotton, grain, and provisions in store there. If Johnson has passed, send some of the cavalry still left to accomplish the same purpose.

Have your teams bring in all the cotton in the intrenchments opposite you, and as your teams are coming in to the river after supplies let them bring in the cotton with them.

Let the cavalry destroy all the railroad bridges as far out as they go beyond the Black. All forage beyond Black River that can be reached should be destroyed. All negroes, teams, and cattle should be brought in, and everything done to prevent an army coming this way supplying itself.

U. S. GRANT.

CIRCULAR.]* HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Walnut Hills, May 26, 1863.

It has been reported by several deserters that an attempt was to have been made last night by the enemy to cut their way out; that the signals were given, but the men failed to respond.

The general commanding directs that the utmost vigilance be exercised by the troops along our front to prevent the enemy succeeding, should they contemplate a like attempt to-night.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 26, 1863.

I. Three brigades will be immediately detached from the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, each, including the brigade at Haynes' Bluff. The whole will be under the temporary command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair.

The troops from the Fifteenth Army Corps will proceed immediately to Haynes' Bluff.† Those from the Seventeenth Army Corps will move by the Oak Ridge road to Sulphur Springs. At or near the latter place a junction will be formed between all the forces, when they will move upon and drive out the enemy now collecting between the Black and Yazoo Rivers.

The expedition will carry in haversacks and wagons seven days' rations of bread, salt, and coffee, and 150 rounds of ammunition, including that in cartridge-boxes.

The commanding officer of the expedition will report at these headquarters for special instructions.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JOHN A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, May 26, 1863—9 p. m.

Major-General LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: I have directed the Sixty-third Illinois and four companies of the Eighty-seventh to report to you to-night. Instruct General Leggett to move with his brigade toward Sulphur Springs, on the Benton road, at 11.30 to-night. He can march his command 6 or 8 miles, and halt them in a good position for the night, and then march early in the morning until he reaches the position, where he will report in person, for orders, to Brigadier-General McArthur. Major-General Grant informs me that a deserter states that the rebels will make an attempt to cut their way out to-night. You will instruct your pickets to be particularly vigilant, and have your command posted so as to best resist any attempt of this kind, and at the same time prevent our men from falling into confusion. Instruct the brigade and regimental command-

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* To division commanders.

† The First Brigade, First Division, and Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, designated for this service.

ers that, in case of an attack, and they are obliged to fall back, not to fall back in the road, as our artillery will be so placed as to sweep it. Tell General Smith to look out for a road which passes down through a ravine to his front and right toward the enemy's works. The road winds around in the valley to the front of our right battery, near the white house. I intended to see you this afternoon; after going to General Grant's headquarters, I came back by yours, but learned you had come down to see me, and returned immediately and found you had left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

[MAY 26, 1863.—For Dodge to Rosecrans in reference to expedition in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 364.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Before Port Hudson, May 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. at Jackson, Miss.:*

GENERAL: Upon the receipt of the report of General Dwight, who visited you recently, my command moved from Simsport for Port Hudson, landing at Bayou Sara at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. We reached Newport on the 23d, and moved upon Port Hudson. Several combats were had with the enemy, in which we were successful. Outside of his intrenchments he has no power. Yesterday we made a combined assault upon his works. They are more formidable than have been represented, and his force stronger. The fight was very bitter, and our losses severe. The enemy's losses are large, but not in comparison with ours. On either side we pushed our troops close to the line of his fortifications, and on the right our forces occupied opposite faces of the same parapet with the enemy. But we have not strength enough yet to carry their works. There are 5,000 troops that I can bring to my support in three days. It is necessary that the enemy should be prevented from re-enforcing the garrison; I hope that he will be so occupied as to make it impossible for him to do so. Next to that, it is essential that you should assist us if you can. We have ammunition, provisions, artillery, and cavalry, and want nothing but the men. We shall be grateful for any aid, however slight. Our solicitude for your safety is tempered with the strongest hopes that your good fortune and signal ability will establish the perfect success of all your plans. The garrison of the enemy is 5,000 or 6,000 men. The works are what would ordinarily be styled "impregnable." They are surrounded by ravines, woods, valleys, and bayous of the most intricate and labyrinthic character, that make the works themselves almost inaccessible. It requires time even to understand the geography of the position. They fight with determination, and our men, after a march of some 500 or 600 miles, have done all that could be expected or required of any similar force. I send this by an officer of my staff, and hope that information may be received from you without delay.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

P. S.—With the gunboat that takes this communication to you, I send back the steamers Forest Queen and Moderator that you sent for

the transportation of my troops. If it be possible, I beg you to send to me at least one brigade of 4,000 or 5,000 men. This will be of vital importance to us. We may have to abandon these operations without it.

WALNUT HILLS, *May* 28, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

DEAR ADMIRAL: I was on the hill to our extreme right yesterday morning, to take advantage of any success to be gained by the gunboat attack on the enemy's left flank. At 9 a. m. I saw four gunboats advance from below, and engage the enemy's lower batteries, and soon the Cincinnati came down from above, steering directly for the upper water batteries. From our position we could only see the hill which shielded them from the rear. As the gunboat approached, she was fired on from these points. We directed 30-pounder Parrotts, some 6-pounder guns, and our musketry opened on all points within reach, but these batteries were covered by the shape of the ground. As the Cincinnati neared, she fired several of her bow guns, but as the current would have carried her below, she rounded to, firing from her broadside guns, but soon presented her stern. The enemy's shot at first went wild, but soon got her range, and struck her several direct shots, and two right under her stern. She ran slowly up stream, keeping mid-channel, and, when about 1½ miles up, she steered directly to the shore in the bend. I saw that her larboard quarter-boat was shot away, and her flag-staff, but otherwise she appeared uninjured. She ran to the shore and soon sank; her bow appeared down and her stern up, her upper decks out of water. The moment I saw her sunk, I sent a company of the Seventy-sixth Ohio to her relief. I could see by our glass that she was near shore, and her people on the bank. Waiting a couple of hours to hear more definite news from her, I came to the center of my line, and dispatched one of my aides, Lieutenant [Jacob C.] Hill, to see that all possible assistance should be afforded her crew, and received message that a boat had been sent to you, and that as soon as dark would make it safe, you would send down a boat with all the assistance required. I received the following official report.* Inasmuch as you must know all, I have no occasion to report more than that the style in which the Cincinnati engaged the batteries elicited universal praise, and I deplore the sad result as much as any man could. The importance of the object aimed to be accomplished, in my judgment, fully warranted the attempt. It has been unsuccessful, and will stimulate us to further efforts to break the line which terminates on the Mississippi in such formidable batteries.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HALL'S PLANTATION, *May* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I inclose a report from Colonel Johnson, commanding the cavalry, whom I have since seen. He has no doubt of the entire correctness of the statement, with the exception that he believes the numbers are greatly exaggerated. I have not as yet determined upon the

* Not found.

course to be taken by me, but will do so early in the morning, upon consultation with division and brigade commanders. If I shall determine to push on, and it shall be found that the enemy are in the force represented, or anything like it, it will be necessary for me to go over to the Yazoo River and rejoin you by that route if you can send up transportation for me under convoy of a gunboat.

If you hear nothing more from me in the next few days, you may conclude that I have taken this course. If, however, I should determine that I am not justified in pushing forward and separating myself further from your army, I will endeavor by a forced march to reach Haynes' Bluff in one day's march.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

[Inclosure.]

HART'S PLANTATION, MISS., *May* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, *Commanding Expedition, &c.:*

GENERAL: I received the following information from Richard A. Barkley, who resides 1½ miles back from Wesley Chapel, Yazoo County:

Generals Johnston and A. P. Hill have together 45,000 men; that General A. P. Hill reached Jackson some two days ago. Hill is now at Jackson. Johnston was at Canton night before last. General [S. R.] Gist, from South Carolina, reached Canton with 6,000 men a week ago last Wednesday (yesterday). Johnston brought 8,000 men when he came. General [W. W.] Loring reached Canton on Thursday last with his division. Three thousand stragglers from Pemberton have reached Johnston and been put to service. Colonel [E.] Gates, First Missouri (rebel), who was a prisoner at Big Black, escaped and passed this point six or seven days ago; also Captain Gordon and his adjutant. General A. P. Hill sent a communication to Pemberton, which reached him Tuesday last.

The above information is entitled to much consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. K. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

BRYANT'S PLANTATION, MISS., *May* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General MCARTHUR, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I have stopped my command at this place, 8 miles from Mechanicsburg, waiting for orders. We can encamp within 1½ miles of this point, and have water for our horses. There were two rebel soldiers here when our advance came up. We ran them off, but could not catch them.

Please send instructions by orderly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. K. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

AT MILE POST, 31 MILES TO YAZOO CITY, MISS.—5 p. m.

Major-General BLAIR, *Expeditionary Corps:*

GENERAL: I have just received the above dispatch. There is water at a spring about half a mile to the right of the road at this place. I

think General Mower's division had better encamp here. I will go on with the other division to Hart's plantation, about 4 miles farther on, when I will communicate with Colonel Johnson.

Your obedient servant,

McARTHUR.

MECHANICSBURG, *May* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR,
Commanding Expeditionary Corps:

GENERAL: Our cavalry report the enemy advancing on them with infantry, and driving them. I have ordered up two regiments and battery to their support. The wagon-train had better be stopped where it is until I can find out what it means.

Mr. Reed, whose house I have stopped at, says that this is General Johnston's force we are encountering. The roads fork here, one going to Yazoo City, the other to Benton. We cannot all go to the creek to water, as the skirmishing is too close, say about one-half mile from town. I will communicate with you again shortly.

Yours,

McARTHUR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
In rear of Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General LAUMAN,
Commanding Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will immediately place your division in camp on the Hall's Ferry road, on the south side of the creek, near the large hospital, its left resting on the road, and right extending toward McClernand's left.

Strong grand guards, advanced posts, and pickets will be thrown out on the various approaches to Vicksburg leading from your front and between it and the Mississippi, and every precaution be taken to prevent surprise from front or rear, or the enemy from communicating in any manner upon these roads.

Every means will be resorted to in order to harass the rebels. You will also, without delay, open a good road over the nearest practicable route to McClernand's left.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *In Field, near Vicksburg, Miss., May* 28, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Army corps commanders and commanders of detached forces before Vicksburg will picket all roads, respectively, in rear of their respective positions, by which their camps or the city of Vicksburg can be approached, and prohibit all persons coming into or going out of our lines without special authority from the corps or commanders of detached forces whose pickets they desire to pass or the authority of the general commanding. The pickets will be placed sufficiently far out as

to prevent surprise from any raid the enemy may attempt to make, and each commander will notify the others of the position of his pickets.

V. All that portion of the State of Louisiana now in the occupancy of the Army of the Tennessee will constitute the District of Northeastern Louisiana, and be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan. During the absence of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins, all troops of African descent in the District of Northeastern Louisiana will be under the immediate command of Col. Isaac F. Shepard.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Walnut Hills, before Vicksburg, Miss., May 28, 1863.

SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival yesterday at the headquarters of Major-General Grant's army in the field, having left Memphis on the 24th instant.

I have had an interview with Surg. M. Mills, medical director, to-day, and have learned the following: After the engagement on the 12th instant, at Raymond, Miss., there were 180 wounded, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, left in charge of four medical gentlemen, now in the hands of the enemy.

After the engagement on the 14th instant, at Jackson, Miss., there were 240 or 250 wounded, of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, left in charge of Surg. H. S. Hewitt, U. S. Volunteers, with four or five others.

After the engagement on the 16th instant, at Champion's Hill, there were left 1,581 wounded, of the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, with 18 medical officers and Dr. Taylor, regimental surgeon, in charge of the whole. There were, in addition, four others, with seven rebel surgeons, in charge of the rebel wounded.

After the engagement at Black River Bridge, on the 18th instant, there were 150 wounded, of the Thirteenth Army Corps, left in charge of a regimental surgeon.

The total number of wounded left (many of whom have been permitted to come inside of our lines since) within the lines of the enemy, as General Grant's army fell back for the purpose of investing the city of Vicksburg, was 2,161, and the total number of medical officers 19, in charge of our own, and 4 others assisting the rebel surgeons in the care of their wounded.

The medical director informs me that all supplies have been in great abundance, and at all times on hand and ready for every emergency on this rapid and particularly arduous campaign. On the 19th instant, 5 wagons, loaded with medical supplies, were forwarded to Champion's Hill, and arrived safely. In Jackson the drugs in the drug stores were appropriated, which were ample. On the 21st instant, thirty days' rations were forwarded under a flag of truce, and distributed to the wounded within the lines of the enemy.

The wounded from the battles (two assaults, with quite a heavy loss, and a repulse) here before Vicksburg have been removed to hospital transports, *i. e.*, the worst cases, and sent to Memphis as rapidly as cir-

cumstances would permit. The more slightly wounded are to be taken care of in division hospitals.

Every arrangement is being made to be ready for the tug of war, which is expected to come off in a few days.

The Cincinnati (gunboat) was sunk yesterday morning by their water batteries, and quite a number of lives lost.

At long intervals, firing has been kept up since I arrived yesterday, while the pickax and spade have been kept constantly at work, day and night, for days.

The general commanding expects confidently that the city will be surrendered in a few days.

I intend to commence to-morrow visiting the division hospitals, and have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. SUMMERS,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

N. B.—A copy of the above sent to the assistant surgeon-general at Saint Louis.

HELENA, ARK., *May* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am this day in receipt of a communication from Major-General Grant, bearing date of the 25th instant, from which the following is an extract, viz:

If, therefore, you have not sent off the cavalry ordered to West Tennessee, send them at once to report to me on the Yazoo River.

Having been unable to secure transportation for the cavalry to Memphis, I must, pursuant to the above instructions, send them below.

Sincerely wishing that the change in their destination may not seriously embarrass any plans you may have been maturing for operations in your district,

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Jackson, Tenn.:

Vicksburg is going to be a siege. Grant demands more force from me. I have ordered four regiments from Columbus, and you will send eight regiments of infantry from your command to this place to go down. Grant wishes Kimball to take command. If he is able, you will send him.

The regiments will take no tents, except shelter tents and hospital. The baggage will be reduced by personal inspection to the minimum. Six wagons and the ambulances will be allowed to a regiment. No artillery will be required.

The line from Grand Junction to Corinth will be pushed through, and Jackson and Bolivar abandoned as posts, probably.

I shall send all the cavalry I can spare to Grenada. Report what regiments you will send. Act promptly.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, May 28, 1863.

Col. I. C. PUGH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

The following dispatch has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 28, 1863.

GENERAL: My scouts have just returned, with a vague report of 400 or 500 rebel cavalry crossing at Hall's Ferry to-day. I place little reliance in the story, but think it better for you to be placed on your guard. If they have crossed (which I don't believe), a raid is intended somewhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. MUDD,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

The general directs, if you have not already done so, that you throw out pickets on the right flank, to extend around to the Hall's Ferry road.

By order of Brigadier-General Lauman:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 28, 1863.—For Dodge to Rosecrans, in reference to movements of Confederates in Northern Alabama, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 370.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: I send Mr. C. A. Dana, inspector of the pay department, to urge the same suggestions made by me in the communication of which Colonel Riggin was bearer. I have nothing further to add since my last that Mr. Dana cannot communicate more fully than can well be done in a written statement. The enemy are now concentrating a force near Canton, Miss. With an additional force here, I could detach everything but about 25,000 men, and go with the balance and capture or disperse him, leaving the State of Mississippi an easy prize to our armies.

Hoping, general, this may find you in possession of Port Hudson, and of all the Mississippi River below here, I am, with great respect, yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 29, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *near Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The inclosed letter I had written to be sent to you at the moment yours of the 25th was presented to me by Colonel Riggin. I regret it does not find me in condition to go to your support with all my force. Without abandoning Port Hudson altogether, it will be impossible for me to do so, and then the aid I can give you must be very little.

My force is far less than you imagine, and, with such detachments from it as would be necessary to protect New Orleans, while Port Hudson, Mobile, and Kirby Smith are within a few days' movement of New Or-

leans, my assistance would be insignificant, not enough to counterbalance the disadvantage occasioned by such movements of the enemy in this quarter as would follow the withdrawal of my troops. I can only send you men; the *matériel* of my army will be without transportation. I can use only such boats as can come through Grand Lake, which only allows at this stage of water 5 or 6 feet, and they are few in number.

Colonel Riggin will inform you what my force is, how much less than you imagine, and how slight the aid must be that it is in my power to give you.

When I came to Port Hudson, it was with the understanding from General Dwight's report that you could assist us in its reduction, if it did not fall before my force alone. It is unexpectedly strong, not stronger than I had supposed, but stronger than anybody here would for a moment admit. We can reduce it, if uninterrupted, in the course of a week or ten days. With 10,000 men in addition, we could carry it in three days.

If we hold Murfreesborough, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson at the same time, the enemy will beat us all in detail, and the campaign of the West will end like the campaigns of the East, in utter and disgraceful defeat before an inferior enemy. I cannot move my force to you in time or strength to be of service, for want of transportation. If you can aid me by the assistance of 8,000 or 10,000 men for a few days only, I shall be relieved. This I am confident is the only method of obtaining success. It is in accordance with your original proposition, and the view upon which I have made all my movements. I had expected to meet your troops here on the 25th of May, in accordance with your letter and dispatch, and, had I been so fortunate, should now have been on my way to Vicksburg.

What is required at this juncture of our affairs is a bold action on one side or the other. That which promises greatest results, at the least cost of time and strength, is for you to aid us. You can hold your position for a few days against any enemy, or, if obliged to bend your line a little to give and take, you will recover at once, and destroy the enemy thus seduced to your camp. Unless we succeed on the river, the war goes over to another year. By the concentration of our forces, even at some risk, we shall succeed.

That concentration is absolutely dependent upon the fall of Port Hudson. I beg you to consider this, and render us your aid. Do not send a few thousand men, because it costs time. Let us have 10,000, and we will rush to you with all our power. I can furnish the transportation, because we want nothing but the men and muskets, and can use for this purpose the vessels of the fleet. The decision should be immediate.

Colonel Grierson's cavalry is of great importance. It is now the only cavalry force we have. He has rendered us great service, and his immediate departure will entirely cripple us. I hope to avoid a separation from him by joining you at the same time he moves, upon the plan I have suggested.

I inclose a memorandum* of the heavy artillery I can bring with my corps, if relieved here, in addition to the 15,000 men I can give you. Much exhausted and ill, I feel I have not stated as I ought the strength of my case, but I am sure you will feel its importance, though it be not clearly expressed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

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*Not found.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 29, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Miss. Squadron:*

A force of the enemy having been driven in from about 35 miles northeast from here, I sent out a force, about 12,000 strong, on the evening of the 26th. This force is commanded by Major-General Blair, and is instructed to clear out the enemy between the Black and Yazoo Rivers, and, if possible, destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad bridge over Black River.

There is great danger of the enemy crossing Black River in rear of this force, and cutting them off from their return to this place.

I have instructed General Blair in cases of this kind to strike for the Yazoo River, by which route a way back can be easily opened. If you can send one or two gunboats to navigate the Yazoo as high up as Yazoo City, I would think it highly advisable, at least until Blair is heard from.

U. S. GRANT.

LAKE'S LANDING, MISS., *May* 29, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Miss. Squadron:*

Will you have the goodness to order the Marine Brigade to Haynes' Bluff, with directions to disembark and remain in occupation until I can relieve them by other troops? I have also to request that you put at the disposal of Major Lyford, chief of ordnance, two siege guns, ammunition, and implements complete, to be placed to the rear of Vicksburg. After they are in battery, and ready for use, I should be pleased to have them manned by crews from your fleet.

U. S. GRANT.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *May* 29, 1863.

General GRANT:

DEAR GENERAL: The brigade will leave for Haynes' Bluff early in the morning. I have not a 9-inch gun here—not anything larger than a 32-pounder (long range), excepting one 10-inch gun with shell. This would require too much work to mount it, on account of pivot-bolts, &c. I am fitting it on a mortar-boat, to throw shells into the pits in front of Sherman. I ordered two 9-inch guns sent to General McArthur at Warrenton. They are there now, on board the Tuscumbia, ready to be delivered. The difficulty will be in hauling them so far, though, perhaps, they may be in a better place for your purposes. I have six 8-inch guns on the Manitou, which vessel is now up at Yazoo City. The moment she arrives, I will direct her commander to land the guns, and send to Cairo at once for more 9-inch guns.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Commanding Advance Expedition:

Yours of the 28th, inclosing report of Colonel Johnson, is just received. It is so important that we should save all our troops to act together, that I would direct that you take no risks whatever, either of a defeat

or of being cut off. If you are satisfied of the presence of a large force at Canton and north of there, return immediately, leaving Mower's brigade at Haynes' Bluff. If you deem Haynes' Bluff in danger of an early attack, you may also leave McArthur, with the brigade of his division. Returning, destroy all the forage and stock you can, and obstruct all roads behind you by burning bridges, felling timber, and in all possible ways. I requested Admiral Porter yesterday to send a gunboat or two up the river to cruise until you return. You may rest at Haynes' Bluff with your entire command until you receive further orders from me. Such information may be received from the enemy and sufficient re-enforcements arrive here as to make it advisable to send out an army large enough to clean out Joe Johnston and his party.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General OSTERHAUS,
Commanding at Big Black River Bridge:

GENERAL: Burn up the remainder of Big Black River bridge. Make details from the negroes collected about your camp and also from the troops, and have as much of the road taken up, east of the river, as you can. Pile the ties up, and lay the rails across them and burn them up. Wherever there is a bridge or trestle-work, as far east as you send troops, have them destroyed. Effectually destroy the road, and particularly the rails, as far east as you can.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

HELENA, ARK., *May* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I received yesterday your communication of the 25th instant,* and take pleasure in being able to say in reply thereto that I shall send you the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, as soon as transports can be secured, and these I am momentarily expecting from Memphis, whither Chief Quartermaster Hatch has gone.

I also received a communication from Lieutenant Lyford, senior ordnance officer, requesting me to send you four 24-pounder siege guns, with carriages, implements, and ammunition. I had these guns in position, but, by dint of hard labor, succeeded in getting them to the levee last night, and will forward them by first boat.

I cannot, general, with a due regard to the safety of this place, send away any of my infantry regiments. You will certainly do me the justice to believe that nothing short of what seems to me at least to be an absolute necessity would induce me to withhold a single man or omit to do anything left to my discretion that could by any possibility be of any assistance to you.

I trust you will not deem it out of place, general, for me to congratulate you on the triumphant success which has thus far attended your operations against Vicksburg. I need not to assure you that the eyes of the nation, and almost its last hope, are centered in you and the

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* See p. 349.

gallant army you have so long and so successfully commanded. I am free to admit that I feel altogether sanguine and confident of the result. My only regret is that I am not permitted to be with you, where, I am vain enough to believe, I could render you more efficient service, and thus do more to maintain and uphold the cause in which all our hopes are centered, and upon the triumph of which depend not alone our national honor but our national existence as well.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., May* 29, 1863.

Army corps commanders and commanders of detached forces will take immediate steps to obstruct and render impassable for troops all roads leading into the rear of their respective commands and into Vicksburg, except the main Jackson road, via the Big Black Railroad bridge and the different roads to Haynes' Bluff.

On the Bridgeport road, and on all roads south of it, except the main Jackson road, the obstructions will be commenced as far out as the Big Black River, and, on all other roads to be obstructed, as far out as possible; every bridge on them will be destroyed, and at favorable points the timber cut across the roads, in toward the city, and up to our rear pickets.

The main Jackson road, via Big Black Railroad bridge, and the different roads to Haynes' Bluff, will be left unmolested.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Your dispatch was received at 11.30 p. m. last night. I have ordered four regiments of infantry from Columbus District and eight regiments from Jackson and Corinth, to be pushed forward with all dispatch. They will be ready to move down as soon as boats can be furnished. Jackson and that line will be temporarily abandoned up to Bolivar. I have also ordered all the detached cavalry in District of Columbus here.

My cavalry has just returned from Panola, breaking up Chalmers' force. I shall send the entire mounted force toward Grenada, except such as are necessary to threaten Okolona, and keep them from closing in rear of our expedition.

I am waiting orders from Washington as to the disposition of prisoners, and have relieved the guard.

I find many officers and some soldiers coming up from below. All that are not unfit for service, and not under orders from your headquarters, I order back, as I do not consider it a fit time for any indulgences.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

Make all your arrangements, abandon Jackson, and establish your force on the line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.

The troops at Jackson and Bethel left after this draft of eight regiments are strong enough to fill the line from Grand Junction to Chewalla in force. Bolivar will be held until everything is removed so as to cover the bridge. Chewalla will be garrisoned from Corinth.

General Kimball will take command of the expedition below.

You can send Brayman, or not, as you please. Transportation has been ordered by General Webster.

Boats are not here yet, and probably will not be until to-morrow night, so that there will be time enough for your movement.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, *May* 29, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

Send, with all possible dispatch, the Third Minnesota, Fortieth Iowa, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, by steamer to Vicksburg, reporting here for orders. Let them take five days' rations, 6 wagons to a regiment, and 100 rounds per man. No tents except shelter tents. Reduce baggage to the minimum.

Abandon Fort Heiman. Send the One hundred and eleventh Illinois to Paducah or Columbus. Bring away all Government property or stores worth moving. Send all companies of Second, Fourth, and Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry by land through Covington. Let them rendezvous at Fort Pillow. Heavy baggage and stores to follow by steamer, under light guard. You must use the Fourth Missouri and Fifteenth Kentucky for cavalry duty. Send the remainder of Thirty-fourth Wisconsin to Memphis. Let all this be done promptly.

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, *May* 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The following has just been received from General Dodge:

Six of the scouts have returned from Pikeville, Ala. They brought in 8 prisoners. Report that Roddey was ordered to Bragg, with most of his force; that a considerable force is still at Okolona and a small one at Columbus; also say that the mountains are full of Union men and deserters lying out from rebel army. Re-enforcements are said to be still going to Johnston.

G. M. DODGE.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
In the Field, May 30, 1863.

[Major-General GRANT:]

GENERAL: Our pickets arrested a party of men this morning making their way to Vicksburg. The letters inclosed were found upon their persons, together with 200,000 percussion caps. They represent Johnston as being at Jackson in force. The boy who acts as pilot to the party is one of the boys I let off about three days ago. He is dangerous

and should be attended to. He endeavored to get in by way of the Vicksburg and Warrenton road. You may possibly get some information from the party.

I am, general, respectfully, yours,

J. G. LAUMAN.

[Inclosures.]

JACKSON, *May* 25, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

My last note was returned by the bearer. Two hundred thousand caps have been sent. It will be continued as they arrive. Bragg is sending a division; when it comes I will move to you. Which do you think the best route? How and where is the enemy encamped? What is your force?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 27, 1863.

Lieut. J. W. GIBSON:

SIR: You will proceed to Vicksburg in charge of a detail of four men with percussion caps. You will deliver them to General Pemberton as soon as possible. Should you find it necessary to have other horses than those you take with you, authority is given you to impress as many horses as you may require.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WHITFIELD,
Major and Assistant Chief Quartermaster.

HELENA, ARK., *May* 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: From information received, I am led to believe that you have in your [department] a surplus of artillery. In view of this belief, and from the fact that owing to frequent calls the force at this post has become very much reduced, and for the further reason that we are continually threatened with attack, I would respectfully request that at an early moment you send me four 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers. I deem this, general, important, if it is possible for you to spare them.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

B. M. PRENTISS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, June 2, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, who will supply Major-General Prentiss with the artillery he requires. One of the six-gun or two of the four-gun batteries of General Smith's division can be left at Helena.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May* 30, 1863—9 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Oglesby reports that Johnston has received re-enforcements as follows: From Bragg, 20,000; from Port Hudson, 10,000; from Mobile, 6,700. This is undoubtedly incorrect, or it relates to the whole force drawn from these points instead of late re-enforcements. Two railroad engineers, who left Canton on Wednesday, and arrived at La Grange to-day, state that Johnston is at Jackson with 13,000 men. One of the men heard Johnston say that D. H. Hill was on the way from Virginia with 18,000 men; said that he would attack Grant in rear in five days. Crossings over Pearl River are being constructed.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., May* 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Department:*

GENERAL: It is reported to me from a source believed to be reliable that heavy re-enforcements are now on the way to Johnston, 20,000 being drawn from Bragg's army, and others from Mobile and Port Hudson. I have informed Rosecrans for two weeks past that all my information pointed to heavy drafts from the force opposed to him. Up to this time he has refused to credit it.

It is almost an impossibility to procure water transportation to send my troops down. Four regiments are ordered down from the district of Columbus, and eight are now here or on their way from the Jackson command. I have boats for four regiments which leave to-morrow. General Kimball will command the provisional division.

This reduces me considerably, unless Rosecrans will move, in which case I shall be much relieved.

Forrest has gone to Grenada with his command; it is said 5,000. I shall push my cavalry as far south as they can go.

We are exceedingly anxious for the army below.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, *May* 30, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

I have information from a source I cannot mention, but reliable, that Johnston has 70,000 men, and will soon attack Grant. The force is probably most from Bragg. I will try to find out to-day. Rosecrans ought to move instantly. I will find out all I can in a few hours.

R. J. OGLESBY.

[Same, Hurlbut to Halleck.]

[MAY 30, 1863.—For Hurlbut to Rosecrans, in reference to Confederate movements in Northern Alabama, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 373.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Before Port Hudson, May 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I beg to invite the special attention of the General-in-Chief and the War Department to the valuable services rendered to me by that excellent officer, Col. B. H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and the

Sixth and Seventh Regiments (Col. Edward Prince) of Illinois Cavalry under his command, since, by the most brilliant expedition of the war, they joined the forces under my command.

The moral effect of that remarkable expedition upon a wavering and astonished enemy, and the assistance rendered us in breaking up the enemy's communications, in establishing our own, and in covering the concentration of our forces against this place, can hardly be overestimated. Their timely presence has supplied a want which you will remember I have frequently represented was crippling all our operations.

I trust the services of Colonel Grierson and his command will receive at the hands of the Government that acknowledgment which they so eminently deserve.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 31, 1863.
(Received June 3—4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: Your letters of the 28th and 29th instant, by Colonel Riggin, have just been received. While I regret the situation in which they left you, and clearly see the necessity of your being re-enforced in order to be immediately successful, the circumstances by which I am surrounded will prevent my making any detachments at this time. Concentration is essential to the success of the general campaign in the West, but Vicksburg is the vital point. Our situation is for the first time during the entire Western campaign what it should be. We have, after great labor and extraordinary risk, secured a position which should not be jeopardized by any detachments whatever. On the contrary, I am now and shall continue to exert myself to the utmost to concentrate. The enemy clearly perceive the importance of dislodging me at all hazards. General Joe Johnston is now at Canton, organizing his forces and making his dispositions to attack me. His present strength is estimated at 40,000, and is known to be at least 20,000. The force he took from Jackson was 8,000; [W. W.] Loring's division, which has joined him since the battle of Champion's Hill, 3,000; General [S. R.] Gist, from South Carolina, 6,000; stragglers from Pemberton, 2,000; troops from Mobile, number not known. Besides this, Major-General Hurlbut writes me he is reliably informed that Bragg has detached three divisions from his army to report to Johnston. Pemberton has himself 18,000 effective men.

I have ample means to defend my present position, and effect the reduction of Vicksburg within twenty days, if the relation of affairs which now obtains remains unchanged. But detach 10,000 men from my command and I cannot answer for the result. With activity on the part of the enemy and any increase of his present force, it will become necessary for me to press my operations with all possible dispatch. I need not describe the severity of the labor to which my command must necessarily be subjected in an operation of such magnitude as that in which it is now engaged. Weakened by the detachment of 10,000 men, or even half that number, with the circumstances entirely changed, I should be crippled beyond redemption. My arrangements for supplies are ample, and can be expanded to meet any exigency. All I want now are men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 31, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

Will you please direct the Marine Brigade to debark at Haynes' Bluff, and send all their steamers, or as many of them as possible, to Memphis to bring down re-enforcements? I have ordered the troops, but it is a difficult matter to get transportation. I would specially request that any of these steamers that can be spared be got off at the earliest possible moment.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 31, 1863.

Commanders of Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps:

Open all your artillery on the enemy for half an hour, commencing at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. Throw shell near to the parapets and well into the city also.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., May* 31, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The commanding officer of Grand Gulf will take immediate steps to break up that post, by the complete destruction of the river defenses, and moving the entire garrison and all public property, including ordnance and ordnance stores, to Warrenton, Miss., except such public property as is not required for use in the field, which will be sent to Young's Point, La. The fortifications at Grand Gulf on the land side will not be destroyed. There must be no delay in the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 31, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

I send this by Colonel Hillyer, of my staff, to insure its reaching you speedily, and that he may urge upon you the necessity of the promptest action.

Vicksburg is so strong by nature and so well fortified that a sufficient force cannot be brought to bear against it to carry it by storm against the present garrison. It must be taken by a regular siege or by starving out the garrison. I have all the force necessary for this, if my rear was not threatened.

It is now certain that Joe Johnston has already collected a force from 20,000 to 25,000 strong at Jackson and Canton, and is using every effort to increase it to 40,000. With this, he will undoubtedly attack Haynes' Bluff, and compel me to abandon the investment of the city, if not re-enforced before he can get here.

I want your district stripped to the very lowest possible standard. You can be in no possible danger for the time it will be necessary to keep these troops away. All points in West Tennessee north of the Memphis and Charleston road, if necessary, can be abandoned entirely. Western Kentucky may be reduced to a small garrison at Columbus and Paducah.

If you have not already brought the troops forward to Memphis to send me, bring Smith's, formerly Denver's, division. Add to this all other force you can spare. Send two regiments of cavalry also. If you have not received the cavalry last ordered from Helena, divert them to this place, instead of sending two other regiments.

No boats will be permitted to leave Memphis, going north, until the transportation is fully provided for all troops coming this way.

The quartermaster in charge of transportation and Colonel Hillyer are specially instructed to see that this direction is fully enforced. The entire rebel force heretofore against me are completely at my mercy. I do not want to see them escape by being re-enforced from elsewhere. I hope before this reaches you troops will be already on the way from your command. General Dodge can spare enough from his force to garrison La Grange and Grand Junction.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I send this by Brigadier-General Kimball, who goes below with a division of twelve regiments of infantry, in obedience to orders from you. I cannot very safely spare any more from this line until Rosecrans does something.

Forrest with his cavalry is reported to have gone south, and I am of opinion that Johnston must have something like 30,000 men. He is said to expect D. H. Hill with 18,000 men from Virginia.

The prisoners sent up have gone, under General Halleck's orders, to Indianapolis and Fort Delaware; half to each; officers to Sandusky.

The enemy near Grenada are too strong for my cavalry to attack, but as they move below to Canton and Jackson, I shall push down.

A gunboat should be kept on station between Helena and this place, as a battery is likely to be established at or near Austin.

Steamboats have been very difficult to procure, and, if larger re-enforcements are required, it would be advisable to send boats up from below, as there is a terrible delay in procuring transportation.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, *May* 31, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I send by General Kimball two letters; do not let him forget to hand them to you. Dodge says three scouts in from different directions. All agree that Johnston has about 20,000 men, and would try to attack Grant about the 25th instant. Two divisions came from Bragg's army. People in the South much depressed at Pemberton's defeats. The talk was Bragg could spare no more troops.

R. J. OGLESBY.

JACKSON, *May* 31, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

The following has just been received from General Dodge:

Scouts that went out with Cornyn bring rebel papers up to the 24th. They speak of heavy re-enforcements going from Georgia to Johnston. Scouts say that, as far as they can learn, troops were leaving Bragg up to the 25th. Wagon trains crossed Muscle Shoals, going south, a week ago. Cornyn had a few men killed and wounded; only three missing.

R. J. OGLESBY.

CORINTH, *May* 31, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

General Dodge, from information received from his scouts, thinks that Johnston has not received more than 8,000, and that his command on the 25th was not to exceed 20,000, including Loring. He is of the opinion that Breckinridge has joined him.

W. H. THURSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for May 31, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
Engineer troops	2	158	189	298	.....	.....	
Pioneer corps	8	223	238	264	.....	.....	
Total	10	381	427	562	.....	.....	
Thirteenth Army Corps (McClernand.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
Staff and escort	12	42	66	92	.....	.....	Do.
Cavalry	30	492	630	854	.....	4	Do.
Pioneer corps	6	272	307	322	.....	.....	Do.
Ninth Division (Osterhaus)	191	3,076	3,908	6,764	.....	12	Do.
Tenth Division (A. J. Smith)	227	3,134	4,225	6,988	.....	12	Do.
Twelfth Division (Hovey)	229	3,430	4,280	6,239	.....	.....	Do.
Fourteenth Division (Carr)	173	2,787	4,237	5,455	.....	.....	Do.
District of East Arkansas (Prentiss).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Helena, Ark.
Staff, district, and post of Helena.	13	.....	13	14	.....	.....	Do.
Thirteenth Division (Salomon.)†	170	3,094	4,292	5,054	.....	6	Do.
Cavalry Brigade (Bussey).	50	958	1,435	1,765	.....	3	Do.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps.	1,101	17,285	23,393	33,547	.....	37	
Fifteenth Army Corps (Sherman)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
Staff	17	.....	17	19	.....	.....	Do.
Cavalry	38	575	721	851	.....	.....	Do.
First Division (Steele)	336	5,043	6,629	10,303	.....	16	Do.
Second Division (Blair)	271	4,587	5,723	9,419	.....	20	Do.
Third Division (Tuttle)	274	4,187	5,135	7,412	.....	8	Do.
Total Fifteenth Army Corps.	936	14,392	18,225	28,004	.....	44	

* Compiled from the subordinate returns.
† Ross commanding post of Helena.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Hurlbut)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Staff	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	Do.
Engineer troops	16	388	432	489	.....	.....	Grand Junction.
First Division (W. Sooy Smith)	390	7,282	8,796	11,862	.....	26	La Grange, Tenn.
Third Division* (Kimball)	324	5,507	7,140	9,040	.....	.....	Jackson, Tenn.
Fourth Division (Lauman)	338	5,943	6,966	8,859	.....	22	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
Cavalry Division† (Washburn).	69	997	1,481	4,670	.....	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
District of Corinth‡ (Dodge)	433	7,732	10,086	11,980	25	22	Corinth, Miss.
District of Memphis§ (Veatch)	321	6,029	7,829	10,218	24	4	Memphis, Tenn.
District of Columbus‖ (Asboth).	336	6,717	8,611	10,139	39	13	Columbus, Ky.
Total Sixteenth Army Corps	2,236	40,595	51,350	67,266	88	87	
Seventeenth Army Corps (McPherson).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
Staff and escort	11	65	86	110	.....	.....	Do.
Third Division (Logan)	325	5,294	6,611	9,981	.....	20	Do.
Sixth Division (McArthur)	246	4,225	5,141	6,979	.....	16	Do.
Seventh Division (Quinby)	257	3,967	5,048	7,971	.....	20	Do.
Total Seventeenth Army Corps.	839	13,551	16,886	25,041	.....	56	
Grand total	5,122	86,204	110,281	154,420	88	224	
Grand total according to tri-monthly department return May 31.	5,467	94,206	120,128	161,293	.....	135	
Grand total according to monthly return of department for May 31.	5,766	99,300	130,654	169,642	30	176	

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 1, 1863.

Col. CYRUS HALL, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general directs that the prisoners you sent us who came from Vicksburg be sent back into the city, and that the advanced guard be instructed not to pass any one out unless they deliver themselves prisoners of war; in other words, General Pemberton's passes are not good, or those of any rebel general.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *June* 1, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

General Dodge will send out to-night, toward Pocahontas, one regiment of infantry and a section of artillery to Tuscumbia Bridge, where

* The First and Second Brigades *en route* to join army operating against Vicksburg.
† The First (Grierson's) Brigade on detached service; the Third Brigade accounted for in the District of Corinth.
‡ Or Second Division.
§ Or Fifth Division.
‖ Or Sixth Division.

his forces are at work; also two battalions of cavalry, to go south of Pocahontas, to watch movements of the enemy. General Smith has not advised Dodge of his movements.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
June 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

DEAR GENERAL: Admiral Porter, with some of his junior officers, was here, on horseback, the day before yesterday, the same on which I found you complaining of illness.

I took the party forward to the trenches, the sun glaring hot, and the admiral got tired and overheated, so that, although we proposed coming to see you, he asked me to make his excuses, and say he would come again to make you a special visit. He took the loss of the Cincinnati in good part, and expressed himself willing to lose all the boats if he could do any good. He wanted to put a battery of heavy guns ashore, and I told him there could be no objection, and, accordingly, Captain Selfridge came up last evening, and said he was prepared to land two 8-inch howitzers—to man and work them—if I would haul these guns out and build a parapet. I can put the party and their guns on Steele's Hill. The hauling will be on a dead-level road till the guns reach the foot of the hill, and the troops can haul them up. I don't think 8-inch howitzers can do any particular good at that point, but they will clear off that hill, and make the enemy suppose it is to be one of our main points of attack.

Captain Selfridge is just down from Yazoo and Sunflower. In Sunflower they found the following boats burned and destroyed by the enemy: Dewdrop, Argosy, Sharp, and Argo. In the Yazoo, 15 miles below Greenwood, four boats were sunk across the channel, closing the channel. They, too, were burned to the water's edge, and otherwise destroyed. These were the Scotland, R. J. Lockland, John Walsh, and Golden Era.

[S. W.] Ferguson was at Greenwood, with a small force, and it was represented that about fifteen boats remained in the Yazoo above the obstruction and below Greenwood, which the gunboats could not reach.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

WALNUT HILLS, MISS., *June* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Present:*

DEAR GENERAL: I would most respectfully suggest that you use your personal influence with President Lincoln to accomplish a result on which it may be the ultimate peace and security of our country depends. I mean his use of the draft to fill up our old regiments. I see by the public journals that a draft is to be made, and that 100,000 men are to be assigned to fill up the old regiments, and 200,000 to be organized as new troops.

I do not believe that Mr. Lincoln, or any man, would, at this critical period of our history, repeat the fatal mistakes of last year. Taking this army as a fair sample of the whole, what is the case? The regiments do not average 300 men, nor did they exceed that strength last fall. When the new regiments joined us in November and December, their rolls contained about 900 names, whereas now their ranks are even thinner than the older organizations. All who deal with troops in fact

instead of theory know that the knowledge of the little details of camp life is absolutely necessary to keep men alive. New regiments, for want of this knowledge, have measles, mumps, diarrhea, and the whole catalogue of infantile diseases; whereas the same number of men, distributed among the older regiments, would learn from the sergeants and corporals and privates the art of taking care of themselves, which would actually save their lives and preserve their health against the host of diseases that invariably attack the new regiments. Also recruits, distributed among older companies, catch up, from close and intimate contact, a knowledge of drill, the care and use of arms, and all the instructions which otherwise it would take months to impart. The economy, too, should recommend the course of distributing all the recruits as privates to the old regiments, but these reasons appear to me so plain that it is ridiculous for me to point them out to you, or even to suggest them to an intelligent civilian. I am assured by many that the President does actually desire to support and sustain the army, and that he desires to know the wishes and opinions of the officers who serve in the woods instead of in the "salon." If so, you would be listened to.

It will take at least 600 good recruits per regiment to fill up the present army to the proper standard. Taking one thousand as the number of regiments in actual existence, this would require 600,000 recruits. It may be the industrial interests of the country will not authorize such a call. But how much greater the economy to make an army and fight out this war at once?

See how your success is checked by the want of prompt and adequate re-enforcements to guard against a new enemy gathering to our rear.

Could your regiments be filled up to even the standard of 700 men for duty, you would be content to finish quickly and well the work so well begun. If a draft be made, and the men be organized into new regiments, instead of filling up the old, the President may satisfy a few aspiring men, but will prolong the war for years, and allow the old regiments to die of natural exhaustion.

I have several regiments who have lost honestly in battle and by disease more than half their original men, and the wreck, or remainder, with colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, ten captains, &c., and a new squad of men, reminds us of the army of Mexico—all officers and no men.

It would be an outrage to consolidate these old, tried, and veteran regiments, and bring in the new and comparatively worthless bodies. But fill up our present ranks, and there is not an officer or man of this army but would feel renewed hope and courage to meet the struggles before us. I regard this matter as more important than any other that could possibly arrest the attention of President Lincoln, and it is for this reason that I ask you to urge it upon him at this auspicious time. If adopted, it would be more important than the conquest of Vicksburg and Richmond together, as it would be a victory of common sense over the popular fallacies that have ruled and almost ruined our country.

With great respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
Drumgould's Bluff, Miss., June 2, 1863.

General U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Since seeing you on yesterday, the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, 750 strong, have reached this place, bringing with them carbines for the

Fourth Iowa Cavalry, now here. The Fifth Illinois is armed with carbines, and also the detachment of the Second Illinois, now here. This gives about 1,200 well-armed cavalry. Colonel Johnson believes, with this force, properly supported with infantry and artillery, he can destroy the railroad bridge over the Big Black north of Canton. The plan is to move the whole cavalry force toward Mechanicsburg to-morrow morning by the three roads I pointed out to you, the main body moving by the central road, with flanking parties on the right and left hand roads, and at the same time to send Mower's brigade, with a full battery of artillery, by the Yazoo River to Satartia, to land at that point and push to Mechanicsburg. This will compel [W.] Adams' cavalry, the only force on this side of Black River, to cross the Big Black River at Kibby's or Cox's Ferry in order to escape capture, and prevent them from recrossing that river, while Johnson with his entire force can push forward and destroy the bridge with little risk or hazard; nor will Mower's brigade, provided with transports at Satartia convoyed by a gunboat, run any risk, especially if he keep out a few cavalry on the different roads to advise him of the enemy's movements. As for the cavalry force of Johnson, it cannot be endangered, as there are so many roads by which he can retreat, and the enemy having no cavalry force sufficient to cut him off from all of them.

I think this plan is judicious and feasible, and, if you will permit it, I will issue the necessary orders, and leave one brigade of troops at this point for greater security during the absence of Mower's brigade, and with the balance of my command return to your lines in rear of Vicksburg to-morrow. It will be necessary to send Mower the other two sections of Spoor's battery (Iowa battery), of which he now has one, or I can give him a full battery from those now with me. I respectfully submit this plan and await your decision.

Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, June 2, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Blair, commanding Expeditionary Corps, who will issue orders for the expedition against the Big Black railroad bridge north of Canton, in exact accordance with the plan within proposed. He will send one of the batteries he has with him with the expedition in place of Spoor's, which latter he can get when he returns here. Colonel Richmond's brigade has been ordered to debark at Haynes' Bluff immediately, and will form the garrison at that place.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 2, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

The expedition under General Blair has clearly ascertained the fact that Joe Johnston is collecting an army at and around Canton, Miss. They find also that there is a good ridge road leading between the Big

Black and Yazoo Rivers, with cross-roads to every ferry on the Black. From Satartia, on the Yazoo, it is only about 10 miles across to Cox's Ferry, on the Black. Mechanicsburg, 3 miles from Satartia, is a key-point to the whole neck of land. I have determined to send a garrison up there, using Satartia as a base of supplies. The infantry will go on steamers to-morrow. I would request that the fleet you keep at Haynes' Bluff convoy these troops up the Yazoo, and remain at Satartia whilst troops are kept at Mechanicsburg.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER,
Commanding Advance Forces:

Move your brigade, together with all the cavalry assigned to your command, to Mechanicsburg. Take with you the commissary boat and one other boat, which the chief quartermaster is directed to send up to you to-day. Admiral Porter has been requested to send the gunboats now at Haynes' Bluff up with you. These, with the steamers, will probably be able to carry your infantry to Satartia; if not, let the transport steamer make additional trips until your troops are all up. The cavalry, artillery, and such land transportation as you want with you can be moved up by the bottom road. Keep the extra steamer with you to use in case of need.

When your troops are posted at Mechanicsburg, keep the cavalry actively employed in watching the movements of the enemy. Should a large force get to your rear, move to Satartia, and, with your transports, move to the west bank of the Yazoo, from which withdraw to Haynes' Bluff by land and water, as best you can. Whilst stationed in the advance, obstruct all the roads leading to the Big Black River in every way you can. Destroy or bring in for your own use all the forage, provisions, and transportation you can reach.

In a few days I will be able to send an entire division, or move to re-enforce you, when I think you will be able to make excursions up through the rich Yazoo bottoms, and keep me well informed of all information collected.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 2, 1863.

Commanders of Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps:

You will commence firing at 6.30 o'clock this evening. Fire ten minutes, stop twenty, and fire again for twenty minutes more.

U. S. GRANT.

[MILLIKEN'S BEND,] *June* 2, 1863.

General GRANT:

Rumors of an attack on this place. I can defend everything here, but have not sufficient force to move on to meet them if they should attempt to come in. The rebels are still paroling our men and sending them across. I have ordered the near boats to be seized and destroyed and the men to be held as prisoners.

SULLIVAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, June 2, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. J. Richmond, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will proceed to Haynes' Bluff, Miss., where he will disembark his command, and, for the present, form the garrison at that place.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 2, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

It appears that Johnston is collecting a large force in General Grant's rear. It is believed that much of this is withdrawn from Bragg and East Tennessee. If so, there can be no danger of an immediate raid into Kentucky. It is important to re-enforce General Grant. What troops you have, not necessary to hold your position, should be sent to him. They can be returned, with additions, when Vicksburg is taken. How many can you spare?

H. W. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, *June* 2, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

All accounts concur that Johnston is collecting a large force against General Grant, a part of which comes from Bragg's army. If you can do nothing yourself, a portion of your troops must be sent to Grant's relief.

H. W. HALLECK.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *June* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch received. My anxiety about General Grant equals your own. The course I have pursued has been, in my judgment, the best to hold the rebel army in Middle Tennessee, without committing too much to hazard. If they value what they hold here more than what they risk in Mississippi, they will detach all they dare, and resist our advance with disadvantage to themselves and great advantage to us. If they do not, our first movement would have destroyed their hopes of succoring Mississippi, without a rapid abandonment of this State, and would have driven their whole force at once back to a position from whence they could send much heavier detachments south, and wait our progress over obstructed roads and destroyed railroads, which we would be obliged to repair, thus committing ourselves to labors and contingencies, without effective help to General Grant or our own interests. Up to this date there is not a general officer of my command who does not concur in these views as expressed. They have expressed them in council and private conversation. Rebels have probably sent Breckinridge and [J. P.] McCown's division, and red-haired [W. H.] Jackson,

with two brigades of Van Dorn's Mississippi Cavalry, to Johnston. The time appears now nearly ripe, and we have begun a movement, which, with God's blessing, will give us some good results.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, *June* 2, 1863.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

If you can possibly spare some troops, send them immediately to General Grant. They can be returned to you the moment Vicksburg is taken.

H. W. HALLECK.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I will send six regiments of infantry. I can spare three excellent batteries. Shall I send them also?

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

WASHINGTON, *June* 2, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Yes; send everything you can to General Grant. Send those nearest, and replace them from the interior. It is all-important that Grant have early assistance.

H. W. HALLECK.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 2, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

A scout just in at Corinth left Columbia on May 21, with [W. H.] Jackson's and [J. W.] Whitfield's brigades of cavalry, under command of Jackson, 5,000 strong; crossed the Tennessee at Decatur, 25th; took the road to Columbus, Miss., thence to Jackson. This is Van Dorn's old command, except [F. C.] Armstrong's brigade, which was left at Columbia. He left them at Pikeville on Thursday. He says two divisions from Bragg have gone to Johnston; also, troops from Georgia and South Carolina. Forrest was left at Columbia. [S. J.] Gholson, [W. M.] Inge, and [D.] Ruggles were near Okolona, with ten pieces of artillery and large cavalry force. At Okolona officers say that Johnston is being reenforced very slowly, causing great dissatisfaction. They think if Pemberton can hold out two weeks Johnston will be able to relieve him. He is now at Jackson organizing and provisioning troops. They think General Grant's position very strong, and estimate his force very high. I have sent to General Grant in all twenty-eight regiments of infantry.

Cornyn, from Corinth, crossed at Florence last week, surprised Roddey, killed and wounded 60, captured 150 prisoners, 500 horses and mules, 200 negroes, burned cotton factories, and recrossed with trifling loss. No late news from Vicksburg.

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Same, Oglesby to Hurlbut.]

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *June* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

DEAR GENERAL: Six deserters have just come in. One, who has been in the trenches, says that if you were to fire more at night it would prevent the rebels from working and resting. They are moving some heavy guns to the rear, which they could not do if the artillery kept at work. I give you this information for what it is worth. We get about 15 deserters a day, who all tell the same story—shortness of food and intention to hold out ten or twenty days. Our mortar shells have given out, but I hope to have a fresh supply in a day or two. Our mortars have killed a great many cattle of all kinds, and I am sorry we have no more on hand. The gunboats, though, keep shelling in direction of the cattle-pens. All the cattle-drivers (Mexicans) have deserted us.

The rebels have made a raid upon Perkins' Landing from Tensas River. Fifteen hundred of them stood the fire of the gunboat Carondelet for an hour, but finally retreated. The colonel commanding at James' plantation destroyed all the stores at that place when the rebels hove in sight, though the gunboat was near at hand. The captain of the gunboat thinks he behaved badly.

I have sent six 8-inch guns up the Yazoo, with men to work them, to be placed where required, and two 9-inch at Warrenton. I will send plenty of hand-grenades if you want them. I have sent some already. They work beautifully.

Nine steamers were burned by the late expedition up the Yazoo. The rebels set fire to some of them and our men could not put the fire out. Others were aground, and we had to burn them, and others up the Sunflower were inside of a bar, and could not be got out. They were burned with a large amount of provisions. I was in hopes of presenting you with some fine transports.

I would have been over to see you the other day, but after going over Sherman's works I was so sick I had not the strength to go farther. I will be up in a day or two.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

DAVID D. PORTER.

P. S.—An intelligent black has just come in. He says they talk of cutting their way out. I have just found out where they have moved their cattle to for safety, and am going to shell them with the gunboats. There are not many troops kept opposite McClernand's front. Most of them are in front of McPherson and Sherman. Your shot and shell are killing a great many.

JUNE 3, 1863.

General GRANT:

Captain Walker has command at Haynes' Bluff, and will give any convoy required.

A deserter just came in; says they talk of cutting their way out.

PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, June 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The enemy opened with artillery and infantry from his works this morning, but was successfully replied to. I have ordered my artillery

to open at 8 p. m., and to continue fire for fifteen minutes. Shall I send for any of the heavy guns referred to in your telegram?

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Advance Forces:

A force of the enemy or their advance are reported at Grant's house I inclose you notes containing all the information I have relative to the position of this house and the reported movements of the rebel troops. Send your cavalry out on this side of the river to get full information of any movement of the enemy that may be taking place. Colonel Johnson, with a battery and about 1,200 cavalry, is now moving out on the Benton road, and will probably reach Mechanicsburg to-night.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

You will proceed with your command * to Satartia, on the Yazoo River, thence to Mechanicsburg, 3 miles distant. You will find General Mower there with one brigade, and a force of 1,200 cavalry in addition. Being the senior officer, you will have command of the whole force.

Instructions have been given for a movement to destroy Black River bridge, on the Mississippi Central Railroad. General Mower will inform you of the instructions given.

The object of placing troops at Mechanicsburg is to watch the movements of the enemy, who are said to be collecting a large force in the vicinity of Canton.

With your cavalry you will watch all the ferries over Big Black, north of Bridgeport. Obstruct all roads leading west from the river, not wanted by yourself, in every way possible. Collect all the forage, cattle, and provisions you can, and destroy what you cannot bring away. It is important that the country be left so that it cannot subsist an army passing over it. Wagons, horses, and mules should be taken from the citizens to keep them from being used with the Southern Army. All negroes coming into your lines send to Haynes' Bluff, unless their services are required with your command. One gunboat and one transport, besides the commissary boat, should be kept at Satartia at all times

The chief quartermaster at Chickasaw Bayou Landing, and ordnance officer at same place, will supply everything required for your command from their respective departments. It is desirable that all possible information should be acquired of the movements of the enemy, and sent promptly to these headquarters.

You are, therefore, authorized to employ spies, and send orders on the chief quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, to be approved at these headquarters, for payment.

U. S. GRANT.

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* Troops from the Third and Sixth Divisions, Sixteenth Army Corps.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: It having been rumored that the enemy intend to make an attempt to cut their way out to-night, Major-General McPherson directs that you cause your command to sleep on their arms and to be turned out under arms at 2 a. m., and so remain until after sunrise.

You will also please instruct your chief of artillery to have the men on the watch, and the whole artillery command to stand to their guns at the same hour.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., June* 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IX. Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair will proceed, with the five brigades temporarily under his command, to the left of the investing army. The position to be occupied by him will be designated by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, assistant inspector-general.

When General Blair's forces are placed in position, Brigadier-General Lauman will move forward with his division, occupying as advanced a position as possible, intrenching the ground taken. He will construct covered ways from one position of his command to another, and, with the assistance of troops on his right and left, will connect his parallels with them.

Major-General Blair will be charged with making the investment of the south side of the city so perfect as to prevent the possible ingress or egress of couriers of the enemy, and will also commence and push his approaches on their works with all possible dispatch.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Forward as soon as possible three effective batteries from your command, including one for Helena. In addition to this, General Smith should bring with his division two additional batteries.

All things are progressing here favorably. Every day pushes us a little nearer the enemy. Joe Johnston is still threatening us on the other side of the Big Black. What his force is now is hard to tell, but all the loose characters in the country seem to be joining his standard, besides troops coming over the railroad daily. I have a strong position front and rear, and expect to worry him out, if he should come.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 3, 1863—1.30 p. m.
(Received June 8—5.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have sent to General Grant in all twenty-eight regiments of infantry. Shall I further reduce this corps? It is now not more than enough to strongly hold my line and make those offensive movements which are the best defense. There are now here six boats of the Marine Brigade, and re-enforcements can well be sent by them either from this corps or from any other source.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 3, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Colonel Hillyer, from General Grant's command, has brought me orders from Grant to send another division. I have ordered it to go below. This reduces my infantry force to 20,000 men. Hillyer says that General Banks has received all dispatches sent him through General Grant; that he has invested Port Hudson, attacked once, and been repulsed, and now asks for 10,000 men from General Grant to aid in reducing the post. I will send every disposable man to General Grant. I am satisfied he should have 10,000 more than can be drawn from this corps. It is certain that Johnston has from 20,000 to 25,000 now, and that troops from Bragg are with him on the way. There is no prospect of General Banks coming up, although transports have been offered him, and the order delivered to him by Colonel Riggin, of General Grant's staff.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Inform Major-General Grant that I received his dispatch of 31st to-day. Smith's division has marching orders, and will be pushed forward as fast as Oglesby can relieve them. This reduces me to about 20,000 infantry. I hope in a short time to clear the country in front so as to be able to spare others. I have telegraphed to Washington the situation below, and hope heavy re-enforcements will come from the east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

JACKSON, *June* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT:

My effective force is 12,000. I have sent a good deal of my stores to Corinth, already; can clear up here and Bolivar in three days.

R. J. OGLESBY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: It is of very great importance that your troops should be moved rapidly upon the new line.

Pocahontas, La Grange, Moscow, and Collierville are the prominent

points to be held by garrisons; the lesser stations will be outposts from these. You can patrol the road from La Grange to Jackson with your battery car so as to keep up the telegraph.

A wire will be placed from here to Corinth on the main road. General Smith will leave at La Grange equipments and mules for mounting two regiments of infantry. The whole cavalry force will be left as now stationed, at La Grange, Collierville, and Germantown. You will bring the Third Michigan, and locate them at Pocahontas. I should think you will require artillery at the points named, and, if you choose, I will send one regiment of infantry to Germantown. The negro regiments will be armed and put on duty. Smith will leave his, now 600 strong.

The cavalry must be kept moving far in front, so as to cover our line by distant patrols.

Send everything to Corinth and La Grange that needs transferring by railroad, and march all troops that are not too distant to the new line.

Get a force down, and relieve Smith at the earliest practicable moment. Use all the railroad stock you want and can use. Grant is pressing, and must be supplied.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

You will as speedily as possible throw your force over to the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, relieving General Smith, and occupying the entire line from Corinth to Germantown.

The cavalry at La Grange, Germantown, and Collierville will remain. This movement will be executed with the greatest promptness, as it is vitally important that Smith's division go below at once.

S. A. HURLBUT.

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 3, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

You will proceed, with your brigade, to Pocahontas, and then distribute your troops from the east, so as to protect the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction. It will be best to keep your mounted force together at Pocahontas, as within 2 miles of it are the most important bridges on the railroad, which, when finished, you will also have to guard. Two of them are in sight of the town. They are the Tuscumbia, Hatchie, and Muddy. Whenever you post detachments, you will immediately have them intrench themselves, by earthworks or stockades, in commanding positions, and so that they will cover the works they are to defend. You will also have to scout and closely watch the country south of you, and be very vigilant in watching the approach of any enemy. You will employ two or three reliable scouts or detail men for that purpose. As soon as the railroad is running it must be patrolled at least once in night and day, and strict orders must be given to all officers commanding detachments in relation to holding their men in camp, and not letting them straggle out.

The engineer regiment is now encamped and intrenched at Pocahontas, building the bridge, and the commanding officer of it can give you much valuable information in relation to the road, bridges, &c.

The road from here to Tuscumbia River will be protected by troops at Chewalla at present. The guard at Tuscumbia and Hatchie are sufficient.

You will make your headquarters at Pocahontas.

By order of Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge:

GEO. E. SPENCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatch received.

Rosecrans is relying upon my advance into Tennessee, and I am all ready. If I do not go there, some 8,000 or 10,000 men might be spared for Grant. Rosecrans has just telegraphed me that he is moving, and wants me to push on. I leave for Hickman Bridge at daylight to-morrow. Telegraph me at Lexington.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 3, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

You will immediately dispatch 8,000 men to General Grant at Vicksburg. Should it be found that General Grant will not require them, they will be stopped by the way or returned to you as early as possible. Concentrate your remaining forces as much as you can. I think there is no fear of an advance upon Kentucky at present.

H. W. HALLECK.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 3, 1863—3 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I have concluded to send eight regiments and three batteries. The last will be off to-morrow. This leaves me very weak, but I will do it in view of the vast importance of Grant's success.

SCHOFIELD.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *June* 3, 1863—11.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Kirby Smith went to Louisiana some time ago with a considerable force. Is not this what General Banks refers to?*

My latest information is that Price has still 10,000 or 12,000 infantry near Little Rock. If satisfied that this force has gone also, I can send more troops down the river. Shall I run the risk of sending them now?

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 3, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

You must hurry forward re-enforcements to General Grant. If you cannot hire river boats, you must impress them. Telegrams from Memphis say that Bragg is sending large re-enforcements to Johnston.

H. W. HALLECK.

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* See Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 307.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June* 3, 1863—2.55 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

The two divisions of the Ninth Army Corps go. Shall I go with them? Hartsuff is concentrating the troops, and can look out for matters here, and I will have nothing to do. I may be able to help Grant.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 4, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Lexington:*

It would be obviously improper for you to leave your department to accompany a temporary detachment of less than one-quarter of your effective force. Moreover, the organization of the Kentucky militia requires your immediate attention.

H. W. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 4, 1863.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Saint Louis:*

I think you had better send no more at present. The moment General Grant succeeds on the Mississippi, an expedition will be sent up the Arkansas to drive out Price or take him in rear. Banks thinks that most of Price's forces have been drawn south.

H. W. HALLECK.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, *Commanding Advance Forces:*

I have just received information that a portion of Johnston's force has gone into Yazoo City. In penetrating north, therefore, the cavalry going in advance will be in danger of having their rear cut off by this force closing in behind them.

The position of the enemy and his numbers must be well ascertained before going much beyond Mechanicsburg. I do not want to run any great risk of having any portion of the army cut off or defeated. If, therefore, your judgment is against reaching Big Black River Bridge with security, and getting back again, you need not attempt it.

Major Marsh, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, who bears this, has been ordered to the front to relieve Colonel Bush, of the same regiment, who will return to his army corps.

U. S. GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 4, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

GENERAL: In order to keep up and extend our telegraph lines, it will be necessary to afford transportation, escort, and assistance to our telegraphic corps in your department. You will please furnish such transportation, assistance, and protection as may be required for the above purpose on the requisition of Colonel Stager, military supervisor, or his assistant in charge. The telegraph lines being in possession of this Department under the act of Congress, Colonel Stager is the chief of the telegraphic staff, and you will please recognize and aid him accordingly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

JACKSON, *June* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I am sending you to day, on road to Cairo, 200 of the *élite* refugee corps. They have four days' rations, $10 each in money, and go under a detail of non-commissioned officers and few men to Cairo.

R. J. OGLESBY.

JACKSON, *June* 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have left 2 engines and 30 cars with General Dodge at Corinth. Troops from Jackson to Corinth all go to Corinth to-day. I leave here at 4 p. m. to-day with two small regiments for La Grange, and send Colonel Hurst through the country to Bolivar. Colonel Mizner is left here with the Third Michigan Cavalry to clear up. Will leave three companies along the road from Bolivar to Jackson. To-morrow will get in troops from Bolivar. Dodge has a brigade at Pocahontas, and guards to Grand Junction. This leaves two brigades of infantry at Corinth and plenty of artillery. I shall be very weak at La Grange—1,600 infantry. Can't you relieve General Smith from Memphis to La Grange for a few days?

R. J. OGLESBY.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Port Hudson, June 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

GENERAL: Colonel Riggin delivered to me your letter of the 31st of May, yesterday, at 4 p. m. Appreciating the difficulties of your position, I cannot say I was greatly disappointed in learning your inability to send a detachment to our assistance. At the same time, I deeply regret it. A little additional strength would carry us through the enemy's works without delay. I am confident, however, that we shall succeed. Our heavy guns are now being placed in position, and by to-morrow we shall open a fire that cannot but make a serious impression both upon the works and the garrison of the enemy.

There is a force of 2,000 or 3,000 in our rear, which is being strengthened daily by such additions as can be gathered from the country about us, that will in a short time give us some trouble. Colonel Grierson had a sharp engagement with them yesterday, in which we sustained some loss, and the enemy lost heavily.

The consideration that gives me most anxiety is what course I should take in joining you. If I abandon Port Hudson, I have its garrison of 5,000 or 6,000, the force of [A.] Mouton and [H. H.] Sibley, now in the neighborhood of Brashear City, and the army at Mobile to threaten and attack New Orleans. To detach from my command troops enough to secure that place, which ought not to be less than 10,000, my support to you would be but trifling, and would not, at the same time, prevent the enemy's re-enforcing Johnston by an equal or larger number of men.

It seems to me that I have no other course than to carry my object here, thus crippling the enemy, and to join you with my whole strength as soon as possible. This I hope to accomplish in a few days. I believe, if uninterrupted by fresh attacks, this day week will see our flag floating over the fortifications now occupied by the enemy.

Acting upon the information of Colonel Riggin, I shall send my trans-

portation, land and water, for some kinds of ammunition, to Saint Louis, or the nearest depot, for supplies.

Major-General Halleck writes me on the 19th of May that he is anxious that I should do all in my power to unite my forces with yours. He can give, he says, neither of us re-enforcements. Both Rosecrans and Burnside are calling loudly for re-enforcements, and he has none for either.

With earnest wishes for your success, and a determination to join you at the earliest possible moment, I remain, general, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 5, 1863.
(Received 6.50 p. m., 7th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Arrived here at 5 p. m. Troops are being withdrawn from the line of the road between this place and Cairo, and telegraph communication is most certain to be interrupted. Dispatches will have to be sent by river to Cairo until the line can be protected. Will make an effort to keep line open by running a hand-car. Will telegraph again this p. m.

A. STAGER.

WASHINGTON, *June* 5, 1863—9.30 a. m.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

Eight thousand men go to General Grant from Kentucky and 5,000 from Missouri. Should you be seriously threatened, you can stop some of them by the way. Keep your forces well in hand, and watch Johnston closely. He may make a sudden movement north, if unable to raise the siege of Vicksburg. Keep General Grant informed of my telegrams to you.

H. W. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 5, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The General-in Chief directs me to inform you that you have already authority to mount all the troops you can. Requisitions for horse equipments made on the Ordnance Department will be filled as rapidly as possible. You are directed to obtain your supplies, as far as possible, from the country, for if you do not take them the enemy will.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General [William Sooy] Smith's division, sixteen regiments of infantry and four batteries, is on the way in, and will embark to-night and to-morrow. My line is singularly reduced by this, but nothing worse can happen than a temporary obstruction to the road.

On the 2d, I telegraphed to General Halleck that at least 10,000 more

men than I could safely forward would be required. I received the following from him late last night:

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

General Schofield has sent down the river eight regiments and three batteries. Burnside is sending 8,000 men. If Vicksburg falls, the latter will be returned to Kentucky wherever they may be at the time.

H. W. HALLECK.

You will excuse my venturing to telegraph as above stated, but I considered time of importance.

I have ordered the Second Wisconsin Cavalry (six companies) down the river, and shall send the Fourth Missouri from Columbus.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

SAINT LOUIS, *June* 5, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Near Vicksburg:*

I send you (yesterday and to-day) eight regiments of infantry and three batteries—about 5,000 men—under command of Major-General Herron.

SCHOFIELD.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

I am going up to Mechanicsburg. Cannot be back before to-morrow night. Make all advance possible in approaches during my absence. Communications signaled to Haynes' Bluff will reach me.

U. S. GRANT.

(Copies furnished Major-Generals Sherman and McPherson.)

LA GRANGE, *June* 6, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Your written instructions of June 3, sent to me at Jackson, were received here to-day. Colonel Hatch, with 600 men, starts south to-day; will be gone six days.

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, *June* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Memphis:*

Colonel Wallace at Collierville. Found rebel pickets on the Coldwater to-day. As I cannot possibly spare infantry from here, could two companies be sent from Germantown to-morrow, to remain until I can get Fiftieth Indiana from Bolivar? Have only 400 here.

R. J. OGLESBY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } LA GRANGE, TENN., *June* 6, 1863.

I. Col. James I. Gilbert, commanding Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, will at once proceed with his command, with camp and

garrison equipage and transportation, to Moscow, Tenn., and take post there for the purpose of guarding railroad. He will march across the country, and, on arriving there, will put out detachments to guard the bridges over Wolf Creek, one-half mile west, and over Grissom's Creek, 5 miles west of Moscow, keeping open communications with the detachments.

II. Col. James I. Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, will turn over to Col. James M. True, commanding Third Brigade, the refugee fund in his possession, collected by him at Jackson, Tenn., taking duplicate receipts therefor, one copy of which he will retain, and the other forward to headquarters, left wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of James M. True, colonel, commanding brigade:

E. R. WILEY, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE] 7, [1863.]

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Osterhaus has just reported that his cavalry force is too small. Colonel Mudd is using the Second Illinois on the Hall's Ferry and Baldwin's Ferry roads and the lateral roads connecting these with Big Black, and cannot well be spared from there.

The Sixth Missouri, or some other detachment of cavalry, should be ordered to report to General Osterhaus.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

GRAND GULF, *June* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel RAWLINS:

SIR: I am positively informed that seven transports crowded with rebels, under [H. E.] McCulloch, [R.] Taylor, and [J. G.] Walker, a part of whom attacked the force at Perkins' a week ago, are making their [way] up Tensas, and that they intend to attack Milliken's Bend, or, failing in that, to capture a steamboat and cross to Mississippi; the force is 6,000 strong; estimated at 10,000. [I. F.] Harrison was ordered to join them.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. BRYANT, *Colonel.*

STEAMER GREAT WESTERN,
Near Vicksburg, June 7, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you what casualties have happened to some of the companies of the Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at present on detached service on the various gunboats of the Mississippi Squadron, under command of Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter.*

Killed near Yazoo City, May 23, 1863, 1 enlisted man; wounded near Vicksburg, May 23, 1863, 1 officer and 4 enlisted men; killed near Vicks-

*Nominal list omitted.

burg, May 27, 1863, 3 enlisted men; wounded near Vicksburg, May 27, 1863, 1 enlisted man.

I have the honor to report above statement as correct. Being that this regiment is at present on detached service, reports from the different companies are not received without some delay. This is the reason for not sending this report any sooner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. JACKSON,

Major, Commanding Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I ask leave through you to suggest to the major-general commanding the necessity, as soon as may be done, of an expedition which shall destroy the railroad or railroad transportation below Grenada. I cannot reach Wall's Station, where the railroad crosses the Big Black, the highest and most important bridge on the route, and now well guarded, nor can I reach the engines and cars at Canton or Vaiden. They may be reached from the army below.

Johnston has 25 good engines, 15 in poor order, and at least 400 cars. With these he may run to Panola without my knowledge, and, if he becomes desperate as to Vicksburg, it would be eminently a good movement to strike Memphis. The city guard duty here is enormous, and I cannot safely reduce it. With the reduction of the force on this line, will, of course, again spring up guerrilla bands, which must be suppressed by hard riding and some severe examples.

I propose to-morrow to start my best spy from this place to pass down the entire line and bring you all the information he can gather, and send you, as a means of identifying him, one of his reports in his own handwriting. If he gets through, you may rely upon his statements, as he is a man of sharp observation and of capital judgment, and about as effective a scamp as the Nineteenth Illinois ever had on their rolls.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

P. S.—He goes by the name of ———. His name is ———.

POCAHONTAS, TENN., *June* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Comdg. District of Corinth:*

GENERAL: I respectfully report that I left Corinth at 9.30 a. m. on the morning of the 4th. Proceeded on the Chewalla road through the post of Chewalla, arriving in the afternoon at the Tuscumbia River. A heavy rain impeded my progress during the day, and, after having tried to ford the Tuscumbia, I found it impassable. I therefore commenced the construction of a bridge. The small number of axes and spades I had with me rendered the construction of the bridge very slow, but, after a delay of more than two hours, I pushed forward with my advance, but soon found the road completely blocked by fallen timber, and, owing to the darkness, I was forced to halt. I crossed all of my artillery, continued crossing my wagons in spite of the extreme darkness until a late hour in the night, when the upsetting of a wagon, with a considerable injury to the bridge, put an end to further operations. I succeeded,

however, in making the bridge once more passable, and ordered the train to cross at daylight.

At 7 a. m. of the 5th, having cleared the way in front, and crossed my whole train, I took up line of march, and, after a brisk march, struck the Hatchie River, at Smith's Mill, at noon. Here I halted, and commenced the construction of another bridge. After a delay of two hours and a half, a substantial bridge was completed. The abruptness of the river bank made it necessary to use great care in crossing my battery and train, but it was accomplished without accident. At 2 p. m. I pushed forward toward this point, arriving here at 6 p. m. My march on the first day was not less than 16 miles. That of the second, 18. The severe storm during the first day and night rendered the march somewhat tedious, but I felt obliged under your orders to push forward as rapidly as possible.

The next day after my arrival I sent the One hundred and twenty-second Regiment to Grand Junction, but on the receipt of the order of Major-General Oglesby, transmitted through your headquarters, I ordered it back to Saulsbury. It now guards several points on the road on this side of Saulsbury, of which I shall report more fully at the earliest opportunity.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

[AUG. MERSY,]

Colonel Ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,

Commanding District of Northeastern Louisiana:

I have ordered General Mower's brigade over to re-enforce you. He is sent merely for temporary service, to repel any threatened attack. With the force you will have with this accession, I think you can drive the enemy beyond the Tensas River. If, however, you think more force is required, let me know, and it will be promptly sent.

If the enemy is in the neighborhood of Richmond, he should be driven from there, and our troops should push on to Monroe. Every vestige of an enemy's camp ought to be shoved back of that point. I am not fully advised of the force you are likely to meet, but cannot think it large. No such blind move could be made by an intelligent foe as to send more than a force for a raid into such a pocket.

Let me hear what intelligence you have from the rebel forces concentrating on the peninsula.

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—You understand that all the troops in the District of Northeastern Louisiana, both black and white, are subject to your orders. At Lake Providence you have two white regiments that can join you in any movement toward Monroe.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 8, 1863.

(Received, War Department, June 17—2.45 a. m.)

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, *Postmaster-General:*

Tell the President to re-enforce this army, as there is great peril. General Banks declines to co-operate with General Grant.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
June 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Captain [Julius H.] Kroehl, of Admiral Porter's staff, and the Messrs. [A.] Strausz and [Clarence] Fendall, of the Coast Survey, having been assigned to duty with the army, will for the present assist Captain Freeman, aide-de-camp, engineer of your division.

Messrs. Strausz and Fendall will commence the survey of the enemy's works and our approaches from your extreme left, and work toward General McClernand, until they connect with the surveys now in progress.

Captain Kroehl has served in the artillery abroad, and can be of assistance to Captain Freeman in the trenches and in reconnoitering.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK E. PRIME.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, Miss., June 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your communication of date June 3 has been received. Make such disposition of your infantry and artillery forces as to be prepared to reduce them to a much greater extent, if possible, than you already have done, at any moment on the receipt of orders. The enemy is collecting a large force at Canton, and some of it is now east of the Big Black River. We must be prepared for any emergency.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *In the Field:*

GENERAL: Your personal letter of June 3 is received this morning. Smith's division is embarking in great confusion, from the inefficiency of the quartermaster's department, but will be off to-day. They take five batteries, one of which will be left at Helena for Prentiss.

I cannot very well cut down the artillery of Oglesby's command with the space he is required to hold, especially as the enemy's light troops show in considerable force near the Tallahatchee and Coldwater.

There are now but two light batteries here with the division around Memphis.

Herron and Vandever, with two brigades, and two batteries to the brigade, are here, and on the way down. Eight thousand men from Burnside's force are also on the way.

It is important for this command that a close watch be kept on any northerly movement of the force under Johnston.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn is hereby assigned to the command of all the troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps now here and to arrive. He

will establish his headquarters at Haynes' Bluff, and prosecute the defenses of that place with all possible dispatch.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *June* 8, 1863—1 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

Please keep me advised of the progress of re-enforcements to General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 8, 1863—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Vandever, with 2,500 men and three batteries, is here, and leaves this evening. General Orme, with about the same number, is above, not yet reported. General Smith, of my corps, with 6,000 men and five batteries, is embarking, and will get off to-night. One of these batteries will be left at Helena, by request of General Prentiss.

S. A. HURLBUT.

WASHINGTON, *June* 8, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

General Order, No. 103,* was improperly issued in my absence. It should read "In that part of Kentucky, within the Department of the Ohio." It does not affect your command in the least. It will be immediately corrected.

H. W. HALLECK.

CAIRO, ILL., *June* 8, 1863—8 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Returned here this morning. Telegraph working to Memphis again. Met eight steamers, loaded with troops, bound down river. Hear of more on the way. All should reach General Grant by Wednesday or Thursday. The weather for week past has been very favorable for army movements.

A. STAGER.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

Your dispatch of this date has been received, and will be attended to. The abandonment of Jackson and Bolivar by your forces places my district in quite a critical position, it having been very [greatly] reduced by sending six regiments of infantry and seven companies of cavalry down to Memphis.

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* Of April 27. See Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 283.

The country between the Tennessee and Mississippi, from Paducah down to the Mississippi State line, requires constant vigilance, especially at present, when Bragg's headquarters are at Shelbyville.

Three hundred of my cavalry are operating this side of Reynoldsburg, to capture Colonel [T. G.] Woodward's band, and I would request your co operation to prevent the crossing of any rebel force, as at the present juncture they would raise, in a few days' time, a force by conscription, to meet which I am not prepared just now.

ASBOTH.

LA GRANGE, *June* 8, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Hatch met a part of [J. R.] Chalmers' cavalry at Holly Springs, and had a fight with them at 9 o'clock this morning. Drove them back and pursued. Patrols report that cavalry force were moving toward Hernando. Report comes through a negro and a white woman. Have you any such report?

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, *June* 8, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The force in my front yesterday was 200? Sent out a force, and drove them toward Ripley. I sent Colonel Wallace at daylight this morning, with 600 men, to Mount Pleasant, to disperse any force there. Hatch has gone by Holly Springs to Tallahatchee, 800 strong.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
[*June*] 9, [1863.]

General U. S. GRANT:

Osterhaus reports that the Eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry attacked his pickets on Edwards Station road, but, failing to drive it, retired, leaving a prisoner, who says, as the prisoners taken the day before, that General Johnston is rapidly collecting at Canton, and that Johnston will soon attack Snyder's Bluff and Breckinridge Big Black Bridge. Can't you send Osterhaus the detachment of the Second Illinois Cavalry ordered from me? Ought not communication to be opened between Osterhaus and Kimball, and each be ready to succor the other?

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, June 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

General Osterhaus reports that the enemy are crossing at Macon's Ford, 7 miles north of Bridgeport Ferry; that his pickets, with two companies of cavalry, have momentarily checked him; that he must be re-enforced by all available cavalry. I have sent all my cavalry. This movement is far to my right. Can't McPherson and Sherman send re-enforcements? Should not a mobile force be immediately thrown between Bridgeport and Oak Ridge Ferries?

Please immediately send to General Osterhaus the balance of the Second Illinois Cavalry, and as much more as you can. General Oster-

haus suggests that a cavalry force moving down from Haynes' Bluff to Messinger's Ford will cut off any rebel force on this side the Big Black.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

There is a division of troops at Haynes' Bluff, under command of Major-General Washburn. He has been directed to send out a sufficient force in the direction of the Macon Ford, to cut off the enemy or drive him beyond the Big Black; also to open up communication with General Osterhaus.

The Second Illinois Cavalry is ordered to report, as you request.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Walnut Hills, Miss., June* 9, 1863.

To prevent communication between the enemy, now closely invested in Vicksburg, and their friends and adherents without, the following rules must be observed on the north front:

A continuous chain of sentinels must extend from the Mississippi River to the main Jackson road, along our front trenches. These sentinels will act as sharpshooters or pickets, and must be posted daily, and be instructed that no human being must pass into or out of Vicksburg, unless on strictly military duty, or as prisoners.

These sentinels must connect, one with another, the whole line; but division commanders may prescribe the posts, so that the length of line for each sentinel will depend on its nature.

All the ground, no matter how seemingly impracticable, must be watched.

The reserves and reliefs will be by brigades or divisions, according to the nature of the ground; but the post of his reserve must be known to each sentinel, and be within call.

I. General Steele will be held responsible for the front, from the Mississippi to the valley now occupied by General Thayer, to be known as "Abbott's Valley."

II. General Tuttle, from Abbott's Valley to the Graveyard road, at the point near the head of our "sap," to be known as "Washington Knoll."

III. General Blair, from Washington Knoll to where he connects with General McPherson's troops, at or near the point now occupied by General Ransom's advanced rifle-pits, to be known as "Ransom's Hill."

IV. The battalion of regulars, commanded by Captain Smith, will keep guards along all the roads leading to the front, and will arrest all soldiers absent from their regiments without proper authority, and turn back all officers not provided with written orders or passes from the commanders of their brigades or divisions.

Soldiers or citizens (not regular sutlers within the proper limits of their regiments) found peddling will be put under guard, and set to

work on roads or trenches, and their wares turned into the hospital or distributed among the soldiers on duty.

Horses, mules, or any species of property found in possession of stragglers or absentees from duty, will be turned in to the corps quartermaster, a memorandum receipt taken, and sent to the corps inspector-general.

V. Colonel Eldridge, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, will guard the Yazoo City road, at Chickasaw Creek, and also the bridges across the bayou, and will enforce at those points the same general orders as above prescribed.

VI. Colonel Judy, of the One hundred and fourteenth Illinois, will guard the road at the picket station near Templeton's, with vedettes on the by-roads leading therefrom north and east, and enforce similar general orders.

VII. In every regiment, troop, or company there must be at least three roll-calls daily—at reveille, retreat, and tattoo, and any commander who cannot account for every man in his command, at all times, will be liable for neglect of duty. He cannot shift his responsibility to an orderly sergeant.

The inspector-general of the corps may, and will, frequently visit camps, call for the rolls, and see that captains and colonels can account for every man.

VIII. Surgeons in charge of corps and division hospitals will notify regimental commanders of the admission and discharge of men at their hospitals, and furnish lists of men so admitted or discharged to the proper military commander.

Corps and division inspector-generals may, and will, frequently visit such hospitals, and satisfy themselves that no officers or soldiers are in hospital, except such as are admitted for treatment or regularly detailed as nurses.

IX. All commanders of divisions, brigades, regiments, and detached companies will be held responsible that their camps are not encumbered with surplus wagons, tents, horses, mules, tools, sutlers' trash, or anything that will prevent their raising camp at a moment's notice and taking up the march against an enemy to our front, flank, or rear.

X. The magnificent task assigned to this army should inspire every officer and soldier to sacrifice everything of comfort, ease, or pleasure to the one sole object, "success," now apparently within our grasp. A little more hard work, great vigilance, and a short struggle, and Vicksburg is ours.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *June* 9, 1863—Noon.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The telegraph still working to Memphis. Up to this hour nothing of importance has reached that point from below. Five steamer-loads of the Ninth Corps left this place yesterday and during the night. More now embarking. My men have extended the telegraph from General Grant's headquarters to headquarters of the right and left wings of our army; also to Chickasaw Bayou Landing and Haynes' Bluff, and offices in constant operation. Raining at Memphis, and cool and cloudy here.

A. STAGER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH A. C., *La Grange, Tenn., June 9, 1863.*

I. The cavalry of this command is temporarily organized as follows:

First Brigade, Colonel McCrillis, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding.—Third Illinois Cavalry, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

Second Brigade, Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding.—Second Iowa Cavalry, Third Michigan Cavalry, and First West Tennessee Cavalry.

Third Brigade, Colonel Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, commanding.—Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, battalion Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and battalion Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry.

Fourth Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Meek, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanding.—Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, detachment Sixth Illinois Cavalry, detachment Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and Second West Tennessee Cavalry.

II. The First, Second, and Fourth Brigades will constitute the First Division, under command of Col. J. K. Mizner, chief of cavalry of left wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.

III. Colonel Cornyn, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, with the Third Brigade, will report to Brigadier-General Dodge, as heretofore.

By order of Maj. Gen. R. J. Oglesby:

S. WAIT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June 10, 1863.*

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

I sent you a dispatch by signal, requesting you to send a gunboat to meet transports known to be on their way here loaded with troops. I have been informed of thirteen being loaded at Memphis, and expected them here last night. Their non-arrival causes me much uneasiness lest they may be interrupted some place by a battery of the enemy. I have information of 19,000 troops being on the way here besides those already arrived, and would request that, until they all get here, a gunboat ply about Island No. 65 and other dangerous points below it. I am aware, admiral, that heavy drafts have been made on your fleet above Vicksburg, but hope you will still be able to comply with the request made herein.

I am fortifying Haynes' Bluff, and intend to hold it. At present I do not think the enemy are near there. All the forces coming to me now are being sent to Haynes' Bluff, and I need not tell you how anxious I feel for the arrival of those I know to have started.

U. S. GRANT.

CAIRO, ILL., *June 10, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Three brigades and two batteries of Ninth Army Corps will reach Vicksburg to-day. Two remaining brigades and two batteries will leave here to-day. General Parke left Cairo for the south this morning. Cipher now coming from Vicksburg; will push it along. Still raining.

A. STAGER.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have received to-day one letter from Captain Lyford, chief of ordnance, in relation to sending down 32-pounder guns and carriages for 10-inch columbiads. Colonel [Ignatz G.] Kappner, First Tennessee Heavy A. D. Artillery, proceeded at once to Columbus and Island No. 10 to fill this order.

In the other, from yourself, of the 8th, you direct the infantry and artillery of this command held ready for still further reduction at short notice.

The command is ready to be moved as rapidly as can be done and to any extent required by orders from headquarters. It now covers the main line of road from Memphis to Corinth, and covers this very lightly. Had I any disposable infantry force, I should move down the Panola road.

Scout in at La Grange; left Jackson the 7th. Says they claim 50,000 men with Johnston; he thinks not more than 30,000. Breckinridge is there with 10,000. Forces constantly arriving from Charleston, Savannah, and Tennessee. The railroad was fully repaired on Saturday. Forage and supplies being forced down from all parts of Mississippi.

[W. H.] Jackson and [J. W.] Whitfield, with cavalry, reached Jackson on Friday. Hatch has just returned from an expedition along the Tallahatchee. Met nothing but pickets and light squads. I shall send the whole of my cavalry down as far as they can go, to destroy crops and break up roads and means of transportation.

A portion of the Second Division, of Ninth Army Corps, arrived this afternoon; the balance will be here in a few hours from Cairo. The division is in command of Major-General Parke. Everything is being pressed forward as fast as possible, but there is terrible scarcity of boats, and it seems as if boats that go down to your parts never return. It is impossible to send anything down until some of the boats below are returned. Every boat from Saint Louis is in service. They should not be kept an hour after they are discharged of their cargoes.

I am fully satisfied that Johnston cannot bring more than 35,000 men, of all arms, within the next ten days.

Bragg is removing his stores to Atlanta, but Rosecrans will not believe any reports from this quarter, and I have ceased communicating with him, except through Washington. He could now easily clear Middle Tennessee and open communication with Dodge at Hamburg.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Tenn., in the Field:

COLONEL: I received this morning orders through Captain Lyford, ordnance officer, to send ten 32-pounder guns and carriages for two 10-inch columbiads, with ammunition. I have sent Colonel Kappner, First Tennessee Artillery, to Columbus, to procure the same and forward as speedily as possible. They shall be sent as soon as they can be shipped. Major-General Parke telegraphs me from Cairo, inquiring when first boat of Ninth Army Corps arrives. I expect them hourly. Smith has left with his division.

I reiterate my request that the general commanding will see to it, if possible, that communication north by railroad be destroyed.

Hatch's cavalry is now south of the Tallahatchee, looking after any proposed advance. Unless it is absolutely necessary, I do not desire to move the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and on this await orders. The reasons are that Rosecrans is not active near the Tennessee; that the abandonment of Jackson lays the whole country open, and that active cavalry movements from Columbus are necessary to cover this open line.

Colonel Hillyer reported to me, with orders from General Grant, to assist in expediting movements of troops. I am not aware of any assistance rendered by him, although his society was very agreeable when time was allowed to converse with him. I am satisfied that his forte is not in quartermaster's duty.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

P. S.—I have heard incidentally that Colonel Duff and Colonel Lagow, of your staff, have been here. They have not reported to me.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *June* 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: I inclose, for the notice of the general, late rebel papers from Jackson and Mobile, and letters of some importance, taken in rebel mail on the 8th instant near Ripley. Both letters are signed by Captain Boyce, rebel army, and refer to rations and numbers of the enemy at Canton and Jackson. Colonel Hatch was sent to the waters of the Tallahatchee, to clear the enemy out of that region and threaten the rear of Chalmers at Panola. He left here on the 6th instant with 800 men. Will be absent six days from time of starting. The report of his having fought the enemy at Holly Springs turns out to be an error. I think he will return without much loss. The expedition must do good in several points of view. I have, as you notice, temporarily organized the cavalry into a division, Col. J. K. Mizner in command. This will relieve me of much detail, and, I think, make the cavalry more effective. I send you a copy of General Orders, No. 12, on the subject. At last the old line from Grand Junction to Corinth is abandoned and everything removed to the new. There was an immense amount of stuff to get away. Considering that the First Division was moving at the same time, the work could have been done no sooner. The greatest confusion arose from the rules in the transportation department that under no circumstances shall trains move until orders from Memphis. In one instance this rule came near resulting seriously. My train was ready to start. I had been waiting to get off two hours. The wires were down, and the conductor, Rockwell, positively refused to move until I was compelled to go to him personally and seriously threaten him, to get him off, and then assumed all responsibility of accidents along the road. At first I sent supplies to Corinth; afterward everything came to La Grange or sent to Memphis. As a consequence, I have massed a large amount of stores here—about 300,000 rations; for this force entirely too large. The forage and ordnance I can dispose of. At La Grange, 300,000 rations; at Moscow, one regiment, 600 men, 40,000 rations; at Collierville, one regiment, 60,000 rations; at Germantown, parts of two regiments, about 60,000 rations.

At present my command is established as follows: At Corinth, two brigades of infantry, one of cavalry; at Pocahontas, one brigade, under Colonel Mersy; three regiments of infantry, one of which occupies the road to within 7 miles of Grand Junction, and regiment of mounted infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, covering the road in front, General Dodge commanding the whole. At Grand Junction, Second West Tennessee Cavalry, 200; at La Grange, brigades of cavalry of Colonel Hatch and Lieutenant-Colonel Meek; at Collierville, Germantown, and La Fayette, brigade of Colonel McCrillis—all under Colonel Mizner. At La Grange, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, 450; negro regiment, 800, unarmed. At Moscow, Colonel Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, 600. At Grissom's Bridge, two companies; at La Fayette, two companies, and at Collierville, six companies of the Fiftieth Indiana Infantry. At Germantown, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Pease. One section of artillery at Germantown, one at Collierville, one at Moscow, and a small battery at La Grange; all under command of Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry. Shall visit Memphis in a day or two, if agreeable to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. OGLESBY.

[Inclosures.]

OFFICE OF SUBSISTENCE DEPOT, *Macon, Miss., May* 27, 1863.

E. I. VASSER, Esq.:

You will proceed to Pontotoc and another adjoining county in Mississippi, and use all possible exertions in procuring a large quantity of bacon for the army at Jackson, and have it hauled at any point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and advise me by telegraph. Urge the planters to send it forward as fast as possible.

C. M. BOYCE,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

MACON, MISS., *May* 29, 1863.

Rev. [ROBERT] PAINE, *Aberdeen:*

DEAR SIR: On my arrival here, I found a dispatch from Major Johnston, chief of subsistence, advising of 20,000 more troops being sent to this department to be provided for, and urging me very earnestly to accumulate stores as fast as possible, saying if I did not get a large amount from this section of the country that they would be compelled to suffer for want of something to eat. Can I get you to assist me in impressing upon the people the importance of sending forward supplies with all possible speed? It will be impossible to keep the army together unless we can feed them. If you think that I can do anything, I will return to your town. Please let me hear from you as soon as you can.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. BOYCE,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

LA GRANGE, TENN., *June* 10, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Tenth Army Corps, Memphis:

GENERAL; The purport of news from General Dodge is as follows: Chattanooga Rebel, of the 4th, states that Breckinridge, with the division, is returning to Middle Tennessee—Johnston has enough with

out them; that Grant attacked Johnston's force on the 5th instant, and was repulsed. Mobile papers of the 6th claim a complete victory at Port Hudson; that Kirby Smith had got into the place and had command in the fight; that Gardner was in pursuit of Banks. This is rumor, however, based on reports from Jackson. I have reports from Jackson to the 3d instant, giving a similar rumor, but not so strong. I fear Banks has sustained a serious repulse there. Dodge says a scout, in yesterday, reports that Bragg is sending all his stores to Atlanta. He also reports a movement in front of Dodge from below. Dodge has sent out to see about it, and, if so, to check it. I think it is no more than a movement to watch us. Another scout, in from Meridian—left there Sunday, the 7th—reports Breckinridge at Jackson, 10,000 strong, and forces coming in constantly from Charleston, Savannah, and Tennessee. They claim to have 50,000, but scouts think not 30,000. The railroad was finished to Jackson on Saturday. Johnston was pressing everything into the service. Artillery horses were going to him in large numbers. Every station on Mobile and Ohio Railroad was filled with corn for Johnston. All Johnston's forces were ordered to move on Thursday, and part of them crossed Big Black at Moore's Bluff that night. On Friday they had a fight there. Papers of the 7th claim a victory, but scout says they were whipped badly, and driven back. Papers of the 6th claim a victory somewhere on the Yazoo, and 2,000 prisoners. All bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad guarded. On Saturday [W.] Boyles' Alabama regiment and [N. N.] Cox's battalion, with three pieces artillery, arrived at Okolona, making now fifteen pieces there. The force is all mounted and scattered toward Panola. Cox brought 1,000 men with him. The whole force is pretty large. Van Dorn's force, under Jackson, reached Jackson last Friday. Johnston and Pettus have issued a joint proclamation for all citizens to volunteer for ninety days. I have been somewhat particular to give you all the details of news as far as I can learn up to this time. The country south is being stripped of everything for Johnston's army. Only men enough left to guard and watch his right. I communicate with Dodge at Pocahontas by messenger. The wires all right from Corinth to that place. The people of Jackson and Bolivar appear to be distressed at our leaving them to the mercy of guerrillas and conscription. Everything in that direction is quiet. I. B. Long goes to Memphis to-day. Considering the state of morals in Lawler's regiment (Eighteenth Illinois) on the slavery question, he has been punished enough by the sentence.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *June* 10, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Hatch has just returned. Skirmished with small detachments from Holly Springs to New Albany, but found no force to amount to anything. Thinks they have all gone to Johnston. Not 1,000 good troops between Okolona and Panola. The poorest are left to secure the grain. Everybody harvesting. He brought in 50 negroes; some good horses and mules. Fifteen miles from here was attacked by small guerrilla band. Killed one of them and wounded several. Lost no men while he was gone. Sent a detachment along the Tallahatchee from Waterford. Below New Albany found only a few pickets at the crossings. Supplies everywhere going to Johnston.

R. J. OGLESBY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 10, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Scouts in at Corinth report that Bragg is moving his stores to Atlanta. Breckinridge is at Jackson with 10,000 men. Johnston not more than 30,000 strong, except militia. Artillery horses going forward to him in large numbers. All citizens of Mississippi called on for ninety days. Troops expected daily from Tennessee, Savannah, and Georgia. Five thousand of Herron's division and 7,000 of my corps went to General Grant yesterday. One brigade of Parke's division is here to-night; the rest are expected to-morrow.

S. A. HURLBUT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

General Herron will cross at Warrenton to-morrow. Eight thousand more troops now on the way. Will cross the same place, and occupy south of the city. This will enable Lauman to close up on you, and, if necessary, take some of the front occupied by your left.

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Vicksburg, June* 11, 1863.

The following instructions in regard to the firing of the artillery, now in position on the lines, are published for the information of the command, and will be strictly observed until further orders: The 20, 24, and 30 pounder batteries will fire eight guns per hour from each battery, commencing at 6 a. m. and ceasing at 6 p. m. The other batteries will fire five guns per hour, commencing and ceasing fire at the same hours. The artillery will direct their fire in such a manner as to prevent the enemy from mounting additional guns or erecting additional works, if practicable, and also to throw as many projectiles into the enemy's intrenchments and camps as possible. If the commanding officers of the batteries discover at any time that the enemy is mounting any guns or erecting additional works, all the batteries whose guns can be made to bear to advantage on those points shall at once concentrate their fire upon the same, and continue firing until the enemy's guns are disabled, or the work is stopped, if practicable. Also, if the enemy open fire with his artillery, the batteries which command it to advantage will open fire, and continue firing until the enemy's guns are silenced, if practicable.

As the supply of ammunition for some of the guns is limited, and the source of supply somewhat uncertain, on account of the difficulty of obtaining it, division commanders will, in such cases, exercise their discretion as to the amount to be used, and see that a supply to meet emergencies is kept on hand, and properly preserved. The strictest economy consistent with the end in view should be exercised in the expenditure of ammunition, and great care should be taken in regard to firing, so as not to injure our own men.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjutant General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

Washburn, who is in command at Haynes' Bluff, reports that a division of rebel cavalry is encamped 2 miles beyond Mechanicsburg, and [W. H. T.] Walker, with an infantry force, is at Yazoo City. General W. S. Smith's division, from West Tennessee, is beginning to arrive, and, I suppose, will all be here to-day. This force goes to Haynes' Bluff, and will make a force of from 13,000 to 14,000 at that place. I have also received information that two brigades from Missouri are on their way, and have passed Memphis, and 8,000 are coming from Burnside's department. These latter I propose to land at Young's Point, and send across to Warrenton to close up the south side of Vicksburg. With the cavalry we have at Haynes' Bluff, when required, two brigades from your corps, and three from McPherson's, to be further relieved if it should become absolutely necessary, by taking all the troops to the left of McClernand [*sic*]. In case this has to be done, you will be detached temporarily from the command of your corps here, to take command at Haynes' Bluff whilst it may be besieged.

The order then intended to be conveyed is, that two brigades from the Fifteenth Army Corps be held in readiness to march to Haynes' Bluff at the shortest notice.

U. S. GRANT.

CAMP, *Walnut Hills*, *June* 11, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of General Grant's letter of this date, and to answer that I will be prepared to move, on the shortest notice, to Haynes' Bluff. I will make immediate orders to place Blair's three brigades to the front, and draw back Tuttle's two brigades, to be ready to move to Haynes' Bluff, viz., Buckland's and J. J. Woods'.

One of Buckland's regiments (Judy's) is now on picket at Templeton's, a point common to both Haynes' and this place. The other brigade has but three regiments, and Colonel Gresham, commanding a regiment of Indiana troops, in Johnson's brigade, of Lauman's division, has just been here, and is very anxious to come to my corps. He is one of my Kentucky colonels, and, if he could be transferred to me, I could give him command of a brigade. I told him General Lauman should consent before a written application should be made. He has gone to procure it. If this transfer could be made, it would complete an imperfect brigade, and would give Tuttle twelve regiments, four of which are now absent with Mower. I would like also to get another battery for this division, which now has only two four-gun batteries, and, I am informed, Lauman has six batteries, two to each brigade. I have only three batteries to two of my divisions, and two for Tuttle.

Supposing, of course, that provisions are delivered at Snyder's by boat, and that rifle-pits are in course of construction, I take it the force indicated by the general will be ample for all contingencies. I would like to reconnoiter the ground from Milldale to the Bald Ground before an enemy makes his appearance from the direction of Yazoo City, on the ridge back of Haynes', and therefore will be prepared for further orders at once.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Vicksburg, June 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The enemy is reported by Major-General Washburn as having a force of ten regiments of cavalry, under [W. H.] Jackson, encamped 2 miles beyond Mechanicsburg, and a force of infantry, under [W. H. T.] Walker, at Yazoo City. General W. S. Smith's division, of General Hurlbut's corps, is now on the way here, under orders to go to Haynes' Bluff, which, with General Kimball's division, now there, makes a force of between 12,000 and 14,000 as the garrison; but, in the event of a movement of the enemy in this direction, it may become necessary to strengthen the force there. General Sherman has been directed to hold two brigades in readiness to move to the re-enforcement of Haynes' Bluff, on receipt of orders. Mower's brigade, of Sherman's corps, has been sent to Young's Point, to strengthen that place. You will hold three brigades of your corps in readiness to move to the re-enforcement of Haynes' Bluff, on receipt of orders. Major-General Herron is now here, with a division from General Schofield's army, and has orders to proceed to Warrenton and take up a position to the left of General Lauman. Eight thousand men, from General Burnside's army, are reported to be *en route* for this place, which will also be ordered to a position on the left, if nothing occurs between this and the time of their arrival to change the present phase of affairs; but, should any further re-enforcements for Haynes' Bluff be required, they will be taken from the left of General McClernand.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, Walnut Hills, Miss., June 11, 1863.

General Blair, commanding Second Division, will relieve with Lightburn's brigade the brigade of Tuttle's division, in support of the batteries to the right of the Graveyard road, and take charge of the siege operations along that road. General Tuttle will withdraw the brigade now commanded by Col. J. J. Woods, and prepare his two brigades, viz., Buckland's and Woods', to march at a moment's notice for Haynes' Bluff. The artillery and pioneer company belonging to the division will also prepare to move with the division, which should be provided with three days' rations.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding District of Northeastern Louisiana:

In view of present danger of attack upon your command, it is advisable that every precaution should be taken to hold all Government stores and the troops, at least, secure from capture. If the Government farms can be held, they should be held also, but not at the expense of

sacrificing Government troops and stores first and the plantations afterward in detail.

Not being on the ground myself, I cannot say exactly how your troops should be located. As general direction, I would say occupy and fortify three points. One of these should be Lake Providence, and one Milliken's Bend. At Lake Providence direct General Reid to fortify close to the river, where he can protect his troops and public stores, at least until he can notify you of his necessities for more troops. All the black troops should be got as much to themselves as possible, and required to fortify. Milliken's Bend will be the proper place for them. You want to keep Young's Point and the road across the point perfectly protected. This can be done with a very small force, the distance across being short, and gunboats at both ends of the road.

General Mower's brigade was sent to you merely for an emergency. As soon as the emergency ceases, I want them returned to their division. With the cavalry you have, the mounted men General Reid has, and by mounting part of one negro regiment, they can scout out every road from Lake Providence to Young's Point, so as to keep you advised of the approach of any force in time to prepare for them. Have you learned what has become of the force that attacked you a few days since? They should not be allowed to remain about Richmond.

U. S. GRANT.

CAIRO, ILL., *June* 11, 1863—2 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The last of Burnside's troops left here yesterday evening. River at this point has risen over 3 feet since Sunday, and still rising about 10 inches in twenty-four [hours]. General Parke is at Vicksburg. His force not all reached that point. None of them have started below. Suppose they are waiting for the last shipment from this place. Hatch returned [from] Corinth yesterday from scouting south, and reports that every good man has gone to Johnston, and that squads of poor militia are left behind gathering provisions and forage. Everything is being cleaned up and sent to Johnston. Hatch brought in all good horses and mules he could find and some prisoners. Parke has two splendid batteries of siege guns, which will be useful to General Grant.

No other news of interest here.

A. STAGER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 8th is just received. The artillery with Smith's division will make the supply here sufficient, supposing, of course, that all re-enforcements to arrive will have their quota of artillery with them. I do not hear of the enemy running cars north of Water Valley. If this is so, they cannot send any large force against you without your cavalry being able to give timely notice of their approach. Should Johnston disappear from my flank, I will have a much larger force than is required, and would at once relieve you, either by sending troops back by way of the river, or sending them up in the rear of any force that might be advancing on you, or both. I may, however, be deceived by the enemy showing all the time a force at Yazoo City and

across to Canton, while he will have the main body moving north. You will have to keep a good lookout for this with your cavalry and through scouts. It is now evident the enemy have brought large re enforcements from Bragg's army, and I cannot think it is with any other design than to raise the siege of Vicksburg. It would only be after despairing of success here that they would attempt a northern move. Keep me well informed of all you learn of the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., June* 11, 1863.

Col. William H. H. Taylor, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, is announced as chief of cavalry of Sixteenth Army Corps. He will be respected and obeyed as such.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR BLACK RIVER BRIDGE,
June 12, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have quite reliable information that Johnston is moving, via Yazoo City, with five divisions, or about 30,000 troops. His re-enforcements are from Bragg's army.

The cavalry on the east side of the river, to wit, Eighth Kentucky, 150 men; Twentieth Mississippi, 300 men; Van Dorn's old command, 1,000 men, are at Bolton Depot. Some 2,000 cavalry, said to be Forrest's, are at or near Mechanicsburg. There has been about 100 prowling about the river bank from Birdsong to Bridgeport Ferries since daylight this morning. A detachment of my command has been 9 miles above Bridgeport, upon the west side of Black River to-day, and failed to find any Federal cavalry within that distance, but engaged and drove back 25 rebels to the east side, at Birdsong.

The fords on the river are fordable this evening again. My command is quite worked down.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CLARK WRIGHT,
Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, *June* 12, 1863.

Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Seventeenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: Since our fight on the 9th instant, we have taken 3 additional prisoners from the Thirteenth Texas, one of whom is a second lieutenant, formerly surgeon of the regiment, who confirms the report that the force is a part of General [J. G.] Walker's division, which he says was 7,000 or 8,000 strong. He also says that the Thirteenth was between 400 and 500 strong, and that the whole of Bartlett's battalion, from 400 to 700 strong, were with the attacking party, besides some

partisan rangers. They have all gone back to Floyd, and I suppose are satisfied to stay away for some time to come. The negro regiments have all been taken to Milliken's Bend, or rather Young's Point, by order of General Dennis, who commands the district, for which I am much obliged to him, but would like to have a good regiment or two of white men, with some artillery.

General Grant gave an order for a battery, but Major Lyford had to send the order to Memphis, and I may get it in a month, and possibly sooner, but will have to organize it before it can be of any service, and I am not certain that the proper officers and men can be had.

I expect to hold the place with the force I have, and be as aggressive as possible. By putting on a bold front, I made the rebels believe the other day that I had four full regiments by drawing my forces up in one rank and dividing the six companies of the Eighth Louisiana into two battalions, which showed quite an extended line.

I am informed by ship-carpenters, who came through from Yazoo City a few days ago, that the rebels have at that place four large guns mounted, one 11-inch and three 8-inch. They hauled those guns from the boats which lie a short distance below Fort Pemberton. That Ferguson's cavalry were there, and that Chalmers' brigade was coming in when they left.

There are seven or eight fine steamboats near Fort Pemberton, above those which were sunk in the channel by the rebels and burned by our gunboats.

I furnished Admiral Porter the information in relation to the condition of things at Yazoo City, upon which he sent up the gunboats and destroyed the navy-yard rams, &c., and writes me that he found everything as represented, and destroyed millions of their property.

The inclosed letters* were written by Dr. Butts, whose wife is the sister of Mrs. Blackburn, and who resides on Deer Creek, Mississippi. Mr. Mount, to whom one of them is written, is a strong secesher, living also on Deer Creek. The letters, instead of being taken to their destination, were brought by the bearer, a negro, to me, and may be interesting to you.

I hope that you may soon be successful in taking Vicksburg, as all Southwestern rebeldom will submit, I think, when that is done.

Mrs. Blackburn and family are well, and behaved handsomely toward some of our men the day of the fight.

Give respects to the general and other friends.

Yours, truly,

H. T. REID.

CAIRO, ILL., *June* 12, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegraph and railroad torn up about midnight between Collierville and Germantown, 20 miles northeast of Memphis, by three or four parties of guerrillas coming from different directions.

The telegraph repaired and working finely up to this point. No arrivals at Memphis from below. Weather hot and interesting items scarce.

A. STAGER.

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* Not found.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 12, 1863.

Major-General OGLESBY, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

The whole disposable mounted force of the left wing will move on Sunday morning at daylight, crossing the Tallahatchee at or about Wyatt. From that point a force will be thrown rapidly to destroy the railroad and bridges south of Panola.

The main body will move on the south side of the Tallahatchee, and, as soon as rejoined by the expeditionary force, will sweep up to Panola, break up Chalmers, destroy his stores, capture the battery, if possible, and cross the river north. Take all horses, mules, and means of transportation; destroy or bring away all provisions and forage. Leave no horses there. If any horses or mules give out, shoot them, and supply from the country. Take three days' provisions. After that, live upon the country; make the work thorough and complete. Crush out these roving bands of guerrillas sharply and decidedly. I will move the cavalry from Memphis on Sunday to co-operate with you. Send your mounted infantry with the cavalry, and keep none except what are actually needed for guards. The road can be better protected at the Tallahatchee than elsewhere.

Respectfully,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rear of Vicksburg, Miss., June 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

SIR: By order of Major-General McClernand, I would respectfully present the following report of the examination of three Confederate deserters from Vicksburg, who gave themselves up to the pickets of General A. J. Smith, Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps:

We came out because we are starving. We get one-quarter pound of bacon, 9 ounces meal, made of ground peas and corn, *sometimes* a cupful of beans and a little sugar or molasses, as rations.

The men are all weak, and about one-fourth of them sick, mostly with diarrhea. Don't think we could march 5 miles in a day in regular marching order. We are, according to common report, from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, not over 20,000. Some are killed and wounded every day, but we cannot say how many. Minie balls do the most execution. The mortar-boat shells mostly fall between the town and the fortifications, where there are not many persons. The forts are considerably damaged by the Federal artillery, and have to be repaired every night after being fired upon.

There is a general complaint of the scarcity of all kinds of ammunition. We are often forbidden to fire, and ordered to cease, when firing.

All that I am acquainted with are getting very dissatisfied, officers now as well as men. Our only dependence is in General Johnston, and we are losing all faith in him. We think that Vicksburg can hold out two weeks yet, if the men don't get tired before that time.

We do not believe that many would be willing to try to cut their way out; it might be that half would try it, if ordered, but doubt it.

Rumor says you (Federals) have 100,000 men, but cannot be re-enforced, as Price has taken Helena. We think the main body of your men is at Black River.

More of the men would come over, but the Federal pickets fire too much for us. A great many are expecting that the place will be surrendered in a few days, and would prefer to be taken prisoners than to run the risk of deserting.

The town is pretty well used up, but the citizens stay in caves when you are shelling, and not many are killed.

We don't like General Pemberton at all, and think General Grant is too sharp for him. General [J. C.] Moore is very well liked.

We have had no reliefs in the trenches until the last few days, and now they are put on because the men are getting so weak.

Nothing further was elicited.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. GORSUCH,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Thirteenth Army Corps.

LA GRANGE, *June* 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Dispatch just received from Dodge. He says [S. A. M.] Wood moved from Tuscumbia Wednesday, with his main force, to Burnsville, sending one regiment to Bethel; that for some time [J. B.] Biffle's and [J. F.] Newsom's men crossed the Tennessee at Cumberland. They moved on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Thursday night; tore up some of it, and retreated. Dodge moved out against Wood, and he fell back to Bear Creek, leaving one regiment north, which Dodge had cut off. He then received my order to send his cavalry south. This caused him to abandon Wood and his force. He did not receive my order countermanding it until this morning. It was sent last night. He says Wood is at Cherokee, with 5,000, though reported higher. They dispute Cornyn's advance stubbornly. He thinks it means something. Dodge thinks it was only a raid on the railroad, not knowing Jackson was abandoned. I have directed Dodge to use all his force, and drive them back, if possible.

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, *June* 13, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Colonel Cornyn has just got back. He drove Roddey across Bear Creek. The enemy are now all east of Bear Creek, at Cherokee. Dodge thinks his cavalry too much worn down to move on the expedition south before Monday. Had nothing to eat in two days. Can you send the expedition without the cavalry from Dodge? I think his mounted force should not be taken as long as the enemy remains in force at Bear Creek.

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, *June* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT:

Movement for cavalry south has been suspended, as directed. Dodge reported Cornyn yesterday out east or front of heavy force. Phillips, sent toward Okolona, recalled. Biffle above, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, toward Jackson, raising the devil. Cusic, with part of Biffle's command, had crossed at Cumberland. I have ordered Dodge to find out what Wood means at Bear Creek.

R. J. OGLESBY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *In the Field:*

GENERAL: As the Continental is about to leave soon, I will write a short letter by her.

I expect a good deal of trouble on the left of my line. General [S. A. M.] Wood has moved up to Bear Creek with a considerable force, not precisely known. I shall know to-day the amount. Cavalry have crossed the Tennessee at Cumberland, and are now above Jackson. I have ordered the Third Michigan to watch them. Whether this is only a system of annoyance, or something more serious, I cannot tell.

Rosecrans does not seem to press forward his right, which I think he should do, and this leaves my flank and rear open to any attack by way

of Tennessee River, and it will not be difficult for them, as they contract their lines, to send a force of 6,000 or 10,000 in rear of Corinth. The demonstrations in that quarter have compelled me to countermand a strong expedition, intended to operate below the Tallahatchee. I hope in a few days to clear that part of the line and reach below.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Near Vicksburg, June 14, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

The situation of affairs has altered very little. We are still closing on the enemy. General Grant's position is a safe one, though he should have all the troops that can possibly be sent to him. We have mounted six heavy navy guns in the rear of Vicksburg, and can give the army as many as they want. I think the town cannot hold out longer than 22d of June. The gunboats and mortars keep up a continual fire.

Very respectfully,

DAVID D. PORTER.

WASHINGTON, *June* 14, 1863.—1.30 p. m.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

If Price should move on New Madrid, the garrisons of Island No. 10, Columbus, Cairo, and Paducah must re-enforce that place. Give orders accordingly. I see no object in holding Hickman. That place should be broken up.

H. W. HALLECK.

LA GRANGE, [*June*] 14, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips returned to-night from New Albany. He reports the capture of a mail containing important information. He says Falkner is between New Albany and Okolona, with 1,500 men; that there are 4,000 at Okolona, and that Chalmers has been re-enforced, and has from 6,000 to 8,000 troops at Panola. General Dodge is here to-night; will return to-morrow and send me full particulars.

R. J. OGLESBY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

A portion of the Ninth Army Corps, about 8,000 strong, have now arrived, and will take position on the south side of the city, thus making the investment complete. This will release General Herron, who is instructed to move to General Hovey's place, thus contracting your front to the ground occupied by Smith and Carr.

Should the enemy attack Haynes' Bluff in such force as to make it necessary to detach a greater force than has already been designated, *i. e.*, the six reserve brigades of McPherson's and Sherman's corps, I

will have to entirely uncover on the south side of the city. This will necessarily involve an exposure of our left flank from the garrison of Vicksburg. We should hold and fight the enemy wherever he presents himself, from the extreme right to your extreme left—that is, all the ground taken by the three army corps on first investing the city should be held.

Your left division is, or will be, replaced by one numerically stronger. By replacing it thus it gives you a reserve of three brigades. Lauman's, with nearly 6,000 men, will also be there to strengthen you still further in this emergency.

I do not want to give up the front occupied by Lauman unless it should become absolutely necessary to do so, but give this as a plan to be adopted in case of the greatest pressure on the left. The idea, then, is, that two lines should now be selected running perpendicular to our present line, one from Lauman's left, along Hall's Ferry road, and one from Hovey's present left. Should Parke's command, the Ninth Corps, be removed, your reserve should at once be thrown on to the first line chosen on the Hall's Ferry road. Should they be so hotly pressed as to make it necessary for them to fall back into the second line, then Lauman's division should be brought into it also. The very moment an order goes for the removal of the Ninth Corps you will be notified. You will then assume command of all the forces to the left of you in addition to your own corps.

Everything in the shape of ammunition, commissary stores, and other public property not required, should be got back to within what may possibly become our most contracted line.

Should the enemy attempt to get past your left, with the view of forming a junction with Johnston's forces, he must be defeated. An attempt to leave his lines, however, I do not look upon as probable. This would give us the city, and leave my whole force to act directly against the enemy, and as a last resort fall into his lines, and act on the defensive, behind works of his own building. This is given only as a general plan, to be adopted under certain circumstances. The movements of an enemy necessarily determine counter-movements.

After writing the foregoing, and after General Parke had moved one division of his command to opposite Warrenton, I had to change my plan and send him to Haynes' Bluff. From information received, the enemy have 12,000 infantry and artillery at Yazoo, with orders to move south; four thousand cavalry already between the Yazoo and Big Black River, and Loring ordered to cross. This made it necessary to send the extra force up the Yazoo River.

You will assume command of Lauman's division at once, Herron taking up part of the ground occupied by Lauman. The latter can better spare a garrison regiment to garrison Warrenton than any one else. I would not take a regiment from you for a garrison of Warrenton, but Herron has a long line to hold, and but eight regiments to do it with.

Lauman will be directed to report to and receive orders from you.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,

Commanding Detachment, Sixteenth Army Corps:

I did not think it advisable to send Sergeant Hall and party on the expedition marked out for them. It would be one of vast importance

to us if accomplished, but with the small force taken by Sergeant Hall, every neighborhood could raise a force to follow them, and insure his capture. If captured they would certainly be hung, if not shot when taken.

The information given by McBirney does not look like an intention to attack Haynes' Bluff immediately, but a disposition to get and hold a footing on the ridge as near to it as possible, while they are collecting their forces for an attack. Their intention evidently is to come down suddenly when they do move, and for that reason they will endeavor to get a position as near us as possible.

It is not necessary for me to say to you that great vigilance should be shown by our cavalry. I have directed Hall to scout through the country from the Sunflower to Greenville. I want to discover if the enemy are collecting stores, apparently to be used on the Mississippi River, or if they are all to be east of the Yazoo.

They may possibly design their present movement to cover the crossing of troops to the west bank of the Yazoo. I hold here six brigades in readiness to move at a moment's notice, should an attack become inevitable.

If more artillery can be got to send you, I will send it, but troops will not be sent at present. They cannot be sent without changing lines here, or without taking the reserve brigades from one of the army corps.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, 1863.

The following telegram from department headquarters is communicated for the information and guidance of commanders of divisions and brigades in the front:

Fire your artillery as little as possible until you receive orders from here, it being desirable when there is artillery firing to have it all around the line, and continuous for certain periods of time.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

[WM. T. CLARK,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *Miss., June* 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS, *Comdg. Dist. Northeast Louisiana:*

My letter to you was not intended as an order, but simply advisory on my part, as to the points you should garrison.

In speaking of fortifying three points, Young's Point was not included. I merely spoke of that as a point that must be held for military purposes. There being always transient troops passing, and gunboats on both sides of the point, no troops are necessary there, except as a guard for public property. The three points, then, to be fortified are from Milliken's Bend to Lake Providence.

It seems to me Lake Providence, Milliken's Bend, and an intermediate point, should be the places to fortify. You, however, as commander of the district, must exercise your own judgment as to where troops should be stationed, and how used.

I repeat what was before given as instructions: public property must

be protected first; after that, all the protection you can give to plantations leased by Government must be given.

Negro troops should be kept aloof from white troops, especially in their camps, as much as possible. Wherever the movements of the enemy require a concentration of your forces, bring them together without regard to color.

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *In Field, Near Vicksburg, Miss., June* 15, 1863.

I. So much of General Orders, No. 5, of date Memphis, January 16, 1863, from these headquarters, as requires provost-marshals to collect, for the secret service and hospital fund, fees for permits to buy cotton at military posts, and for permits to trade at military posts where trade is not regulated by the civil authorities, and all existing orders within this department "conflicting or inconsistent with the orders in respect to the regulating of intercourse with the insurrectionary States, the collection of abandoned property, &c.," published for the information and government of the army, and of all concerned, in General Orders, No. 88, of date April 3, 1863, Adjutant-General's Office, or which permit or prohibit, or in any way or manner interfere with any trade or transportation conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribed March 31, 1863; and all permits heretofore granted to persons to trade or ship goods to this department, by the major-general commanding, or by his order, are hereby revoked.

II. The shipment of goods for sale south of Helena, in this department, by any persons other than sutlers regularly and duly appointed in pursuance of existing law, is positively prohibited. Upon the approval of army corps commanders, or the commanders of posts, or of forces detached from their respective army corps, and on compliance with the Treasury regulations and orders, regularly appointed sutlers may be permitted to ship to their regiments, for sale within their camp lines, such sutler goods as are specifically designated and permitted to be sold by them, under the act of March 19, 1862, published in General Orders, No. 27, Adjutant-General's Office, series 1862, and the articles added thereto, as published in General Orders, No. 35, of date February 7, 1863, Adjutant-General's Office, and they will be allowed to sell only the articles designated in said law and orders, and none others, and at such prices, and not exceeding such, as may be affixed to said articles by a board of officers, in pursuance of the provisions of said act. The board of officers upon whom the duty of establishing and fixing the prices, exceeding which the articles permitted to be sold by sutlers shall not be sold, is imposed by said act, will immediately proceed to establish and affix said prices in all cases where it has not already been done.

III. All traders not regularly authorized sutlers, with their stocks in trade, will be required to remove at once to Helena, or north of that place.

IV. No spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors will be permitted to pass south of Cairo, Ill., except such as belong to the commissary and medical departments.

V. Any violation of, or non-compliance with, this order, directly or indirectly, will work a forfeiture of all the goods the person or persons guilty of such violation or non compliance may have in his or their possession, and subject such offenders to imprisonment in the military

prison at Memphis, Tenn., at the discretion of the general commanding the department.

VI. The enforcement of General Orders, No. 88, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, of the Treasury regulations herein referred to, and of this order, is especially enjoined upon all military commanders and the respective provost-marshals in this department.

VII. All property seized for violations of this order will be disposed of and accounted for in accordance with existing orders.

VIII. No applications for the shipment of goods, or for permits to trade, within this department, will be entertained at department headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LA GRANGE, *June* 15, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

General Dodge has sent out toward Jackson Colonel Cornyn to clean the country of Biffle's men. Biffle has torn railroad up and destroyed wires for miles. I will not be able to repair it for weeks; better let it go. I am reducing my strength to zero, to help Mizner off, and must keep close while he is away. I will send you detail of news from south directly. I have directed Mizner to clear out the last damned rebel before he returns.

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, *June* 15, 1863.

General HURLBUT:

Gunboat train and guard broke through a culvert near Middleburg, on the way to Bolivar. Total crush of some 15 men killed and wounded. It seems the culvert was cut yesterday after my cavalry came in from Bolivar. I learn from a citizen to-day that the bridges and culverts are most of them destroyed on the road to Jackson. It will be impossible to repair the wires for some time, if it can be done at all.

R. J. OGLESBY.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The abandonment of the District of Jackson by our forces, and the reduction of my command by six regiments of infantry and seven companies of cavalry, ordered to Memphis and Vicksburg, places my district in a critical position, and leaves the whole country between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers—from Paducah to Corinth, over 150 miles in length, comprising about 15,000 square miles, where secessionism prevails and guerrillas are constantly organizing—guarded by only a part of my former force, now not over 4,000 men.

I telegraphed on 8th instant to Major-General Oglesby, at La Grange, Tenn., that the above territory now required constant vigilance, as Bragg's headquarters were at Shelbyville, Tenn., and requested his cooperation to prevent the enemy crossing. On the same day I also re-

quested Major-General Hurlbut to replace, as soon as possible, the troops ordered from my district down to Vicksburg. When ordered to withdraw my infantry from Fort Heiman, I left four companies of cavalry and a section of artillery there (sending at the same time cavalry expeditions in that direction), to hold the fort at all hazards, considering it the key to my district from the Tennessee side. Fort Henry is not occupied in any force by General Rosecrans' command.

There is no cavalry at Fort Donelson, and it is just reported by telegraph that the rebels are crossing the Tennessee at Rockport, opposite Reynoldsburg, and other places above, and that they have occupied Lexington, and were marching on Jackson, Tenn.

I have to-day received a letter from Major-General Hurlbut, dated Memphis, 13th, stating that he apprehends a cavalry rush back of Jackson, and directing me to communicate directly with you if the telegraph lines should fail south. The lines have not worked south for three days, and I therefore consider it my duty to give you the above hasty report, requesting that the six or more regiments of infantry and cavalry may be ordered to report to me to enable me to hold Fort Pillow, Island No. 10, Hickman, Columbus, Paducah, and Fort Heiman, and keep open the navigation of the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, at this juncture of the most vital importance to our armies in the South.

I have now only one regiment of infantry at Columbus, one at Cairo, one at Paducah, sixteen companies at Fort Pillow, two companies on Island No. 10, and one company at Hickman, with eleven companies of Fourth Missouri and five companies of Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry scattered over the district; one light battery of four guns, and no artillerymen to man the heavy guns.

My troops have been always fully occupied, and have cleaned my district of guerrillas. I succeeded in capturing several prominent guerrilla leaders, with many of their officers and men, a week ago. We broke up two powerful organizations—that of Colonel Dawson, on the Tennessee, and that of Colonel Harrison, who took Richardson's place on the Obion. Any re-enforcements granted will be well placed, and will assist me in operating energetically; and I feel confident of success at this most critical period in our western command.

I have just received a telegram from Union City that my locomotive, with working party repairing telegraph line, was fired upon by the rebels near Trenton, but escaped. The post commander at Hickman anticipates an attack to-night. I feel compelled to detain troops proceeding down the river, and request your sanction.

ASBOTH.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 15, 1863.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

By sending six regiments of infantry and seven companies of cavalry to Vicksburg, my command was very much weakened. There are no United States troops between here and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The rebels have crossed the Tennessee River in several places, occupying Camden, Lexington, Jackson, Humboldt, and Trenton, threatening my district. I am compelled to request you to assist me at once, if possible, with two regiments of infantry, until re-enforced by orders from Washington.

ASBOTH.

CAMP, *Walnut Hills, June* 16, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee:

SIR: Last night, in company with Colonel Wilson, I rode up to Snyder's Bluff, and this morning examined the line of pits and batteries in course of construction. They appear to me well adapted to the end in view, and will enable the two divisions of Kimball and Smith to hold any force coming from the north and northeast. I examined, in company with Generals Washburn, Kimball, and Smith, also Colonel Wilson, the valley of the Skillet-goliath, and have advised that General Parke dispose his force along that valley, its center near the church at Milldale, left near Snyder's, and right up toward Templeton, where I have a strong picket. General Parke had not arrived at the hour of my starting back (4 p. m.), but I saw steamboats coming, which I think contained his troops. The accounts of the enemy brought in from the front were very conflicting, and my inference was that Loring is feeling his way cautiously down with cavalry, and a moderate force of infantry, as far as Post Oak Ridge. It seems the cavalry pickets drew in from that point last night, but General Washburn assured me he would replace them to-day. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry have moved, by my orders, to Wixon's, with orders to watch the approaches from Bush's and Birdsong Ferries. With arrangements now completed, the enemy cannot come down the Valley road or the Ridge road via Snyder's. If he comes, he must come across the head of Clear Creek, debouching near Marshall's. That ground cannot well be obstructed, but it is advantageous to us, and could be rendered more so by constructing two or three detached forts: one near Marshall's, another at the point where the Bridgeport road leaves the Benton road, and another intermediate. If you deem it prudent, I will cause the ground to be more closely examined, and works laid off and begun. As you know, my corps has done much labor, but I will do anything and everything in human power to achieve final success.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, *June* 16, 1863—10 a. m.

General ASBOTH, *Columbus, Ky.:*

If there is any real danger, you are justified in stopping troops. I see no use in your holding Hickman. Columbus and Island No. 10 are the important points. I think you will have no forces against you but guerrillas. They will only devastate the country. General Burnside will be asked to assist you.

H. W. HALLECK.

JUNE 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, *Columbus, Ky.:*

It is impossible for me to send you troops now. Is Columbus itself in danger?

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

MEMPHIS, *June* 16, 1863.

Colonel MURRAY, *Comdg. First Brigade, Fifth Division:*

You will detail 200 men, under Major Cubberly, to go to Bradley's Landing, to repel an attack of rebels at that point who have just fired

on the packets that have passed there. Call on Major [John R.] Edie for two pieces of artillery, and artillerists to work them. Let this be done with all speed.

JAMES C. VEATCH.

CAIRO, ILL., *June* 16, 1863—12 m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Operator at Union City reports party of guerrillas 7 miles from that place. Believed they are moving south. I cannot hear of any considerable force of enemy in this district, and think Asboth is stampeded. He has withdrawn everything from this point to defend his own position at Columbus. Nearly all the guns in fort here have been dismounted and taken south. But four companies of infantry here to guard prisoners and protect millions of dollars' worth of public property here and at Mound City. No trouble apprehended, but thought proper to mention this. Two arrivals from below this morning brought official dispatches to the 11th.

A. STAGER.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 17, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Memphis, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: I beg to give synopsis of information received this evening:

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, commanding at Fort Heiman, reports his scouts from Paris just returned; rebel forces this side of Jackson, marching toward Paris.

Captain Blake reports, from Hickman, two rebel regiments of infantry and one battalion of cavalry at Trenton, Tenn.

Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich reports, from Clinton, on said to be reliable information, Van Dorn's old command, 19,000 strong, under Wheeler and Morgan, crossing near Alton [Saltillo?], to unite with troops coming from Jackson. Gunboats fighting and opposing their crossing.

General Burnside promises 800 men from Illinois, and General Schofield requests aid from New Madrid.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 17, 1863.

Major HENRY, *Commanding Expedition:*

MAJOR: You will take command of the force detailed by Colonel Moore, supposed to be nearly 500 cavalry, and push down as rapidly as you can to Hernando, and surprise, if possible, any force you may find there. If you find the country clear, go on to Coldwater. There you must be guided by the information you can pick up and your own judgment. If the forces of the enemy have been drawn in to Commerce, as is reported, you will probably find no obstacle in your road, and you may be able to penetrate to Panola and join the expedition that has moved from General Oglesby's command, but you must determine this matter when you get below Hernando. If you find the force that is supposed to have moved to Commerce is not too large, you may find it advisable to attack it and break it up, or give the enemy all possible annoyance and trouble. Suffer no property to be disturbed in Tennessee, but in Mississippi you will seize all the horses and mules and able-

bodied male negroes that you can find, and destroy all crops and implements of agriculture that you find below Hernando, where you can do so without delaying your movements. Suffer no pillage of houses or insult to defenseless people. If you should meet a force too large for you, or should you be attacked by superior numbers, send back messengers, and I will send out infantry and artillery. Send back dispatches each day, if you can. It is intended that you shall remain out three days, but that must depend upon circumstances and your own judgment, and your expedition may be extended beyond that time, if necessary.

You will understand that your movement is intended as a strong demonstration, and to attract the attention of the enemy and turn him from gathering his forces on the river, and it is desirable to make the expedition as useful as possible in every particular.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant [HENRY] SACHS, *Comdg. Detachment 3d U. S. Cavalry:*

You will proceed, with 50 men, detailed by Colonel Morgan, on the Raleigh road to the house of Fletcher Taylor, about 2 miles this side of Raleigh. The negro guide will point out the road and the house of Taylor. You will, if possible, surprise and capture a squad of guerrillas, who, it is reported, will be at Taylor's to-night. From that point you will sweep the country to the west of Raleigh, and capture, if possible, citizens named Hurd and Dr. Forrest, who will be pointed out by Mr. Tripp. You will attack and break up any gang of rebels or guerrillas that you may hear of within convenient range of your route, and return and report to these headquarters.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

CORINTH, *June* 17, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

The Fifth Ohio, and detachment from the Eighteenth Missouri, have been ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips at daylight to-morrow morning, at Ripley. Tell Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips that Colonel Mizner, with a large force of cavalry, left La Grange yesterday morning, to attack the enemy at Panola, Miss.

By order of General Dodge:

GEO. E. SPENCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *June* 17, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

The Fifth Ohio and Colonel [Madison] Miller's mounted force will meet Colonel Phillips, as desired. He will, therefore, move to-night. Instruct him to move carefully after he reaches the enemy, and return the moment he considers he has a force he cannot contend with. My information is that there is a considerable mounted force at Okolona. He will follow previous instructions as to property to be taken, and will take everything, as far as possible, that is subject to [illegible] can be

of use to the Government. It is probable that a mounted force will move toward Big Springs and Bull Mountain, Ala., to-morrow night.

G. M. DODGE.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Comdg. Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: No instructions have been sent you heretofore, nor do I deem it specially necessary to send them now, knowing that a vigilant watch will be kept on the movements of the enemy and any advance he may attempt checked in time.

I want the work of intrenching your position pushed with all dispatch, ready to receive an attack, if one should be made, and to leave the troops free to move out should the enemy remain where he is. My information now is that Loring's division is a very strong one, consisting of four brigades, and is at Benton, or between that and Black River. Walker, with his division, is at or near Yazoo City, and Evans is near Brownsville. The enemy have also fully 4,000 cavalry. These forces, if attacked, could all be collected on the ridge near Benton before they could be reached from Haynes' Bluff. Breckinridge is also at Clinton; too far off to join the Benton force on the first day of battle, should we march on them. I have no information of any other force than those named above.

Keep your cavalry well out, and collect all the information you can of the movements of the enemy.

Report all that you learn promptly. No order has been published assigning you to the command of all the forces at Haynes' Bluff, but being isolated from the general command, and being the senior officer, you necessarily command the whole.

U. S. GRANT.

MILLDALE, *June* [18], 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch received. I have issued orders sending four brigades to occupy the line extending from A. Green's, on the Benton road, by way of McCall's, to Tiffin's, on the Bridgeport road. Can General Osterhaus connect with my troops at Tiffin's?

JNO. G. PARKE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., June* 19, 1863.

I. At 4 a. m. on the 20th instant, a general cannonading will be commenced from all parts of the line on the city of Vicksburg. Firing will continue until 10 a. m., unless otherwise directed.

II. Care must be taken to retain, for emergency, at least 100 rounds each for all the field artillery, and 20 rounds per gun for the siege guns.

III. All the rifle-pits will be filled with as many men as can be accommodated in them. Troops will be held under arms from 6.30 a. m., ready to take advantage of any signs the enemy may show of weakness, or to repel an attack should one be made.

IV. It is not designed to assault the enemy's works, but to be prepared. Should corps commanders believe a favorable opportunity presents itself for possessing themselves of any portion of the lines of the

enemy, without a serious battle, they will avail themselves of it, telegraphing immediately to headquarters of other corps and to general headquarters what they are doing, and suggesting any assistance or co-operation they may require.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Vicksburg, June* 19, 1863.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 164, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, near Vicksburg, June 18, 1863, the undersigned takes command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Existing orders will continue in force unless otherwise directed.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 19, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICERS, CONFEDERATE FORCES,
Edwards Station and Raymond:

SIRS: The bearer of this, Asst. Surg. J. J. Whitney, of the Federal Army, goes to Baker's Creek and Raymond, for the purpose of removing such wounded Federal soldiers as will bear transportation, and for taking supplies, medical stores, &c., for those whose condition requires them to remain where they are for a longer time.

I have been humanely permitted thus far to furnish supplies to the wounded necessarily left in hospital near the field of battle. It will always be my pleasure to reciprocate, should it be in my power hereafter to do so.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp, Walnut Hill, June* 19, 1863.

I. Captain Kossak, having reported for engineer duty, is assigned to take charge of the approaches to, and works on, the Graveyard road. He will make application well in advance for details of men, and keep the work moving night and day. Details for this work will come from General Blair's division.

II. Captain Jenney, of the engineers, will give direction to the work of crowning the hills in front of Buckland's and Thayer's brigades. Tuttle's division will furnish details for this work to this front, and Thayer's and Farrar's brigades, of Steele's division, those for the work in front of Thayer.

III. Colonel Woods, commanding brigade on the extreme right, will continue as heretofore to push his work round by the right, along the Mississippi, and will cause the ground along the Mississippi River, above the Cincinnati, to be well examined, with a view to the construc-

* This communication forwarded to General Johnston by Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, June 21, 1863. See p. 969.

tion of a road in the event of the Yazoo falling to so low a stage of navigation as to be abandoned.

IV. The chiefs of artillery will advance their batteries as rapidly as the advanced works justify, prepared to crown the enemy's works when the engineers report the work done. Their guns will always be ready for action.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:

COLONEL: I beg to acknowledge receipt this evening of your communication of 18th instant, covering copy of a telegram from the general-in-chief, dated 14th instant.

I immediately ordered a steamer to Hickman, to convey the present garrison to New Madrid, 10 officers and 280 men. It will be difficult to comply with the orders in reference to Island No. 10; the garrison there consists of but two companies, 76 effective officers and men. At Columbus I have but an aggregate effective force of 1,368; at Cairo, but 366, and Paducah, but 764. The re-enforcing of New Madrid from any post of my district would be equivalent to giving it into the hands of the advancing enemy, and I inclose copies of telegrams received this evening from Paducah and Hickman,* reporting their proximity. Citizens report a skirmish of Captain Hencke's command, two companies of Fourth Missouri Cavalry, south of the Obion; he left Clinton five days ago on a scout, and has not yet returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 19, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: A straggler just arrived says that Major Henry was defeated near Hernando this morning about daylight, and that he is retreating by the way of Horn Lake. I have sent two regiments of infantry and a battery on the Horn Lake road to meet him, and directed Colonel Fuller to move out two regiments and a battery on the Hernando road. I will send you particulars as soon as received.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 19, 1863.

Officer Commanding Gunboat:

Our cavalry were attacked to-day below Hernando, and are being driven, at last accounts, toward Commerce. You may reach there in time to give them relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

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* Not found.

MEMPHIS, *June* 19, 1863.

Colonel MOORE, *Commanding Fourth Brigade:*

You will move out two regiments of your command and a battery on the Horn Lake road, to support and relieve Major Henry. You must act upon the information you receive, and direct your course accordingly. Send out cavalry scouts on all the roads to communicate with you, and do not suffer your command to be surprised. Advance with caution, and report me anything of importance which occurs.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 19, 1863.

Colonel FULLER, *Commanding Fuller's Brigade:*

COLONEL: I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Moore, commanding Fourth Brigade, who moved to-day on the Horn Lake road. He has halted about 8 miles from you, and will return in the morning on the Hernando road. Keep communication with him through your cavalry, and be ready to support him if he should be attacked. All accounts agree that Major Henry is killed or captured. Remain at your position at Nonconnah till Colonel Moore comes in to-morrow, and return to camp after his force passes you. Send me dispatches of anything of importance.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 19, 1863.

Colonel FULLER, *Commanding Third Brigade:*

COLONEL: A report has just reached me that Major Henry, commanding the cavalry expedition from this command, has been defeated near Hernando this morning. You will send two regiments of your command, with a battery, on the Hernando road as far as Nonconnah Creek, to meet any force of rebels that may attempt to advance that way. Report me immediately anything of importance which may occur.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 19, 1863.

Colonel MORGAN, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

The enemy has appeared in considerable force and routed our cavalry at Hernando. You will hold your command in readiness to move at any moment. Let every officer be in his proper place.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 19, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

GENERAL: Lieutenant Hewitt, aide-de-camp, has just returned from Colonel Moore, who is now about 15 miles out. He has received my orders to fall back, and is coming in on the Hernando road. The stragglers are still coming in. There seems to be no doubt that Henry's command has been completely routed. Henry is either killed or a prisoner.

No other information. Fuller is at Nonconnah, and directed to keep communication with Moore, and support him if he should be attacked.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

YAZOO RIVER, MISS., *June* 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. W. RIPLEY, *Chief of Ordnance:*

General Grant wishes twenty mortars for siege operations, with 400 rounds of ammunition, as soon as possible. I think of this number perhaps half should be Coehorn and stone mortars, and the other 8-inch and 10-inch siege. Please have them come through by special messenger as quickly as possible.

S. C. LYFORD,
Chief of Ordnance.

CORINTH, *June* 20, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

The Fifth Ohio Cavalry that Chalmers surprised was a battalion that went south from Memphis and met Chalmers at Hernando. Phillips will not meet Chalmers. I have no doubt that he is all right. Scouts in from Kelly's Mills say no force is between here and there.

G. M. DODGE.

MEMPHIS, *June* 20, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I am glad to hear that the gunboats are here. It will save us a deal of trouble. The forces sent out have returned, but the official reports have not been received. From all accounts, about 100 men have been lost; the others have come in in squads. I will send official reports as soon as received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 20, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

A citizen came in from Arkansas and reports that a large body of Price's forces are at Marion. He estimates them at 5,000. He states that a heavy force has gone up the river, with artillery, to Island No. 40, for the purpose of capturing steamers and stopping our communications; that two pieces of artillery were sent last night below here to attack boats passing between this point and Helena. I know nothing of this man, whether his statement is to be relied on, but I am sure that he is sincere in his statement. I feel satisfied that artillery is being moved to points both above and below, with the object of capturing our transports.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. ASBOTH, *Comdg. Sixth Division, Columbus, Ky.:*

GENERAL: It is evident that some movement is being attempted between the Tennessee and the Mississippi. I am, however, satisfied that

the reports received by you are wild and extravagant. At Corinth we are in communication with the gunboats. No such force as you report can have crossed the Tennessee at the time you mention. No such force could be withdrawn from Bragg. Cornyn's cavalry (Tenth Missouri) have been in Jackson; were there on Thursday, and heard nothing of any such force. We have heard of three regiments and a battery at Double Island, seeking to cross, and have driven back across the river marauding force of cavalry, over to pick up cattle for Bragg, and hear of squads impressing and conscripting. Bragg's entire cavalry force does not exceed 15,000 men. On all these grounds, I am satisfied that the force behind you is heavily overestimated.

I particularly wish that you should exercise extreme care in the dispatches you forward to General Halleck. Nothing is more serious offense with him than exaggerated official reports. Our force is now so limited in all parts of my command, and so much threatened at all points, that it will be difficult to give re-enforcements. I have had 1,900 cavalry below the Tallahatchee, destroying railroad and supplies. They are expected at La Grange to-day. As soon as they recruit, I shall start a force toward Jackson, and thence to the Obion, and clean up the country.

An unfortunate affair, by which I have lost some 100 cavalry, occurred on Friday near Hernando. Major Henry allowed himself to be surprised and surrounded in camp, and his whole command was stampeded. This is the floating report from stragglers who have come in. It may do the officer injustice, but it is evident that gross carelessness prevailed. The *morale* of the affair is very bad. I can only recommend you to use every caution that prudence and experience dictate, and to hold your command prepared for any emergency that may occur. So far as the pressure elsewhere will permit, you will be supported from this line.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 21, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

ADMIRAL: Information received from Vicksburg last night confirms your theory of the probable method Pemberton will take for escaping in the last extremity. One of our pickets and one of the enemy, by mutual consent, laid down their arms, met half way, and had a long conversation. The rebel said that our cannonading killed and wounded a great many in the rifle-pits; otherwise did no great damage. They fully counted upon an assault as being intended and were prepared for it. Finding that no assault was made, the feelings of the troops were canvassed to see if they could be got out to attack the Yankees. They not only declined this, but those on the right (our left) almost mutinied because their officers would not surrender. They were only reassured and persuaded to continue on duty by being told that they had provisions enough on hand to last seven days. In that time they would have two thousand boats finished, and they could make their escape by the river. The rebel said they were tearing down houses to get the materials out of which to build boats.

I will direct General Mower to keep a strong picket in the river in front of Vicksburg at night; to place his battery behind the levees or hold it in some good position, to be used if an attempt should be made

to escape in that way. If possible, fix up material to light and illuminate the river, should a large number of boats attempt to cross. I will direct General Mower to call on you and consult as to the best plan for defeating this method of escape. You will find General Mower an intelligent and gallant officer, capable of carrying out any plan that may be adopted.

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, *June* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Confederate Forces near Hernando, Miss.:

GENERAL: I send to you, under flag of truce, an officer in charge of party of surgeons, to provide for our wounded in the late action with your command near Hernando. I trust that you will regard it as consistent with your duty and the usages of war to permit our wounded to be brought within the Federal lines at this place, for medical and surgical treatment, and also to allow the party to look after and bury their dead.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, *June* 21, 1863.

Colonel MOORE, *Commanding Fourth Brigade:*

COLONEL: Your report is just received, and is entirely satisfactory. You will require the commanding officers of the Fifth Ohio, First Missouri, and Second Illinois Cavalry to report immediately the number of killed, wounded, and missing from each of their commands, so far as can be ascertained, and send reports to these headquarters, without delay.

Respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 21, 1863.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *First Missouri Cavalry:*

SIR: You will proceed, with escort and surgeons and ambulances, to Coldwater, under flag of truce, to gather up the wounded and bury the dead of the late affair under Major Henry, Fifth Ohio Cavalry. You will be careful to violate no rule nor usage of war, and will proceed without delay and return as soon as possible. An escort of 20 men will be sufficient. You will call on the Fifth Ohio Cavalry and Second Illinois Cavalry for ambulances and surgeons.

By command of Col. David Moore, commanding Fourth Brigade:

[JAMES B. COMSTOCK,]
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 21, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have just received the following from Major-General Hurlbut by steamer, and have communicated it to Major-General Schofield and Capt. A. M. Pennock, naval commander at Cairo:

A citizen from Arkansas reports a large body of Price's forces at Macon, estimated

at 5,000, and that a heavy force has gone up the river with artillery to Island No. 40, to capture steamers; that two pieces of artillery were sent last night below Memphis, to attack boats.

Brigadier-General Veatch, who sends the report to General Hurlbut, says he is satisfied that artillery is being moved to points on the river above and below Memphis, and adds that, although he knows nothing of the citizen, he is evidently sincere in his statement. My own scouts are returning from Jackson, Tenn. Expect their report to-morrow morning.

ASBOTH.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *June* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General of the Army:*

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith please find copy of letter from Admiral Porter to me, and one sent by me to General Taylor, of the Confederate Army. As soon as a reply is received, I will send that also to headquarters of the army.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

[Inclosures.]

U. S. S. LOUISVILLE, *Grand Gulf, June* 16, 1863.

Actg. Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: The following persons were received on board of this vessel June 14, 1863: James Henry and William D. Shoemaker, deserters from the Twelfth Arkansas Regiment [Battalion], sharpshooters; Thomas Cormal, deserter from Major [I. F.] Harrison's battery of light artillery, also his wife, June 15, 1863; George Ferris, deserter from Captain Powers' detachment of sharpshooters. Thomas Cormal witnessed the hanging at Richmond, La., of the white captain and negroes captured at Milliken's Bend. General Taylor and command were drawn up to witness the execution. It is also reported by this man that the sergeant who commanded a company of contrabands, and who was captured by Harrison's cavalry some weeks ago, was also hung at Perkins' Landing.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. K. OWEN,
Lieutenant-Commander.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *June* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Delhi, La.:

GENERAL: Upon the evidence of a white man, a citizen of the South, I learn that a white captain and some negroes, captured at Milliken's Bend, La., in the late skirmish at that place, were hanged soon after at Richmond. He also informs me that a white sergeant, captured by Harrison's cavalry at Perkins' plantation, was hung.

My forces captured some 6 or 8 prisoners in the same skirmish, who have been treated as prisoners of war, notwithstanding they were caught fighting under the "black flag of no quarter."

I feel no inclination to retaliate for the offenses of irresponsible persons, but if it is the policy of any general intrusted with the command

* See also Taylor to Grant, June 27, p. 443, and Grant to Taylor, July 4, p. 469.

of any troops to show "no quarter," or to punish with death prisoners taken in battle, I will accept the issue. It may be you propose a different line of policy toward black troops and officers commanding them, to that practiced toward white troops. If so, I can assure you that these colored troops are regularly mustered into the service of the United States. The Government and all officers serving under the Government are bound to give the same protection to these troops that they do to any other troops.

Col. Kilby Smith, of the United States volunteer service, and Col. John Riggin, assistant aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, go as bearers of this, and will return any reply you may wish to make.

Hoping there may be some mistake in the evidence furnished me, or that the act of hanging had no official sanction, and that the parties guilty of it will be duly punished, I remain, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding District of Northeastern Louisiana:

Information received from Vicksburg night before last would seem to indicate the method by which Pemberton may in the last extremity attempt to extricate his army, or a portion of it, from that place. One of our pickets and one of the enemy, by mutual consent, laid down their arms, met half way, and had a long conversation. The rebel said that our cannonading killed and wounded a great many in the rifle-pits; otherwise did no great damage. They fully counted upon an assault as being intended, and were prepared for it. Finding that no assault was made, the feelings of the troops were canvassed to see if they could be got out to attack the Yankees. They not only declined this, but those on the right (our left) almost mutinied because their officers would not surrender. They were only reassured and persuaded to continue on duty by being told that they had provisions enough on hand to last seven days. In that time they would have two thousand boats finished, and they could make their escape by the river. The rebel said they were tearing down houses to get the material out of which to build boats. It may be that should any such movement be contemplated by Pemberton, the enemy west of you will attempt assistance by attacking Young's Point simultaneously therewith. General Mower's brigade and all other troops you have at Young's Point you will place at once in the best possible position for the defense of that place against attack from the west, and at the same time prevent any part of the Vicksburg forces from escaping by the way of the Peninsula, and trust the guarding of the Peninsula especially to Mower's brigade, with directions to Mower to keep a strong picket at night on the river in front of Vicksburg, and to place his battery behind the levee or hold it in some good position to be used if any attempt should be made by the enemy at Vicksburg to get out in that direction, and, if possible, to get materials together to light up the river, should any considerable number of boats attempt to cross. Also direct General Mower to call on Admiral Porter and consult with him as to the best disposition of his forces in conjunction with the gunboats to most certainly defeat any attempt of the enemy to escape by way of the Peninsula. Watch well the movements of the enemy west of you, and report any information you may obtain to these headquarters.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding District of Northeastern Louisiana:

There is some probability of an attack here by Joe Johnston within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours. In such case an attack upon you is not at all impossible; you will, therefore, exercise unusual vigilance in your preparations to receive an attack. Keep your cavalry out as far as possible to report any movement of the enemy, and confer with Admiral Porter, that there may be unanimity in your action.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NORTHEASTERN LOUISIANA,
Young's Point, June 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from you of this date.

A cavalry reconnaissance that I ordered in the direction of Richmond returned night before last, and report that they proceeded as far as Richmond, and found no force there, or any indication of an enemy in that vicinity.

The enemy, in their retreat, burned the bridge over Tensas Bayou, and are undoubtedly beyond Delhi.

From what I can learn, the rebels are unquestionably building skiffs and flat-boats at Vicksburg. You may rest assured, general, if they intend an attack upon us, they will not catch us napping.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON, *Commanding Left, investing Forces:*

You need not call on the navy for yawls just now. An attack from Johnston within forty-eight hours is not improbable. Should the forces at present indicated be insufficient to cope with him, your division will be withdrawn and sent to re-enforce them.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

There is indication that Johnston will attack within forty-eight hours. Notify McArthur to be ready to move at a moment's notice, on Sherman's order. Sherman goes out to meet Johnston, if he comes. The greatest vigilance will be required on the line, as the Vicksburg garrison may take the same occasion for an attack also. Batteries should have a good supply of grape and canister.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *June* 22, 1863.

General ORD:

There is now every probability of an attack from Johnston within forty-eight hours. Osterhaus should be re-enforced immediately with

the remainder of his brigade, to enable him to withstand a cavalry attack. The attack will come from Black River, from above Bridgeport. Instruct Osterhaus, in case it becomes necessary to abandon his position, to effectually destroy the bridge and join Sherman, who goes out to meet the enemy about Bear Creek. Your forces should have strong pickets to the rear, to guard against a cavalry dash.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Commanding Ninth Army Corps:*

[W. W.] Loring has crossed a portion of his troops below Vernon. An attack is contemplated, evidently by way of Bear Creek, and that within two days. Move out four brigades of your command to support your cavalry and obstruct their advance as near Big Black River as possible, until all the forces to spare can be brought against them. Travel with as little baggage as possible, and use your teams as an ordnance and supply train, to get out all you may want from the river. The enemy once fixed upon my ground, all the forces from Haynes' Bluff can be taken to the attack and a large number from here also. Move out early to-morrow morning, or sooner, if you can.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 22, 1863.

General PARKE:

Sherman goes out from here with five brigades and Osterhaus' division, subject to his orders, besides. In addition to this, another division, 5,000 strong, is notified to be in readiness to move on notice. In addition to this, I can spare still another division, 6,000 strong, if they should be required. We want to whip Johnston at least 15 miles off, if possible.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

Information just received indicates that the enemy are crossing Big Black River, and intend marching against us by way of Bear Creek. They probably will start out to-morrow. I have ordered Parke to move out with four brigades to support his cavalry and hold the enemy as near Big Black River as possible until their position is clearly defined, when we can draw all our forces from Snyder's Bluff and the forces previously indicated here to their support. Tuttle's division should be marched out within supporting distance of Parke at once. You will go and command the entire force. Your wagon train can move from wherever you may be to Lake's Landing or Snyder's Bluff, whichever may be the most convenient for supplies and ordnance stores. When on the ground you can draw troops from Snyder's Bluff and the three brigades designated from McPherson's corps directly, without communicating through headquarters. Should any [further] forces become necessary, I can take them from our left by leaving that in the same condition it was before the arrival of Lauman and Herron.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 22, 1863.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

There is every indication of Joe Johnston making an attack within the next forty-eight hours. I have given all the necessary orders to meet him some 25 miles out, Sherman commanding. As Johnston undoubtedly communicates with the garrison at Vicksburg and the troops west of the Mississippi, there is probably an understanding by which there may be a simultaneous attack upon Young's Point, our lines here, and by Johnston on the outside. I will direct General Dennis to be vigilant, and not allow the enemy to approach without timely notice to his troops. Milliken's Bend, in such case, may come in for a visit also. I would think it advisable, therefore, to keep one gunboat there. My hands will be very full here in case of an attack. I will direct General Dennis, therefore, to consult with you in all matters relating to defenses on the west side of the river.

U. S. GRANT.

LA GRANGE, *June* 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The following dispatch has just been received from General Dodge:

A Mr. [O. T.] Cowan, rebel, returned from Jackson, Miss.; left last Monday. Says troops were coming into Jackson there from North Carolina; that Breckinridge was in command there; also said that troops were coming up the road to Okolona, and that all the cavalry at that place were advancing this way. He goes extensively into particulars, and puts Johnston's force very large. There is no doubt but what forces are moving up from Okolona, but I cannot ascertain how far. I send this man's report as I got it. Ruggles, with 2,000 men, was certainly at Kelly's Mills. Where he went to I cannot say.

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, *June* 22, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

It is impossible to tell yet whether the movement from Okolona is to be an attack in force along our lines or not. It looks something like it, however. In that event, we are not strong enough at any point to resist them, except at Memphis and Corinth. It is necessary to clear any ——— from the road as soon as possible. The sick should be sent at once. It will be difficult to concentrate forces on this line in less than two days at any point.

R. J. OGLESBY.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *June* 23, 1863.

Major-General ORD:

Dispatches just received from General Sherman, on Birdsong Ferry road. Had heard nothing of Johnston up to 11 o'clock. Don't think he is this side of Big Black.*

You will immediately order General Osterhaus to immediately blockade all roads leading from the Big Black toward Vicksburg, between Clear Creek and the Birdsong Ferry road. Let him send competent officers and reliable officers in command of the blockading parties, who

* See siege of Vicksburg, Part II, p. 245.

will see that the work is speedily and effectually done. The utmost vigilance should be observed in watching the crossings of the Big Black, south of the railroad bridge.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

McPHERSON'S, *June* 23, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Heavy and rapid musketry and artillery firing on the left and center apparently of General Ord's corps. What does it purport?

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., June 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: You will have Colonel Force hold his brigade in readiness to march at a moment's notice, as there is every prospect of an attack by Johnston. Sherman takes command of the forces which go out to meet him, and the three brigades from my command will be under General McArthur. Williams' battery will accompany Force's brigade. Colonel Powell, chief of artillery, will see about the proper kind and quantity of ammunition. The battery should be taken out of the trenches immediately, horses hitched up, and the battery moved over near the brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., June 23, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN McARTHUR, *Commanding Sixth Division:*

GENERAL: You will hold yourself in readiness to move at a moment's notice, on General Sherman's order. A brigade from Logan's and one from John E. Smith's divisions* will be ordered to report to you. You had better take Mann's battery with Chambers' brigade. Ransom will remain where he is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

In addition to the troops with you and at Snyder's, I have notified Herron's and A. J. Smith's divisions to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. In addition to this, two more brigades can be taken from your corps without breaking the line investing Vicksburg. Should

* Matthies', by order to Smith of same date.

Johnston come, we want to whip him, if the siege has to be raised to do it.

Use all the forces indicated above as you deem most advantageous; and should more be required, call on me, and they will be furnished, to the last man here and at Young's Point.

U. S. GRANT.

NEILY'S, *June* 23, [1863]—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

On arriving here I found that Colonel Stephens had returned from his reconnaissance (with 170 cavalry). He crossed Bear Creek at the bridge. At the forks of the road, a mile beyond, he met several small parties, who fired upon him. He drove them all off, and then proceeded to the Big Black, capturing 1 man of Colonel [D. W.] Jones' Texas Rangers, Whitfield's brigade. Jackson's division headquarters about a mile from the railroad north of Jackson. Johnston's headquarters at Brownsville. Two wounded men in yesterday's fight were paroled. Breckinridge at Jackson. I will send the prisoners in to the Bluff.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. G. PARKE.

YOUNG'S POINT, *June* 23, 1863.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter received from Brigadier-General Reid, commanding Post Lake Providence, this a. m. The latter part of this letter is corroborated by the boats Prima Donna, Jacob Strader, Little Rebel, and another boat, who were fired into just above Catfish Point by four 6-pounders and musketry. The Prima Donna was disabled, and was towed down by the Strader.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS.

[Inclosure.]

PROVIDENCE, LA., *June* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I would respectfully report that 4 men (W. G. De Moss, G. H. Ingham, James Tyler, H. J. Waddle, of Company H, Colonel [R. G.] Shaver's infantry regiment of Arkansas), came to our lines to-day and gave themselves up. They state that they belong to Price's army; that they left Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1863, and that their brigade left the 17th May, commanded by General [J. C.] Tappan, and marched to Camden and Monroe, and came from there to Delhi by rail. The brigade consists of three regiments, two of them having about 600 each, the other 800, mostly conscripts; no artillery. He says it takes as many men to keep them in as to do the fighting. De Moss says that he heard that one of the two brigades at Pine Bluff came down before this. There were three brigades at Little Rock when these men left, nearly all conscripts, and the regiments about as strong as those above. One of the brigades is from Missouri, and mostly volunteers. Price is in command at Little Rock. That he saw a letter from a soldier at Little Rock to his father near Camden, which stated that all Price's army was ordered to move except one brigade. He did not know in what

direction, but supposed toward Helena. General [J. F.] Fagan commands the brigade which was left to protect Little Rock. One brigade, commanded by General [M. M.] Parsons, of Missouri, was on the other side of the Arkansas River when he left—all infantry. Two or three hundred of Tappan's brigade deserted after they left Little Rock. Marmaduke's cavalry, reported 8,000 strong, he believed to number about 5,000. They were about Jacksonport, engaged in gathering conscripts and hunting deserters. They say that if the people of Arkansas could vote, they would vote the State into the Union by two-thirds majority. Every man who voted the Union ticket keeps out of the army as long as he can. They shot several men for desertion at Little Rock in the spring. We also learn from an apparently reliable source that the rebels planted six 6-pounder guns at Catfish Point, 3 miles above Greenville, yesterday, and will add six 12-pounders as soon as they can get them across the swamp. These batteries are said to be supported by 600 cavalry and 200 infantry. They arrived there late on Saturday evening. Catfish Point is 18 miles around and only one-half mile across, allowing them to fire two or three times at the same boat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. REID.

JUNE 24 [23?].

The story of the deserters from Price's army in relation to Tappan's brigade is confirmed by a negro who came through from Arkansas, and who saw the brigade on the march as he came through. The deserters say that the object of this brigade was to go to Milliken's Bend, but that they heard that the brigade was about to cross Bayou Macon last Saturday from Delhi, when they met other troops returning from that direction, and did not go (probably the troops which had been driven away from Richmond).

We have heard nothing more from the battery at Catfish Point, Miss., and there may be some mistake about it. The rebel troops have left the upper part of Bayou Macon, in our immediate rear, and have gone toward Delhi and probably to Monroe. Our mounted infantry were on the bayou opposite to Floyd three or four days ago, and could see only 15 or 20 men; they were also as far up as Grand Lake, in Arkansas, yesterday and the day before, but could not find any rebel soldiers or pickets.

H. T. REID.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 23, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, in the Field:

COLONEL: From the best information I can gather, General Price is at Jacksonport. His whole command since brought together is about 6,000.

The artillery which fired on the Platte Valley was one 6 and one 4 pounder. They have sent for and expect two 12-pounders, and will put them in position about Island No. 35. If they get them, I will strike them.

The admiral should send gunboats to protect the travel from Island No. 10 to Helena. Three would do.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 23, 1863—3.30 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Price is said to be at Jacksonport. Two 12-pounder guns are reported in position near Island No. 35. He meditates an attack on New Madrid. The enemy clusters heavily on my left, and the line of telegraph is threatened. I shall hold Corinth and Memphis. My cavalry is actively at work, with varying fortunes, but generally successful. The telegraph for 20 miles below is broken and destroyed, crops of wheat burned, and the country desolated, in anticipation of a movement from Joe Johnston.

S. A. HURLBUT.

LA GRANGE, *June* 23, 1863—11.30 p. m.
(Received June 24.)

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

A heavy force is threatening Grand Junction to-night, 3 miles off; said to be 1,000, from Holly Springs. My whole command is under arms. Mizner is not here yet.

R. J. OGLESBY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June* 23, 1863.

Major-General OGLESBY, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: If the enemy make a movement in strong force on the line of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Corinth and Pocahontas will be the points to be held, and on which troops can be massed. Works commanding the bridges and approaches at Pocahontas should be thrown up, and the country between that point and Corinth should be strongly held.

Moscow is the next point of serious consequence, so far as the road is concerned, and should be the rallying point at this end of your line. The country from Moscow to Memphis to be heavily patrolled by cavalry, and the place, if invested, to be relieved from here, or garrison retired to this point.

My opinion is still unsettled as to the intention of this demonstration. All depends upon the activity of Rosecrans, from which I fear we have little to hope.

The defense of this line consists more especially in a system of continual attacks upon every head of column that shows itself.

I wish a train of pack-mules organized for our cavalry. The saddles are here. Thus they can take provisions, axes, and implements, and make their trips rapidly.

If there is any serious threat of attack, your unarmed negroes should be sent here. I have telegraphed as to hospitals.

S. A. HURLBUT.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 23, 1863.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry telegraphs from Fort Heiman: Scouts just in from Paris, Tenn. No rebels there, but reported between there and Jackson. Also, that gunboats had arrived from Hamburg, reporting large rebel force crossing the west side of Tennessee between Saltillo and Duck River, mostly cavalry, but some artillery. Fired at gunboat Robb,

killing 1 man and wounding 2. One rebel captain killed and 7 soldiers wounded. One hundred and fifty refugees came down on gunboat. The cavalry scouts from Clinton, Ky., returning from Jackson, report that an hour before their arrival at Jackson a cavalry force from General Dodge passed through that place from Tennessee River southward on Purdy road, destroying bridges up to Thursday morning. The rebel Colonel [J. F.] Newsom was there with 42 men, and other officers from the rebel army with small commands were moving through Henderson, Madison, and McNairy Counties, recruiting, conscripting, and organizing, but disappeared on the approach of our troops.

ASBOTH.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel VON HELMRICH, *Commanding Expedition:*

COLONEL: Herewith find copy of Section XI, Special Orders, No. 152, current series, from these headquarters, in accordance with which you will proceed to Fort Heiman, Kentucky, assume command of the troops operating in the field, and, in case of an attack, of the post, but if threatened by a heavily superior force, you will direct that the infantry from Paducah be returned there by boat, with all Government stores worth moving, and fall back slowly on Paducah with the cavalry and section of artillery, disputing every advantageous position on your route, and reporting frequently to Col. James S. Martin, commanding at Paducah, and to these headquarters by citizen messengers. Should the rebels move toward Columbus instead of Fort Heiman or Paducah, you will march in a parallel direction, harass them on their flank, and endeavor to arrive at Columbus before them. Every effort must be made to obtain authentic intelligence of the movements, force, and names of the commanders of the enemy. In case the reported demonstration of the enemy on Fort Heiman should prove to be false, you will proceed with the three companies of your regiment southward, in the general direction of Lexington, Tenn. Arriving at Lexington you will arrest the following-named persons, well known as actively disloyal and dangerous, on account of their wealth, standing, and influence: William T. Collins (carries on a shoe factory for the rebels; his negro, Burrell, can give all necessary information), John F. Clark, Dr. John E. West, and George W. Pool, all residing in Lexington, and William F. Kiser, Verbin Trico, and William Barnhill, residing about 4 miles west and northwest of Lexington. These men, you will inform the citizens of Lexington, will be held as hostages at Columbus, Ky, for the good treatment of the persons and property of Union men. Isaac C. Hall, William Brooks, and Levi McEwing (the sheriff) can be relied on for information regarding the enemy, they being reported as consistent Union men. Either going or returning you will visit Huntingdon, Tenn., and obtain a secret interview with Dr. Seth W. Bell, a trustworthy Union man. Any statement he may make can be relied upon, and you will arrange with him to send by messenger to these headquarters, from time to time, any authentic information he may gather of importance regarding the enemy, assuring him that men employed by him for that purpose will be remunerated here. His signature, when writing letters of information, is D. Snips. Finally, you are informed that a cavalry force of ours is expected to move from the Mississippi State line to Jackson, Tenn., and the Obion region. Be careful not to mistake them for rebels.

ASBOTH.

JUNE 24, 1863.

General GRANT:

There is no news of importance from Port Hudson. Garrison still holds out, and have nothing but parched corn to live on. Kirby Smith is trying to relieve them by attacking the point opposite. Banks had two repulses. Loss in killed and wounded, 4,000. The rebels have about 3,000 in the fort, so say the deserters.

PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 24, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

ADMIRAL: I have just received information that the rebel Bledsoe has gone from Yazoo City to a point on the Mississippi shore about 6 miles above Greenville. He has with him about 15 cavalry and a battery of light artillery. My cavalry and spare troops are now out with Sherman, looking for Johnston, so that I cannot well attend to him. Can you send the Marine Brigade up to clean Bledsoe out? and they might land at Greenville and dash in behind them, so as to secure the artillery, if nothing more.

Please answer by bearer, so that I may fit out an expedition for Greenville in case the Marine Brigade cannot go.

Respectfully, yours,

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Vicksburg, June 24, 1863.*

I. General Lauman's (Fourth) division, Sixteenth Army Corps, is assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, and will make all returns and reports to these headquarters.

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By order of Major-General Ord:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 24, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: A considerable force of cavalry and artillery crossed the Tennessee River, between Duck River and Saltillo, on the 22d. I suppose they are the three regiments of cavalry and artillery reported by Dodge.

Mizner has not been heard of here. I think he has followed Chalmers into the Mississippi bottom.

Anything more of the force in your front? Keep me advised as long as the telegraph lasts.

S. A. HURLBUT.

LA GRANGE, *June 24, 1863.*

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have directed Dodge to find out about the force crossing the Tennessee above Duck River.

A citizen in from Holly Springs says there are no troops on the main

roads there or this side of there. To-day it is raining in torrents, but the whole front is being patrolled to-day. Cannot hear of the enemy in any considerable force this side of New Albany.

General [S. J.] Gholson made a speech at Oxford on the 13th instant, threatening to force in every able-bodied man in the country, unless 70 volunteers could be raised to go to Johnston. As soon as Mizner gets in and rests, I shall send out a strong force to watch and annoy them at every point of any importance.

Your communication, sent by messenger, received to-day.

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, *June* 24, 1863.

Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The force that threatened Grand Junction at 8 p. m. yesterday fell back during the night, and are now 10 miles south, going toward Holly Springs. There was no movement against our lines at any other point. Last night the force at Kelly's Mills went to Guntown and Rocky Ford. Two new regiments of mounted Alabama infantry joined Ruggles lately, and a large number of companies, raised in North Mississippi, have joined Falkner. Phillips says a movement on our lines had begun by Ruggles, Chalmers, and Roddey. Roddey was to go to the rear of Corinth. The fight at times was severe. Within 30 feet he saw three of their officers killed inside his line of skirmishers. He was nearly surrounded crossing the Tallahatchee. The enemy's loss was over 100. On the 17th, Loring was somewhere north of Jackson. No reliable news from Okolona or Grenada.

R. J. OGLESBY.

COLUMBUS, *June* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I beg to thank you for your favor of the 20th, and will endeavor to fully execute your orders; meanwhile permit me to state that in my dispatches to Major-General Halleck, I communicated only the official reports received from the several post commanders of my district, considering it my duty to do so at the present juncture.

I have the honor to inclose the report of Captain Hencke,* Fourth Missouri Cavalry, who arrived with his command at Jackson an hour after your cavalry force had left that place. The report shows that my scouts endeavor to do their duty. I inclose also copy of a telegram from Fort Heiman,* reporting the proximity of Biffle's force, upon receipt of which I ordered four companies of infantry from Paducah by boat, to re-enforce the cavalry at Fort Heiman, and sent three companies of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry from here, under Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich, with instructions herewith inclosed.* In order to control more efficiently the guerrilla movements in the Obion region, and guard railroad and telegraphic communication between Columbus, Union City, and Hickman, I have established an advanced post of two companies of cavalry at Union City, and here take occasion to allude in connection with my report of 21st instant, No. 2478, to the importance of connecting, as early as possible, the Paducah Railroad with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to facilitate the early movements of my very limited command, and enable me to throw men or supplies promptly from one

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*Not found.

point to any other, and would beg that Brig. Gen. J. D. Webster, superintendent United States military railroads, be requested to take the matter in hand, and intrust a competent officer with the execution of the work and the management of the roads.

I cannot move more cavalry at present, as that returning from the field requires a few days' rest, but will keep my district, as well as that of Jackson, thoroughly scouted with the available force, and will continually send infantry on train to Trenton to feel the Obion region.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH.

WASHINGTON, *June* 24 1863—3.55 p. m.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, *Columbus, Ky.:*

The tone of your dispatches is not satisfactory. They have too much the character of a stampede. If you fight half as well as the enemy, you can readily hold your posts against any force with which the rebels can attack you. If you have not confidence in yourself or in your command, you should ask to be relieved.

H. W. HALLECK.

JUNE 25, 1863.

General GRANT:

I have been able to raise 100 cavalry out of the brigade, which will join your troops as they come out of the Yazoo. Part of the cavalry returned on the other side of Richmond. They report the enemy had returned to Monroe after the attack of Generals Mower and Ellet. Nothing seen of them on the road to Delhi.

PORTER, *Admiral.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL J. NASMITH,
Comdg. Officer, Expedition against Greenville, Miss.:

SIR: As soon as the troops brought by you from Snyder's Bluff, and the battery of artillery sent from here, are embarked, you will proceed to the mouth of the Yazoo River, where you will find two gunboats lying under command of Captain Selfridge, and soon as he can get off you will proceed to Greenville, Miss.

It is reported that the enemy have moved a battery and about 250 men from Yazoo City to a point some 6 miles above Greenville. The object of the expedition you command is to capture this battery and troops if possible. Specific directions how to do it are not necessary, but use every effort to effect the object of the expedition. Should they retreat, and your force prove sufficient to compete with them, follow them as long as there is a hope of capture. On your return, in case of pursuit, destroy all bridges and corn-cribs, bring away all negroes disposed to follow you, and teams of rebels to haul them and their plunder. Keep your men out of the houses as much as possible, and prevent plundering. Give the people to understand if their troops make raids necessary, all their crops and means of raising crops will be destroyed.

After breaking up the rebels on the Mississippi, then proceed to

Catfish Point, where there is also said to be a battery established by the enemy. The same general direction applies to it.

Should any negroes accompany you, they will be left at one of the camps established either at Milliken's Bend or Young's Point.

Respectfully, yours,

U. S. GRANT.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, June 25, 1863.

The following telegram has been received at these headquarters:

McPherson will spring the mines in his front between 2 and 4 o'clock to-day, and will try to take possession of the main fort. Hold your troops in readiness to threaten an assault, to keep the enemy from marching on McPherson. As soon as you hear the explosion, open with artillery lively for about fifteen minutes.

U. S. GRANT.

The general commanding Thirteenth Corps will receive a telegram about half an hour before the miners are priming, and will dispatch orderlies to each division, but when the firing begins on the right of the corps the other corps will take it up.

The trenches will be manned for an assault, and the regiments and companies not therein will be put under arms, in the best cover, for the same purpose in our front, without exposing them to fire.

E. O. C. ORD.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, June 25, 1863.

The following dispatch has been received at these headquarters:

MCPHERSON'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 25.

Major-General GRANT:
Major-General ORD:

The mine will be exploded about 3 p. m. to-day.

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

Division commanders will listen for explosions and firing of artillery on their right, at or about 3, and take up the fire at the time it reaches them, without further orders.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, June 25, 1863.

[General J. G. LAUMAN:]

GENERAL: The following dispatch has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, 25TH.

Major-General ORD:

The operator at General Herron's headquarters reports that the rebels have driven in Herron's pickets. Notify General Lauman to be in readiness all night to afford any assistance necessary.

U. S. GRANT.

You will, therefore, take the necessary precautions immediately, and be particularly watchful that none of your guards or pickets are surprised. At least half your force not in the trenches should sleep on their arms, ready to move at a moment's notice.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Commanding Expedition:*

GENERAL: Your note is just received. This morning a deserter, the hospital steward of the Sixth Texas Cavalry (a young man from Indiana, but who moved to Texas in 1858), came in. He reports as having come as far as Mechanicsburg between the two rivers, when their cavalry first arrived. Since that they have fallen back across Black River, and now his brigade, [J. W.] Whitfield commanding, are at Bolton. The enemy have no body of troops south of the railroad; Johnston has his headquarters between Brownsville and Canton, about 15 miles from Bolton. The deserter says he hears these men say that Johnston has 35,000 men. They estimate our forces at 90,000, but think Pemberton can detain most of them.

They are anxious to attack, to relieve the suspense. Colonel Blood captured a rebel courier coming out of Vicksburg last night. He had with him quite a number of private letters for the mail outside. The most important among them is one from M. L. Smith to his wife, and one from [W. T.] Withers. The former said their fate must be decided within the next ten days. If not relieved in that time, he expects to go North, but calculates on a speedy exchange, when he will be restored to the bosom of his family. A number of the letters speak of getting four ounces of bacon per day, and bread made of rice and flour mixed. Corn $40 per bushel, and not to be had at that. Strong faith is expressed by some in Johnston's coming to their relief. Withers, particularly, cannot believe they have been so wicked as for Providence to allow the loss of their stronghold of Vicksburg. Their principal faith seems to be in Providence and Joe Johnston.

Dana will probably go out this evening, and will carry you any news we may have up to that time. There is no truth in the rumor that Port Hudson has fallen. I believe a vessel has come up from Port Hudson, but no word for me. Admiral Porter informs me that Banks has lost severely; that Kirby Smith has attempted to relieve the garrison from the opposite side of the river.

McPherson will spring two mines in his front this afternoon. He will try then to secure a place within the fort now in his front. The mines are run about 35 feet in, and will go up with a blast of 1,000 pounds of powder. I think it advisable to keep your troops out until Joe Johnston carries a design to move in some other direction. Continue to obstruct roads to confine his advance on as far and as narrow passes as possible. Should you discover a change of plan on his part, to counteract it.

Respectfully, yours,

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *June* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

The only news of importance from Port Hudson: Garrison still holds out, and have nothing but parched corn to live on. Kirby Smith is trying to relieve them by attacking the point opposite. Banks had two repulses; lost heavily. Rebels have about 3,000 men in the fort—so say deserters.

The report that Port Hudson was in Banks' possession came from a dispatch from Herron, which was founded on misrepresentation. A de-

serter just in from the other side of the Black River says Johnston's left is at Bolton; three regiments of cavalry in vicinity of Champion's Hill. No force south of railroad. His statements are deemed reliable.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, June 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The mine in the advance work in your front will be exploded about 3 p. m. to-day. If successful in destroying a portion of the enemy's works, it is important for us to take advantage of it. You will, therefore, have your division under arms at 2 p. m., and place the First Brigade in the trenches with fixed bayonets, the advance as near to the mine as they can go with safety; say, where the advanced left-hand trench debouches. The rifle-pits and all places provided for sharpshooters will be filled with men to drive back the enemy in case we make an assault and our troops are repulsed. Two regiments from General John E. Smith's division and one from General Ransom's brigade will report to you at 2 p. m. as a reserve. I will be with you at 2 o'clock. A working party, provided with picks and shovels, will be in readiness to make a lodgment on the enemy's works, should we succeed in getting in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., June 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General RANSOM, *Commanding Brigade:*

GENERAL: The mine in the enemy's advanced work on Logan's front will be exploded about 3 p. m. to-day. If successful, it is important for us to take advantage of it. You will, therefore, have your brigade under arms at 2 p. m., and send one regiment to report to Logan as a reserve at 2 p. m. precisely. As soon as the mine is exploded, open with your artillery on the works in your front, also on the reverse of the works in front of Logan. You will keep your rifle-pits full of sharpshooters, and make a threatening demonstration on the enemy's works in your front, to prevent them from massing on Logan. If you can succeed in effecting a lodgment on the work on Logan's front, it will be a great point gained, and will lead to still greater advantages on the right and left.

I will be at Logan's headquarters at 2 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SMITH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The mine in the enemy's advanced work in General Logan's front will be exploded to-day about 3 p. m. If successful, it is important for us to take advantage of it. You will, therefore, hold your division under arms, and send two regiments to report to Major-General Logan as a reserve at 2 o'clock precisely, the balance of the division being in readiness to move as circumstances may require. You will keep your rifle-pits full of sharpshooters, and as soon as the mine is

exploded let your artillery open on the enemy's works in your front until further orders, firing deliberately.

The ground in your front being impracticable, it is not intended for you to make an assault, but a demonstration to prevent the enemy from massing on Logan's front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

JUNE [25], 1863.

Colonel RAWLINS:

Find it impossible to hold [this] point without great sacrifice of life. Have withdrawn men, and have opened with artillery. Think we shall yet hold it.

[WM. T.] CLARK,
[*Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

NEAR VICKSBURG, *June* 25, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

One of our mines in General McPherson's front will be exploded at 3 p. m. to-day. Have your rifle-pits well filled with men, and the remainder of your line, and when you hear the explosion open with all your artillery that is in position for fifteen or twenty [minutes], and should you discover any signs of the enemy moving troops toward (the end) McPherson's, you will make such demonstrations as to lead him to believe you intend to attack him.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *June* 25, 1863.

General ORD:

McPherson secured the crater made by the explosion. The cavity made was sufficiently large to shelter two regiments. The enemy made an effort to drive our troops away. Our loss about 30 killed and wounded, some ten of them officers, and 3 field officers. Guns will be in the crater by morning, with rifle-pits to the left to defend it. If we can hold the position until morning it will evidently give us possession of a long line of rifle-pits to the right, and a fair way of advancing to enfilade to the left.

U. S. GRANT.

(Same to General Herron.)

NEAR VICKSBURG, *June* 25, 1863.

General ORD:

McPherson occupies the crater made by the explosion. He will have guns in battery there by morning. He has been hard at work running rifle-pits right, and thinks he will hold all gained. Keep [A. J.] Smith's division sleeping under arms to-night, ready for an engagement. Their services may be required, particularly about daylight to-morrow morning. There should be the greatest vigilance on the whole line.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
La Grange, June 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:

Scouts returned this morning; report no enemy this side of New Albany. Citizens report Ruggles there with about 1,500. Scouts from Holly Springs report no force between here and there. Could not hear from Dodge. The line was down last night.

R. J. OGLESBY.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 135. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Bear Creek, June 26, 1863.*

I. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry will take post on Bear Creek where the Birdsong road crosses it, and will picket at Hill's, and watch the ferries at Birdsong and Jones', with a cavalry patrol up the valley of Bear Creek, to communicate with General Parke at Oak Ridge post-office.

II. General Parke will keep a cavalry regiment at the point where the lower Benton road crosses Bear Creek, with a picket at the forks of the road, and a patrol connecting with the pickets of the Fourth Iowa at Hill's. All cavalry pickets must keep their horses saddled and their weapons well in hand, and a surprise will be certain ruin to the officer in charge. These pickets will be carefully instructed, and the commanders of the cavalry regiments will be responsible.

III. General Tuttle will hold the ridge from Trible's down to Young's, with a regiment of infantry and section of artillery in the woods back of Young's, so as to have a full view of the fields down the valley of Bear Creek.

IV. General McArthur will hold the ridge from Straus' back to McCall's, with a brigade on picket near Fox's. This brigade will send daily and nightly patrols down to the ford at Messinger's. All roads leading from Black River back to the points named will be obstructed by felling trees at the narrowest points, and division commanders will keep their pioneer companies and working parties employed all the time; an hour's time now is worth a day after an enemy makes his appearance. General McArthur will relieve his brigade at Bear Creek Crossing as soon as General Tuttle places a regiment at Young's.

V. General Parke will hold Oak Ridge, from Neily's to the post-office, with [W. S.] Smith's division, and will order the Milldale forces to be prepared on the shortest notice to move to McCall's, to which end he will cause a working party, with an intelligent staff officer, to repair the road from Milldale to Albertson's and Harris'; thence across the valley of Clear Creek to the school-house, Wixon's, and McCall's. This will give three good roads from Haynes' Bluff to our key-point at McCall's and Neily's.

VI. All commanders will aim to keep on hand from three to five days' rations, and at least 100 rounds of cartridges; wagons, as a general rule, should be kept back of Clear Creek, camps encumbered as little as possible, and troops well at hand. The vast importance of events, now drawing to some conclusion, bids us guard against supposed combinations of the enemy rather than the mere appearances. If Johnston attempts to relieve Vicksburg, which he is impelled to do by honor and the clamor of the Southern public, he will feign at many points, but attack with vehemence at some one. Let him appear at any point, he must be fought desperately.

Re-enforcements must not be clamored for, but each commander will fight back, along the ridge he is guarding, stubbornly, reporting facts and not opinions, that the general in command may draw his own conclusions. The general in command will be found habitually on the ridge near McCall's, and, in case of temporary absence, will leave word and orders with a staff officer at his bivouac. Let all guards and sentinels be carefully instructed, all wandering about stopped, and all citizens found away from their homes be arrested and sent to the rear, Haynes' Bluff, or Vicksburg.

VII. General Osterhaus, acting in concert with this force, will hold the bridge, and keep his division well in hand near Bovina, prepared to act decisively on intelligence or the sounds of battle in the direction of Tiffin's or Fox's plantations.

By order of W. T. Sherman, major-general commanding:

L. M. DAYTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, MISS., *June* 26, 1863.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: You will have your command in line under arms at 3.30 to-morrow morning, and remain so until 6 a. m., unless otherwise directed. In case of an attack to-night, the battle-cry will be "Logan," which you will have communicated to your command.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURRAY, KY., *June* 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, *Commanding District of Columbus, Ky.:*

I arrived here last night without having had any trouble or having seen anything of the enemy. I have inquired in a good many places, and most of the reports say that there is quite a force, from 2,000 to 3,000 men, this side the Tennessee River, but by close examination I have found that our men when they were there were taken for Southerners. I did not receive any dispatch from Fort Heiman, but by all reports everything is quiet there, and I have therefore concluded to go to Paris, from where I can also get soon to Fort Heiman, if necessary. The weather has been very bad with rain ever since we left Columbus. Roads are very bad, and our horses very much worn out.

I have, general, the honor to remain, your most obedient,

G. VON HELMRICH,
Lieut. Col. Fourth Missouri Cavalry Regiment, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF W. LA., *Alexandria, June* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. United States Forces near Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: Your communication of the 22d instant, attributing to the troops of my command, upon evidence furnished you by a white man, certain acts disgraceful alike to humanity and to the reputation of soldiers, has just reached me. In reply, I beg to say that I remained

at Richmond and in its vicinity for several days after the skirmish to which you allude, and had any officer or negro been hung the fact must have come to my knowledge, and the act would most assuredly have met with the punishment it deserved. The hanging of a white sergeant by Colonel [I. F.] Harrison's cavalry is, I am satisfied, likewise a fabrication. I shall, however, cause this matter to be thoroughly investigated, and should I discover evidence of such acts having been perpetrated the parties shall meet with summary punishment. My orders at all times have been to treat all prisoners with every consideration.

As regards negroes captured in arms, the officers of the Confederate States Army are required, by an order emanating from the General Government, to turn over all such to the civil authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of the State wherein they were captured.

I remain, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Near Vicksburg, June* 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS, *Comdg. District of Northeastern Louisiana:*

GENERAL: There is now a probability that [E. K.] Smith will come into the point opposite Vicksburg, for the purpose of aiding the rebel garrison in their escape or to furnish them supplies. Should you discover any attempt of the kind, concentrate your whole force, black and white, from Lake Providence, down at Young's Point, or the most suitable place for resisting them. With Johnston in my rear, I cannot detach troops for that purpose. Should such a move become necessary, notify the negro commissioners of the fact, so that they can warn the planters in time to drive in their stock and hands within our lines for safety.

You had better notify the commissioners at once that such a course may become necessary.

Respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., *Before Vicksburg, June* 27, 1863.

Major-General LOGAN, *Commanding Third Division:*

GENERAL: The battle-cry for to-night will be "Grant."

Captain Hickenlooper will take immediate steps to push forward a mine under the enemy's works on the right-hand side of the crater, leaving the present high points on the right and left of the crater standing, as well as the intermediate space. I have just returned from General Grant. If there is anything important, I will come up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Near Vicksburg, June* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Your idea of massing as many troops as possible at the important bridges in the case of an attack is right. If it should become necessary, you can go further, and hold only Memphis and Corinth. As much of the railroad should be held as possible, however.

The troops from Bragg's Army that are threatening you, are probably [doing] it to cover a further movement from his army to re-enforce Johnston. I have information that Johnston expects 10,000 men from

there in a few days. There is scarcely a shadow of doubt but I will be attacked by next Wednesday or Thursday, unless Vicksburg should fall in the mean time.

It will be impossible for me to send troops from here in the mean time. Should I learn that Johnston was moving off, I will send all my surplus force to counteract his movements, whether it be to East or West Tennessee. Should more troops become absolutely necessary for the maintenance of your position before I can send them, telegraph immediately to the General-in-Chief for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. DIST. OF E. ARK., *Helena, Ark., June* 27, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Your communication of 24th is just received. I regret to learn that you are threatened at all points, and trust that you may be able successfully to meet any attempted invasion within your lines. You mention that Price is at Jacksonport, building boats. I had information that he was there, but the latest intelligence from him is that he was moving toward Red River. My scouts have not been able for the past ten days to bring reliable information, further than that I am and have been threatened for weeks by a superior force of cavalry. Three full regiments are within 20 miles of this place, preventing communication with the interior. I have less than 4,000 men here, and of that number 600 are cavalry. I shall endeavor to comply with your request, and will advise you of any information received.

Respectfully, yours,

B. M. PRENTISS.

LA GRANGE, *June* 27, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The following just received from General Dodge:

Scout in from Jackson, Miss., brings news to 24th. I send the following extra from Mississippian:

"*Jackson, 22d.*—Beyond a doubt, another brilliant victory has been achieved at Vicksburg. Last Saturday morning the enemy [made] another attack on the center; the engagement lasted until 10 a. m., and resulted in total repulse, with [loss to] Yankees, which is estimated at 10,000. Nothing known of our loss. Our citizens and soldiers are much elated over cheering news from Virginia and Vicksburg.

"*Charleston, 22d.*—Three blockade runners, the Atlantic, Beauregard, and Antonia, went to sea safely last night. Yankees have left Folly Island, having changed their base of operations to *Cole's Island.*

"*Jackson, 22d.*—Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, enemy made another furious attack on our lines in rear of Vicksburg. Action lasted till 10 a. m., ending in complete rout of the enemy. Citizens from the vicinity report that the fire of musketry exceeded anything ever heard. Loss of enemy was heavier than in any previous fight. Nothing is known in reference to our loss, but it is certain a great victory has been gained. Passengers from Grenada report that Yankee raiders have gone back in direction of Memphis, burning Panola and Batesville. It was thought General Chalmers had overtaken them, as firing had been heard in the direction they had taken.

"*Jackson, 23d.*—Special correspondence of the Mississippian estimates the loss of the enemy on Saturday at 10,000; also reports that the enemy are throwing pontoons across the Big Black, between railroad bridges and Baldwin's Ferry, near Waterton. It is reported our forces have taken Warrenton and Union Bluff, on Yazoo. Reliable gentleman from vicinity of Port Hudson reports that Banks recrossed [on] eleven transports with re-enforcements from Hilton Head, and mustered out as many as 12,000 or 15,000 of present army, whose time was out, and who refused to fight. Courier from Colonel Lyon reports heavy firing at Port Hudson every night. Gardner's men are firm."

Rebel papers are full of victories at Vicksburg and in rear, but I am inclined to think they are all humbug. Have you not got later dates than the 20th? They also claim Wirt Adams defeated. Our cavalry on Big Black took two pieces of artillery, &c. They also claim to have taken Corinth. Say General Ruggles defeated Corinth force and took the place. I will send full report of Johnston's and other forces soon. Papers say Carter whipped them in East Tennessee, and destroyed Holston bridge, and put Corinth's forces at 2,200.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Respectfully,

R. J. OGLESBY.

LA GRANGE, *June* 27, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Just received the following further particulars from General Dodge:

CORINTH, *June* 27—6.30.

"I send reports from Jackson, the 24th. Breckinridge there with his division; thinks only Breckinridge's division came from Bragg. Loring west, toward Big Black; Johnston in center. Rebel line stretches from Jackson to Yazoo City. Cavalry cover the left to mouth of Big Black. No troops have come to Johnston for some time, and no one thinks now Johnston intends soon to attack Grant. It is his move to concentrate with Price and Kirby Smith, to cut off his supplies, but this is all conjecture. In the army and among citizens, it is firmly asserted that Pemberton has full rations in Vicksburg for sixty days. Johnston I do not think has over 35,000 men; no one places his force over 50,000. I saw all the troops come to him, and do not believe he has over 35,000, a large number of which is daily leaving his army. It is poorly provided with animals, artillery, and transportation. A few scattered troops from Jackson to Okolona to Gum Bridge; they are putting up small field-works and block-house. The general talk is that Johnston, as soon as Vicksburg falls, will be obliged to take up the line of the Tombigbee. Reports of fights at Vicksburg and at other points are of daily occurence, but I never could depend on them. Citizens were highly elated at fighting said to have taken place on the 20th.

"Lee's movements are much talked of, and they have great hopes, but Carter's movements in East Tennessee have carried consternation, at the breaking up of the railroad; say that the iron-clad Atlanta was given up through treachery; also that our troops were getting into interior of Georgia and Florida.

"Davis has called on Alabama for 7,000 troops to defend that State. Mississippi makes slow progress in forming the militia; the fact is, everybody in Mississippi is discouraged. Heard the morning I left that Grant was moving out to attack Johnston, which created great excitement. Port Hudson is given up, Hunter's forces having gone to Banks. No infantry at Okolona. Two new Alabama regiments of cavalry and [J. C.] Thrall's battery have re-enforced Ruggles; the former, on our front to stop our raids, claim a victory for Ruggles and Chalmers.

"Mobile papers of 24th say Johnston must have 30,000 men more; that Davis is sacrificing Mississippi. They claim that Johnston has not force enough to successfully attack Grant and Howell; terribly discusses the natural advantages of line of Tombigbee for defense, and the probable result to Mobile; say Pemberton has ninety days' provisions."

What I have said as to the report of scout can mostly be relied on; he is generally reliable, and of great judgment. The papers are certainly all despondent up to time of reported assault of 20th, which they take all the comfort possible from. I don't believe any fight occurred on 20th. Did there? And I don't believe any more troops are going to Johnston. His force is about as stated by scout. Gholson is at Aberdeen, trying to organize the militia, but has poor success; is going to draft after the 25th. Davis' and Shorter's call for troops to defend Alabama and Georgia all the Alabama and Georgia are in all the papers [*sic*]. They claim that Lee is going to Pennsylvania and Maryland, and crow over Winchester fight. There is one thing certain, the scout says that there is no doubt of it that Johnston and Pemberton are in daily communication, and that they get word from officers in Vicksburg; they have been looking for the garrison to escape by crossing the river; says they have built boats in Vicksburg for that purpose; he thinks Johnston is swinging his right on to the Mississippi River, but it may be a concentration to move on Grant's rear, but don't believe it. He also says that citizens talk quietly that Mississippi has gone up. I will send you lots of papers to-morrow.

G. M. DODGE.

Respectfully,

R. J. OGLESBY.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 23d instant, and to state that I immediately telegraphed to Major-General Schofield, requesting additional information regarding Price's forces and movements. I am fully prepared to move with infantry, cavalry, and artillery to support the garrison at New Madrid, or to dislodge rebel batteries at Island No. 35, or elsewhere. I inclose a copy of Major Gibson's report, of 25th instant, of his expedition on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Trenton, from which it appears that the party firing into our train near Trenton on the 15th instant received due punishment. Also copies of telegram, No. 2548, from Major Gibson, and of my reply. Railroad and telegraphic communication are uninterrupted within my district, with an advanced cavalry post at Union City. W. G. Fuller, assistant superintendent United States military telegraph, Cairo, informs me that the line is badly destroyed between Grand Junction and Jackson, and Jackson and Corinth, and that the railroad is also destroyed. I had no report from the Tennessee yesterday. My last telegram to Major-General Halleck was No. 2506, on the 22d instant, based upon telegrams received, of which I sent you copies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH.

PADUCAH, *June* 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, *Columbus:*

I have news from Fort Heiman as late as 4 o'clock last evening. All was quiet and no rebel force near. Colonel Henry, commanding, reports that there has been no rebel force near him. My scouts report all quiet within 30 miles. It is whispered among sympathizers that the rebels will try to capture this post, for the purpose of making a raid into Illinois. I do not credit the rumor, but say, let them come.

Yours, respectfully,

JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

JUNE 28, [1863.]

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

A vessel will go down in about four days. I will notify you in time. Two deserters came over yesterday. They say the town will surrender on the 4th of July, after the rebels fire a salute. Six days' quarter-rations left yesterday.

PORTER,
Admiral.

HERRON'S, *June* 28, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Six deserters just been brought in. They are from Nineteenth Arkansas, stationed near [the] center, and deserted under the impression that the town would be surrendered in a few days. They report a further reduction in rations and great dissatisfaction among men. General Green, commanding the brigade in which their regiment was, was killed yesterday by a musket ball. They say next Saturday will settle

the question. I shall be engaged all night with my advanced battery, and will not get over to your headquarters until day after to-morrow. My picket arrangements on river are complete.

F. J. HERRON.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *A. A. G.,*
Department of the Tennessee, in the Field:

COLONEL: The rise in the Tennessee, caused by recent rains, and the probable advance of Rosecrans on Bragg, have caused the recall of the flying parties north of me and west of the Tennessee.

It is reported on pretty good authority that Marmaduke has occupied the crossings of the L'Anguille River, 35 miles northwest of Helena, and that Price's whole force from Jacksonport is on its way down, threatening Helena, but, as I think, to come in at or near Milliken's Bend, and unite with Pemberton's force, escaping from Vicksburg by skiffs, &c., which my scouts inform me they have prepared for effecting a crossing, joining Johnston.

One of our best spies, just from Jackson, reports that unless Johnston is re-enforced by Kirby Smith and Price, he will not be in condition to attack General Grant.

The feeling throughout Mississippi is despondent, and they all talk of the line of the Tombigbee River as the next last ditch.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson seem to be given up by everybody. Nothing now looks dark except the movement of Lee into Maryland and Pennsylvania. This would seem, from the papers, to be in very heavy force, and may be productive of very serious consequences.

It is affirmed by the rebels at Jackson that a large part of Hunter's South Carolina forces are with Banks.

The damage done by the recent cavalry movement of Mizner has been very serious, and deprived Johnston of supplies, which are limited enough. The Mississippi militiamen do not respond well to the urgent calls for them.

I am delayed in striking for Okolona for want of proper ammunition for the revolving rifles of Third Michigan and Second Iowa. That which has been furnished is too large, and bursts the barrels. I hope to have it by the time the roads and rivers will permit.

Will you do me the favor of requesting Major-General Washburn to obtain and send forward reports from my division with you?

Everything is quiet here, my lines not interrupted, and no force nearer than Ruggles at Okolona. I learn from spies that a heavy force, under General Sherman, moved out to look for Johnston, but hear of no results.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 29, 1863.

A. H. MARKLAND, *Special Agent, Post-Office Department:*

DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday, stating that an effort was being made to change the plan of distributing the mails for the Department of the Tennessee from Memphis to Cairo, is received.

The mails for this department are carried by Government through

their own agents, I believe, as far as Memphis. From that point they are distributed by agents detailed by me. Nearly the entire mail for the department must come to Memphis, whether distributed elsewhere or not, and, in my opinion, should be gotten to that point with as little delay as possible. The distribution at Cairo would necessarily involve some delay, at least for those letters and public documents intended for the commander of the District of West Tennessee, and would not hasten the delivery of one single letter within the department. I have, therefore, to request that no change be made in the present satisfactory postal arrangement.

Very truly, yours,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Your general order, blank number, is received. The dispositions you made are excellent. It will be impossible for Johnston to cross the Big Black River, north of the railroad, without being discovered and your troops ready for him. My only apprehensions are that Johnston, finding us so ready, may cover a movement south, and dash in at Baldwin's and south of that before troops can be got out to meet him. A move of this kind certainly could not be made for anything more than a diversion to relieve the Vicksburg garrison. It does not look to me as if Johnston would ever think of bringing his wagon train across Big Black River south of us. I had but little confidence in the blockading of the roads south of the Jackson road; something has been [done], however, and will help a little if Johnston should attempt to come in that way. Ord's cavalry watch all the ferries south of Baldwin's, and though they sometimes see rebel cavalry east of the river, yet they discover no signs of an attempt to cross.

I sent out a scout, who traveled for some time east from Big Black River bridge and south of the railroad. He says no troops have gone south of the railroad. The same statement is made by a deserter from one of the Texas brigades stationed at Bolton Station; but this information is several days old. In the mean time Johnston may have changed his plans and the position of his troops half a dozen times. You need not fear, general, my tender heart getting the better of me, so as to send the secession ladies to your front; on the contrary, I rather think it advisable to send out every living being from your lines, and arrest all persons found within who are not connected with the army.

Very truly, yours,

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Bear Creek, June 29, 1863.

The following modifications of existing orders are made and will be executed at once:

I. General Osterhaus will continue, as heretofore, to hold the fortified position on Black River, at the railroad bridge, with patrols and guards, watching the river below as far as Baldwin's, and up as far as Bridgeport; his reserves at Clear Creek, near Bovina.

II. General McArthur will occupy Tiffin in force, with guards toward

the Messinger ford, connecting with Osterhaus on the Bridgeport road, and his main guards occupying the main ridge up as far as Brant's.

III. Major-General Parke will leave a small guard at Milldale and Templeton's, sufficient to hold those points, and move all the troops of the Ninth Army Corps to the east side of Clear Creek, connecting his guards at Brant's with McArthur's, his center near Wixon's and his guards connecting with General W. S. Smith's, near Mrs. Neily's.

IV. General Tuttle will hold his present position on the spur leading from McCall's to Markham's and Young's, and will entrench a position back of Trible's.

V. General W. S. Smith will hold as now his position at Oak Ridge Post-Office, with guards forward on the two Benton roads, and his right connecting with General Parke, at Mrs. Neily's. General Smith, in connection with General Washburn, will effectually blockade all roads and paths coming from the north and lying between the ridge road and Yazoo Valley road.

VI. General Washburn will hold the fortified position at Haynes' Bluff, with Kimball's division, and will continue to strengthen the lines on the north front. That being our strongest front, we should invite attack in that quarter,

VII. This disposition of forces makes a connected line from the railroad bridge to Haynes' Bluff, by Tiffin, Wixon's, McCall's, Neily's, and Oak Ridge. Each corps and division commander will proceed to entrench a position near his key-point, sufficient for two batteries and one brigade, commanding water, and looking to the east and north. All roads to the rear should be improved; a double track for wagons made by opening fences and trimming out woods. Lateral roads should also be looked to, to facilitate concentration and lateral movements. Roads to the front should be obstructed, except such as are necessary for our guards and our own use. The commanding general, after careful personal inspection, pronounces the points from which we have most reason to apprehend danger, to be the two fords at Messenger's, and about a mile below Birdsong, Wixon's, and Neily's are the best points for concentration, and the ridges by Fox's and Markham's the best lines of operation.

VIII. All the cavalry not absolutely needed for orderlies and patrols will be massed under command of Colonel Bussey, Third Iowa, on Bear Creek, from Young's up to Harris', and is charged specially to watch the lower Benton road and the ford below Birdsong.

IX. All commanders of corps and divisions, and the chief of cavalry, will report by letter or staff officer daily to the commanding general at his bivouac near Tuttle's.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

[L. M. DAYTON,]
Aide-de-Camp.

COLUMBUS, KY., *June* 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Sixteenth A. C.:*

COLONEL: Inclosing copies of telegrams received this day from Fort Heiman and Paducah, I beg leave to state that I have considered it proper to forward to the general commanding corps most of the telegrams received from day to day from the several posts of my command, not by any means as reliable information, but as memoranda showing the state of affairs at those posts, and, in comparing reports from other

localities, as an assistance in approaching as nearly as possible to the truth. The same motive and views influence me in forwarding the few reports sent to the General-in-Chief.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT HEIMAN, *June* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

GENERAL: Your telegram of 24th instant is received. We had a note from Lieutenant-Colonel von Helmrich yesterday at Murray, stating that he had concluded to go to Paris. We sent 80 men there yesterday, and just at night Lieutenant-Colonel Henry started with 70 more, with the intention of effecting a junction with Colonel von Helmrich at Paris this morning, and then moving on the rebel forces under Biffle, reported to be in the vicinity of Lexington, Tenn., conscripting, &c. I am expecting a courier in from Lieutenant-Colonel Henry every moment, and will advise you of the news at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LOCKHEAD,
Post Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

PADUCAH, *June* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

I have a report by a citizen of Travis County, who is represented as being reliable, that on Saturday morning last he met 6 rebel soldiers on the forks of Clark's River. They inquired very particularly in regard to the force at this post, how many were out, and where stationed, and said they had a force of 200 between Mayfield and the Tennessee River. I have ordered a scout in that direction, and will report. All quiet at Fort Heiman.

JAS. S. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

FORT HEIMAN, *June* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH:

GENERAL: Scouts in from Huntingdon report that they were there on the 23d instant. Saw or heard of no rebels. Federal troops occupy Trenton. All quiet in that vicinity.

A. P. HENRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, June 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: Feeling a great anxiety to learn the situation at Port Hudson, I send Col. Kilby Smith to communicate with you. Colonel Smith has been here during the entire siege of Vicksburg, and can inform you fully of the position of affairs at this place. I confidently expected that Vicksburg would be in our possession before this, leaving me able to send you any force that might be required against Port Hudson.

I have a very large force here—much more than can be used in the investment of the rebel works—but Johnston still hovers east of [Big]

Black River. Whether he will attack or not, I look upon now as doubtful. No doubt he would, however, if I should weaken my force to any extent. I have sent into Louisiana to learn the movements of Kirby Smith, but as yet hear nothing definite.

Should it be my fortune, general, to get into Vicksburg whilst you are still investing Port Hudson, I will commence immediately shipping troops to you, and will send such number as you may indicate as being necessary.

The troops of this command are in excellent health and spirits. There is not the slightest indication of despondency either among officers or men.

Hoping to hear favorable news from your field operations by the return of Colonel Smith, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HERRON'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 30, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Deserters in to-day report provisions exceedingly scarce and a bad feeling among the troops. Mules were killed this morning and the meat distributed to the troops. They confirm the report of General Martin [E.] Green's death. He commanded the Second Brigade of Bowen's division.

F. J. HERRON.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1863.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters:							
Staff and escort (not reported)	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
Engineer troops	10	381	427	562	....	.....	
Ninth Army Corps† (Parke):							
Staff	13	.....	13	14	....	.....	Do.
First Division (Welsh)	214	3,569	4,461	5,926	....	6	Do.
Second Division (Potter)	241	3,294	4,097	5,838	....	4	Do.
Reserve Artillery	3	118	132	148	....	6	Do.
Total Ninth Army Corps	471	6,981	8,703	11,926	....	16	
Thirteenth Army Corps (Ord):							
Staff and escort	11	41	63	88	....	.....	Do.
Pioneers	3	272	307	322	....	.....	Do.
Ninth Division (Osterhaus)	189	2,637	3,831	5,857	....	22	Do.
Tenth Division (A. J. Smith)	238	3,015	4,286	6,667	....	12	Do.
Twelfth Division (Hovey)	240	3,935	4,996	6,981	....	12	Do.
Fourteenth Division (Carr)	153	2,889	4,372	5,999	5	9	Do.
Cavalry‡	122	1,991	2,610	3,347	....	.....	Do.
Dist. of East Arkansas (Prentiss).	198	3,863	5,160	6,532	....	13	Helena, Ark.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	1,157	18,663	25,625	35,793	5	68	

* Compiled from the subordinate returns. For composition of the forces operating against Vicksburg at this date, see Part II, page 148.

† Transferred, June 3–17, from Department of the Ohio.

‡ Including Bussey's brigade, at Snyder's Bluff, the cavalry with Osterhaus' division, and that, other than escort, attached to corps headquarters.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Tennessee, &c., for June 30, 1863—Cont'd.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Fifteenth Army Corps (Sherman):							
Staff	17	.....	17	19	....	.....	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
First Division (Steele)	322	5,008	7,367	9,925	....	16	Do.
Second Division (Blair)	287	4,361	6,110	9,145	5	23	Do.
Third Division (Tuttle)	240	3,875	5,163	7,223	....	10	Do.
Cavalry	25	509	671	804	....	.....	Do.
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	891	13,753	19,328	27,116	5	49	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Hurlbut):							
Staff	12	.....	12	13	....	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Engineer troops	13	371	415	475	....	.....	Pocahontas, Tenn.
District of Columbus* (Asboth):							
Staff	18	.....	18	18	....	.....	Columbus, Ky.
Infantry	151	2,953	3,776	4,274	....	.....	
Cavalry	31	816	1,053	1,333	....	.....	
Artillery	4	156	175	187	31	9	
District of Memphis (Veatch):							
Staff	2	.....	2	2	....	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
Infantry	331	6,717	8,444	10,265	....	.....	Do.
Cavalry	32	679	948	1,312	....	.....	Do.
Artillery	30	634	736	795	24	12	Do.
Left Wing (Oglesby):							
Staff (including district)	10	.....	10	11	....	.....	La Grange, Tenn.
District of Corinth (Dodge)	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	Corinth, Miss.
Infantry	385	6,771	8,607	10,061	....	.....	
Cavalry	92	1,894	2,414	2,838	....	.....	
Artillery	23	707	844	889	25	21	
Third Division†	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	La Grange, Tenn.
Infantry	139	2,716	3,383	4,105	....	.....	
Artillery	8	207	224	241	....	10	
Cavalry Division‡ (Mizner)	192	3,360	4,536	5,746	....	.....	Germantown, Tenn.
Total in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Mississippi.	1,473	27,981	35,597	42,565	80	52	
Vicksburg detachment (Washburn):							
Staff	5	.....	5	6	....	.....	Snyder's Bluff, Miss.
First Division (W. Sooy Smith)	347	5,956	7,581	9,111	....	16	Do.
Third Division (Kimball)	238	4,616	6,150	8,241	....	6	Do.
Fourth Division (Lauman)	274	4,523	6,322	8,150	..	22	In the field.
Total Sixteenth Army Corps, operating against Vicksburg	864	15,095	20,058	25,508	....	44	
Seventeenth Army Corps (McPherson):							
Staff and escort	11	43	88	107	....	.....	Near Vicksburg, Miss.
Third Division (Logan)	295	4,877	6,249	9,040	....	20	Do.
Sixth Division (McArthur)	255	4,146	5,307	6,943	....	16	Do.
Seventh Division (J. E. Smith)	238	3,794	5,014	7,703	....	16	Do.
Total	799	12,860	16,658	23,793	....	52	
Herron's Division§	231	3,780	5,190	6,093	3	18	Do.
District of Northeast Louisiana (Dennis).	91	1,149	2,736	3,483	....	.....	Young's Point, La.
U. S. Colored Troops‖ (Shepard)	106	2,468	3,730	4,250	....	.....	
Total	428	7,397	11,656	13,826	3	18	
Grand total Department of the Tennessee.	6,093	103,111	138,052	181,089	93	299	

* For distribution of troops in this district, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, page 489.

† Only the Third Brigade accounted for; the others engaged in operations against Vicksburg.

‡ The First, Second, and Fourth Brigades. The Third Brigade accounted for in the District of Corinth.

§ From Department of the Missouri.

‖ At Milliken's Bend and Goodrich's Landing.

*Troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding, serving in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi, June 30, 1863.**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS.†

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

Cairo, Ill.

Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD.

58th Illinois, Col. William F. Lynch.

Clinton, Ky.

4th Missouri Cavalry, Companies B, C, E, and G, Maj. Gustav Heinrichs.

Columbus, Ky.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING.

128th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. William A. Lemma.
14th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Newbold.
32d Iowa, Companies B, C, E, H, I, and K, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Mix.
16th United States, Company A, Capt. Solomon S. Robinson.
31st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Francis H. West.
34th Wisconsin Companies A, G, and I, Lieut. Col. Henry Orff.
4th Missouri Cavalry, Companies A, D, H, I, K, L, and M, Maj. Edward Langen.
9th Indiana Battery, Lieut. George R. Brown.

Fort Heiman, Ky.

15th Kentucky Cavalry, Companies A, B, C, and D, Lieut. Col. Albert P. Henry.

Fort Pillow, Tenn.

52d Indiana, Col. Edward H. Wolfe.

Island No. 10, Tenn.

Capt. JOHN A. GORDON.

15th Wisconsin, Companies G and I, Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson.
2d Tennessee Heavy Artillery (A. D.), Company C, Capt. William Grant.

Paducah, Ky.

Col. JAMES S. MARTIN.

111th Illinois, Maj. William M. Mabry.
34th Wisconsin, Company E, Capt. Cornelius Cuntz.
15th Kentucky Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Louis A. Hanson.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.‡

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES D. MURRAY.

117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
89th Indiana, Capt. Elias S. Stone.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery (A. D.), Col. Ignatz G. Kappner.
15th United States (2d Battalion), Companies A, B, C, D, and E, Maj. John R. Edie.
Hurlbut's battery, Lieut. Albert Cudney.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. MORGAN.

25th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Rheinlander.
32d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Abel B. Smedley.
3d U. S. Cavalry, Capt. George W. Howland.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Charles S. Cooper.
Provisional encampment, Maj. John H. Kuhn.

* For troops of this corps serving at this date under the immediate command of Major-General Grant, see siege of Vicksburg, Part II, p. 154.

† Or Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; the Fortieth Iowa, Third Minnesota, and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Wisconsin serving against Vicksburg.

‡ Or Fifth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. FULLER.

27th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Zeph. S. Spaulding.
39th Ohio, Col. Edward F. Noyes.
43d Ohio, Col. Wager Swayne.
63d Ohio, Col. John W. Sprague.
3d Michigan Battery, Capt. George Robinson.
2d U. S. Artillery (Battery F), Lieut. Charles Green.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
21st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Humphrey M. Woodyard.
34th Wisconsin, Companies B, C, D, F, H, and K, Lieut. Col. Henry Orff.
2d Illinois Cavalry (five companies), Capt. Franklin Moore.
5th Ohio Cavalry (eight companies), Capt. George H. Rader.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. G. Edward Green.

LEFT WING.*

Maj. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

DISTRICT OF CORINTH.†

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS W. SWEENY.

52d Illinois, Col. John S. Wilcox.
66th Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Anthony.
2d Iowa, Col. James B. Weaver.
7th Iowa, Col. Elliott W. Rice.

Second Brigade.

Col. AUGUST MERSY.

9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jesse J. Phillips.
12th Illinois, Col. Augustus L. Chetlain.
122d Illinois, Col. John I. Rinaker.
81st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert N. Adams.

Third Brigade.

Col. MOSES M. BANE.

7th Illinois, Maj. George H. Estabrook.
50th Illinois, Maj. William Hanna.
57th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut.
39th Iowa, Lieut. Col. James Redfield.

Unattached Infantry.

1st Alabama (A. D.), Col. James M. Alexander.
64th Illinois, Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, Lieut. Col. John Morrill.
66th Illinois, Col. Patrick E. Burke.
18th Missouri, Col. Madison Miller.

Artillery.

1st Alabama Siege, Company A, Capt. Lionel V. Booth.
1st Illinois Light, Battery G, Capt. Raphael G. Rombauer.
2d Illinois Light, Battery B, Capt. Fletcher H. Chapman.
12th Illinois Infantry, Company G, Capt. James N. McArthur.
57th Illinois Infantry, Company D, Capt. Peter M. Wickstrum.
2d Michigan Battery, Capt. William H. Ross.
1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Capt. Henry Richardson.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Capt. Frederick Welker.
1st Missouri Light, Battery I, Capt. Benjamin Tannrath.

THIRD DIVISION.

Third Brigade.‡

Col. JAMES M. TRUE.

49th Illinois, Maj. Thomas W. Morgan.
62d Illinois, Maj. Stephen M. Mecker.
50th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Wells.
27th Iowa, Col. James I. Gilbert.
3d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Thomas F. Vaughn.
14th Indiana Battery, Capt. Meredith H. Kidd.

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* Headquarters at La Grange.

† Or Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. For Cavalry Brigade serving in district, see Cavalry Division, p. 456.

‡ Headquarters at La Grange, Tenn.; remainder of the division serving in the Vicksburg campaign.

CAVALRY DIVISION.*

Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.

First Brigade.

Col. LAFAYETTE MCCRILLIS.

3d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James M. Ruggles.
4th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Martin R. M. Wallace.
9th Illinois, Maj. Henry B. Burgh.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD HATCH.

2d Iowa, Maj. Datus E. Coon.
3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Moyers.
1st West Tennessee, Col. Fielding Hurst.

Third Brigade.†

Col. FLORENCE M. CORNYN.

1st Alabama, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Maj. Michael F. Fairfield.
15th Illinois, Companies A, B, D, E, G, and L, Col. George A. Bacon.
7th Kansas, Col. Thomas P. Herrick.
10th Missouri, Maj. Frederick W. Benteen.
5th Ohio (3d Battalion), Maj. Joseph C. Smith.

Fourth Brigade.‡

Lieut. Col. BAZIL D. MEEK.

11th Illinois, Maj. Otto Funke.
2d West Tennessee, Capt. Pleasant K. Parsons.

MCPHERSON'S, *July* 1, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The mine on Logan's front is ready, and the enemy appear to be digging in toward it. Shall I explode it? And what disposition do you desire me to make of my troops; anything more than having the rifle-pits filled with sharpshooters?

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 1, 1863.

General MCPHERSON:

Explode the mines as soon as ready. Notify Ord the hour, so that he may be ready to make a demonstration should the enemy attempt to move toward you. You need not do more than have rifle-pits filled with sharpshooters. Take all advantage you can, after the explosion, of the breach made, either to advance guns or your sharpshooters.

U. S. GRANT.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, [*July* 1,] 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The mine will be exploded about 3 p. m. to-day.

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *July* 1, 1863—11 a. m.

Major-General LOGAN, *Commanding Third Division.*

GENERAL: The mine in your front will be exploded as soon as the proper disposition of the troops can be made. It is not intended to

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* Organized June 9; headquarters, Germantown.
† Serving in District of Corinth.
‡ The Sixth and Seventh Illinois, under Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, in Department of the Gulf.

make any assault, but simply to have the rifle-pits lined with sharp-shooters, and the command under arms, ready to take advantage of any chance in our favor or repel any sortie of the enemy.

Yours, truly,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH A. C., *Near Vicksburg, July* 1, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *A. A. G., Dept. of the Tennessee:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to send to headquarters two prisoners, with a black boy, captured near the mouth of Big Black by Maj. James Grant Wilson, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, while attempting to cross the river in a canoe. Major Wilson found a few letters in the possession of the prisoners, which are inclosed for the information of the major-general commanding.* If the statements in the letters of the amount of rations (and the black boy says it has been but one-quarter pound of bacon and meal each for ten days past) can be relied on, the information is valuable. It is strongly corroborated by the statements of deserters for some days past.

E. O. C. ORD.

ORD'S [HEADQUARTERS], *July* 1, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

Shall I send out a brigade with artillery to the south, to meet the reported march?

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS, *July* 1, 1863.

General ORD:

Have you any information besides what I sent you? If it is really true that the enemy have 12,000 troops at Hankinson's Ferry, they should be met. I will telegraph General Herron to ascertain more fully.

U. S. GRANT.

HERRON'S HEADQUARTERS, *July* 1, 1863.

General GRANT:

I do not place any confidence in the report of the infantry being at Hankinson's Ferry, but think it probably a scout of their cavalry crossed. I have telegraphed fully to General Ord.

F. J. HERRON.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 1, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

The enemy have shown some force this side of the Black, at Hankinson's Ferry. Ord sends out one brigade to-night to watch them. They may try a direction to the south of the city, with the view of drawing as much force in that direction as possible. I will let you know all that takes place as early as possible.

U. S. GRANT.

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* Not found.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 1, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

Our cavalry report, on information received from citizens east of the river, that 12,000 of Johnston's troops have passed south of Baldwin's Ferry. I place no great reliance in the information, but it may prove true. Do you learn anything from Johnston?

U. S. GRANT.

WALNUT HILLS, MISS., *July* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., *Comdg. Second Division:*

GENERAL: General Steele directs me to say that Major-General Grant orders that all the approaches in your front be widened to 8 feet, so that a column of four (by the flank) can march therein.

I am general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PADDOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 1, 1863—2 p. m.

General OSTERHAUS:

General Grant supposes Johnston to be feeling around toward the lower ferries. I don't think he will put his army in such a pocket. Yet it becomes us to leave nothing to conjecture. I want the bearer, Tuttle, to go to your extreme picket, and there get a couple men to go with him, to the river near Hall's Ferry, there to leave horses and the companions, and for Tuttle to go afoot up to the road about Auburn or Cayuga, to watch the road. If an army is passing or has passed, he can easily distinguish the fact by signs, or he may in his own way personate a straggler, and find out all from some farmer or negro. Please afford him every possible facility, as time is pressing. I have been along my front, and the silence and absence of an enemy is more ominous to me than the sharpshooting of Vicksburg. We must discover the whereabouts of our enemy positively. If scattered from Mechanicsburg to Vernon, Brownsville, Jackson, Canton, and Bolton, though good for concentration, it will take time. Please give Tuttle an order to your pickets, and, if necessary to facilitate his movements, let him have a fresh horse.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 2, 1863.

Admiral PORTER:

Brigadier-General Hovey informs me that the firing from the mortar-boats this morning has been exceedingly well directed on my front. One shell fell into the large fort, and several along the lines of the rifle-pits. Please have them continue firing in the same direction and elevation.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, *July* 2, 1863.

General STEELE:

General Grant desires that the following approaches, in front of the Fifteenth Corps, be placed at once in such condition as to allow the

most rapid movement of troops by fours along them, and the equally rapid *débouché* of troops from three ends on the enemy's works, namely, Thayer's, Lightburn's, and Giles A. Smith's.

The heads of trenches, for 60 feet, should be cut with gentle steps, so that troops can leave the trenches rapidly and in order. Such details must be used as will secure the completion of the work in three days, say by July 5. Preparations should also be made for crossing ditches; planks should be obtained and held in readiness, and sand-bags, solidly stuffed with cotton, tried, to see if they will not make, when thrown in ditches, a sufficiently solid roadway for infantry. The ground in rear of the enemy's works should be carefully examined from different points, and all possible information in reference to it be obtained for the use of generals commanding divisions and the corps.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Captain of Engineers.

CAMP ON BEAR CREEK, *July* 2, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS:

DEAR GENERAL: I have been out all morning, and, on return, find your orderly with letter from Tuttle, the scout. General Grant telegraphed me in the night that the enemy had made his appearance at Hankinson's, and he believed he would make a diversion in that quarter. I understand General Grant is watching closely that direction, and in case of the appearances being alarming, he may move me in that direction. General McArthur reports the enemy preparing a battery on the bluff opposite Hooker's, looking to that passage also. We cannot prevent the passage of Big Black River, but must attack his column or columns [as] they make their appearance.

Keep General Grant advised of everything you see and hear, and send me word. Some rifle-pits on the hill at Bovina might be handy on some future occasion, and might be prepared now.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

CORINTH, *July* 2, 1863.

Major-General OGLESBY:

Lieutenant-Colonel Rowett has returned. Biffle, with about 500 men, is at Lexington. He is collecting stock, mostly beef-cattle, for Bragg's army, and makes Lexington headquarters. His command is scattered, and we picked up several of his men. There is nothing but a company or two on east side of the Tennessee River. I have a letter from an officer in Bragg's army, dated Tullahoma, June 11, in which he says they are preparing for a move, and expect to be in the Tuscumbia Valley before long. He wants his folks to come and see him.

G. M. DODGE.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 3, 1863.

Admiral PORTER:

The enemy have asked armistice to arrange terms of capitulation. Will you please cease firing until notified, or hear our batteries open? I shall fire a national salute into the city at daylight if they do not surrender.

U. S. GRANT.

[JULY 3, 1863.]

Admiral PORTER:

I have given the rebels a few hours to consider the proposition of surrendering; all to be paroled here, the officers to take only side-arms. My own feelings are against this, but all my officers think the advantage gained by having our forces and transports for immediate purposes more than counterbalance the effect of sending them north.

U. S. GRANT.

JULY 3, 1863.

Admiral PORTER:

There is a cessation of hostilities. You will please cease firing till you hear from me.

U. S. GRANT.

ORD'S HEADQUARTERS, *July* 3, 1863.

General GRANT:

In reply to your intimation that if General Pemberton wished an interview he would show a white flag at some specified point, General Bowen stated to General [A. J.] Smith that he knew General Pemberton would be glad to meet General Grant; and General Bowen, on the return of General Smith from you, appointed the point where the Jackson and Vicksburg road crosses the rebel trenches as the place where the white flag would be raised at 3 p. m. This point is in front of General McPherson's. The rebel time is forty-eight minutes faster than mine. I will send you my time.

E. O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Rear of Vicksburg, July 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD:
Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON:

Permit some discreet men on picket to-night to communicate to the enemy's pickets the fact that General Grant has offered, in case Pemberton surrenders, to parole all the officers and men, and to permit them to go home from here.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 3, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Pemberton wants conditions to march out paroled, &c. The conditions wanted are such as I cannot give; I am to submit my propositions at 10 o'clock to-night. I have directed Steele and Ord to be in readiness to move, as you suggested, the moment Vicksburg is surrendered. I want Johnston broken up as effectually as possible, and roads destroyed. I cannot say where you will find the most effective place to strike; I would say move so as to strike Canton and Jackson, whichever might seem most desirable.

U. S. GRANT.

PARKE'S, *July* 3, 1863.

General GRANT:

I am this moment in, and have your dispatch. Telegraph me the moment you have Vicksburg in possession, and I will secure all the crossings of Black River, and move on Jackson or Canton, as you may advise. I want my own corps and Ord's, with Parke in reserve; train small; all of which will be arranged [when] I know for certain that you are in absolute possession. If you are in Vicksburg, glory, hallelujah! the best Fourth of July since 1776. Of course we must not rest idle, only don't let us brag too soon. I will order my troops at once to occupy the fords of the Big Black, and await with anxiety your further answer.

W. T. SHERMAN.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, *July* 3, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

I judge Johnston is not coming to Vicksburg; he must be watched, though. I judge from the fact that I have just received a proposition from Pemberton to appoint three commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, to save effusion of blood, &c. I reply that the appointment of commissioners is unnecessary, because he could put an end to it by surrender, and be treated with all the respect due prisoners of war. When we go in, I want you to drive Johnston from the Mississippi Central Railroad; destroy bridges as far as Grenada with your cavalry, and do the enemy all the harm possible. You can make your own arrangements and have all the troops of my command, except one corps—McPherson's, say. I must have some troops to send to Banks, to use against Port Hudson.

U. S. GRANT.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, *July* 3, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

There is but little doubt but the enemy will surrender to-night or in the morning; make your calculations to attack Johnston; destroy the road north of Jackson. The country from Baldwin's to Hankinson's is picketed and patrolled every day by Ord's force.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Bear Creek, July 3, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

DEAR COLONEL: I am in receipt of two dispatches from General Grant, telling me of the opening of negotiations for the surrender of Vicksburg, and ordering me to move against Johnston and to destroy the Central road as far north as Grenada, and generally to do the enemy as much damage as possible. I have heard some considerable heavy firing at Vicksburg this afternoon, which I do not understand, and am this moment (sundown) in receipt of a letter from Clark Wright, which I inclose.* I have so little faith in Colonel Wright that I would heed his messages very little, only I feel assured that every motive that could influence Johnston is at work to make him attempt to relieve

* Not found.

Vicksburg, that I am willing to believe he is concentrating at Bolton. If so, well, and better still if Vicksburg has surrendered. I send these papers in for the information of General Grant, who to-night will have arrived at some real conclusion and will be prepared to act.

If Vicksburg is ours, it is the most valuable conquest of the war, and the more valuable for the stout resistance it has made; if complete, we should follow up rapidly, but should leave nothing to chance. Of course we should instantly assume the offensive as against Johnston.

I now have the bridge at Osterhaus' position. I have five regiments and a battery at Messinger's, 3½ miles above Bridgeport, with orders to hold the opposite bank, and to-night to collect log-houses for piers, and materials for a double bridge, to be built the moment I know that Vicksburg has surrendered. I have my cavalry in possession of a ford above Bear Creek and below Birdsong. Now, Johnston may have under the pressure here collected a force of some 30,000. He has his old force, that of Loring, Breckinridge, and [J. P.] McCown's division, from Bragg, and a considerable force from Charleston and Mobile. If we have Vicksburg, we should start with as large a force as possible, and as soon as Johnston is met and his force developed, the balance of the plan of destroying road could be carried out by a small force.

I propose that Ord move out to the railroad bridge, my corps to Messinger's, Parke's in reserve to cross at same point, and W. S. Smith's division, with the cavalry, not exceeding 1,000 men, to cross at the ford below Birdsong; that all meet on the Bridgeport road, about 8 miles out, and move on Bolton, then direct on Jackson, and, if necessary, to Meridian, destroying, of course, the railroad and doing all manner of harm; then return to Jackson, whence I could send back to Vicksburg all troops not absolutely needed for the trip up to Grenada and back. Port Hudson is now well invested, and an increased force there could do less good than the destruction of the only army that can afford them relief, viz, Johnston's. But as soon as Johnston is met, and either defeated or dispersed, a force could go to Banks. I think the fall of Vicksburg, when known, will paralyze the Confederates west of the Mississippi, for Port Hudson was only used in connection with Vicksburg to make the intervening space a *mare clausum*, to which these forts gave the enemy absolute title. If these my views meet the general's approval, I ask the issue of a special order from your headquarters that Ord's corps move to railroad bridge, provided with five days' rations and 150 rounds of cartridges; the Fifteenth to be ordered to come forward, provided in like manner with the same rations and ammunition, and order J. Condit Smith to organize a train of 200 wagons, with bread, salt, sugar, and coffee, to come forward in two trains by the same roads behind the troops; for all my staff to come forward at once, and, generally, all orders that will initiate the movement. As you see, I must still watch Johnston, and these preparations can be made better at your end. This would leave McPherson's corps at Vicksburg, Herron's division disposable, one brigade of which could hold the works at the railroad bridge, and Kimball's division at Haynes' Bluff.

Indeed, in the movement against Johnston we should risk nothing, provided Vicksburg is surely surrendered. The news is so good I can hardly believe it, and I am confused by the sound of cannon at Vicksburg this p. m.

I keep a swift officer at the telegraph office, 3 miles back, to bring me the earliest intelligence. If all is right and Vicksburg is surrendered, after ordering troops to move as suggested, it may be well to order my quartermaster, J. Condit Smith, to ride out quickly to see me after

ordering 200 wagons to load as before recited. Also send me plenty of the best maps Wilson has. I have left mine behind and must depend on Wilson.

W. T. SHERMAN.

JULY 3, 1863—p. m.

General PARKE:

DEAR GENERAL: If Vicksburg is going to surrender to-night, what does that firing mean?

I have ordered troops to secure the three crossing places—Jones' Ford, below Birdsong, Messinger's, where I propose to build a good bridge by means of the log houses and materials of Messinger's plantation, and at the railroad crossing, where a good bridge now exists. If Vicksburg surrenders, I want two corps to cross the bridge, mine at Messinger's, your artillery and wagons also, and your cavalry and infantry at Jones', thus giving three roads, all of which converge at a point not far beyond Big Black River, near Jeff. Davis' plantation. Make all preparations, for we will have to move light and rapid to interpose between Johnston's scattered forces.

Each regiment should carry five days' rations and ammunition, and a train carry bread, salt, sugar, and coffee for ten more, depending on the country for forage and beef. But I don't understand the heavy firing. Inquire by telegraph and let me know.

W. T. SHERMAN.

OAK RIDGE, *July* 3, 1863.

General GRANT:

General Sherman desires me to ask what means the heavy firing at Vicksburg.

JNO. G. PARKE.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 3, 1863.

General PARKE:

Flag of truce only covered bearer of dispatches; firing was continued by balance of the line.

U. S. G. [GRANT.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp [near Bear Creek], July 3, 1863.

Major-General PARKE, *Comdg. Ninth Army Corps:*

DEAR GENERAL: I have received your note and Grant's dispatch, which in a measure explains the strange firing after the news of the proposition to surrender.

I ask for the move, Ord's corps (Thirteenth), mine (Fifteenth), and yours (Ninth); to yours I would attach General [W. S.] Smith's division. The cavalry I would hold for general service. I wish you to be prepared with five days' rations for yourself and Smith, including every man fit for duty, and embracing those left at Milldale. I would then order a general supply train of 200 wagons, with hard and small rations, to follow in two trains of 100 each. As soon as Johnston is encountered and disposed of, I would send back to Vicksburg, to be used at Port Hudson or elsewhere, a part of my force, and push on to

Grenada with a smaller force. I have sent a messenger to Grant with a synopsis of my proposed plan, and will get an answer early in the morning. The quicker we move the better, although Johnston has doubtless done his best, and must have concentrated by this time; but my opinion is, that if we can whip him, it will, in addition to Vicksburg, be a final blow in Mississippi.

This rain is favorable to us, provided always Vicksburg has surrendered. The news is so good I can hardly realize it, though I have wished for it now fully six months. Jeff. Davis made it a test question, and I know its influence on the great West will be more than the capture of Richmond.

Col. Clark Wright, who commands the cavalry down by Osterhaus, reports to-night the capture of a prisoner, who reports the arrival to-day of Breckinridge at Bolton, with the understanding that Johnston was to be there to-night and to attack us in the morning at Bridgeport. I have no faith in Wright, but we must be prepared for anything.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Bear Creek, July 3, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS, *Comdg. Division at the Bridge:*

DEAR GENERAL: I inclose you the note of General McArthur with his sketch. Please read it, and at your convenience return to me for file. You will observe that General McArthur gives the information of himself in opposition to that of Colonel Wright. I am getting things from Oak Ridge to Tiffin so that it will be a close fit for anything to pass, and as soon as it is completed to my satisfaction I will have a small redoubt put in about 1½ miles from Tiffin, toward Bovina, which will make a strong line. The flanks at the bridge and Oak Ridge must be able to be left alone in case the main forces are shifted to one flank or the other.

If Tuttle is with you, tell him I want him to watch that road and tell me exactly what he sees with his own eyes or hears with his own ears. I don't care about his sending me rumors from some other place; I get plenty of them. If he lies and watches the road about Auburn or Cayuga for two days and tells what he sees, I can judge if any army proposes to bridge the Black at Haukinson's, to operate from the south. A few days' work would make the peninsula south of Warrenton also unassailable. When secure from surprise, assault, or sudden danger, then we can begin to break in upon their arrangements at Brownsville, Bolton, &c. I am always glad to hear of your scouts feeling well out.

Yours,

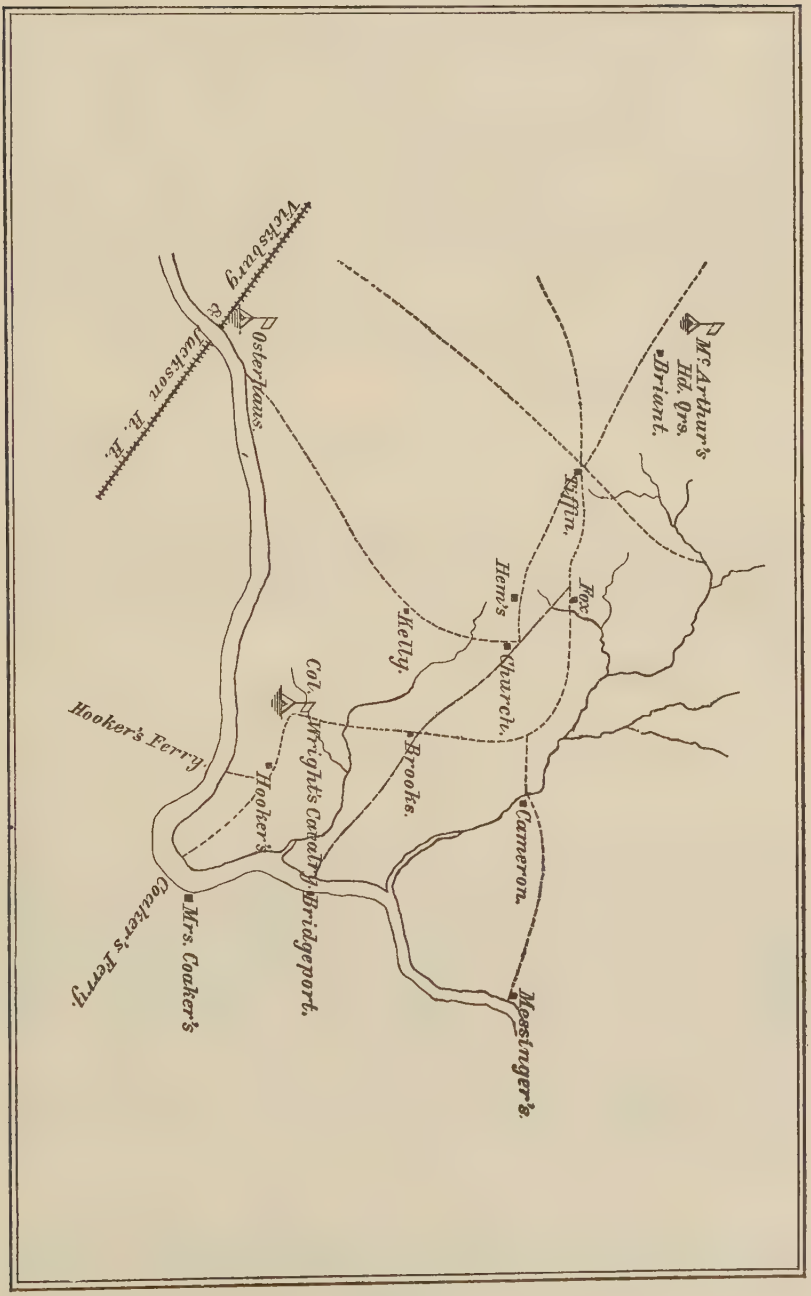
W. T. SHERMAN.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF OBSERVATION,
July 2, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of this morning is just received. The work of clearing and fortifying is progressing rapidly. My observations yesterday are accelerating my movements. They were as follows: I went to the ferry at Hooker's, and found a few of the ubiquitous cavalry keeping watch, with no visible signs of the enemy on their front.


Vicksburg
Jackson R. R.
Osterhaus.
McArthur's Hd. Qrs.
Briant.
Tiffin.
Hem's
Fox
Kelly.
Church.
Col.
Wright's Cavalry.
Brooks.
Hooker's Ferry.
Hooker's
Cameron.
Coaker's Ferry.
Mrs. Coaker's
Bridgeport.
Messinger's.

I afterward went to Coaker's Ferry. There I found things quite different; the enemy busy. I saw four or five army wagons passing about, and appeared to be hauling cotton and other materials; whether to build fortifications or a bridge, I do not know. The latter, however, was the conclusion I arrived at, for the following reasons:

1. There is a high bluff, extending for about 2 miles, completely commanding the horseshoe neck leading to the ferry from this side.

2. It is easier for the enemy to cover their crossing at that point than at any other, in the event of their retreat, which is inevitable. Hence I infer that this will be their principal crossing, with Bridgeport and Messinger's as auxiliaries, especially the latter ford for their cavalry and infantry. I would like with your permission to fortify the hill overlooking Messinger's, and advance a regiment to that point with a section of artillery. The river takes more of a bend at Coaker's Ferry than is laid down on our maps. I inclose a little sketch of the bend.* I have ordered the scout as you direct down the river from Messinger's, and will send you their report.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN McARTHUR.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Walnut Hills, Miss., July* 3, 1863.

The troops of this corps will be prepared to march on short notice, with ten days' rations of flour and hard bread, coffee, salt, and sugar.

All transportation will be put in order and held in readiness for movement.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *July* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

General Pemberton has sent out, under flag of truce, to Major-General Grant, proposing an armistice, and the appointment of commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation. The general has replied that he expects an unconditional surrender, the garrison to be treated as prisoners of war. While waiting General Pemberton's answer there is, of course, no cessation of hostilities, and your forces, artillery and infantry, will be kept at their usual posts, firing at the enemy, as has been the practice, when anything is seen to fire at.

As it is very probable we will take possession of the place this afternoon, have the men who are in camp clean up and put their arms, clothes, &c., in good trim, so as to present a good soldierly appearance when we march in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

P. S.—The men should be kept in camp, except those on duty, and well in hand, ready for any emergency.

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* See p. 465.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SMITH, *Comdg. Seventh Division:*

GENERAL: The terms offered by Major-General Grant were in the main accepted by General Pemberton, except as to one or two minor points. The correspondence in reference to these will close by 9 o'clock, and, if the place is surrendered, white flags will be displayed at that hour on their works. All troops will be kept in their positions, ready for any emergency, and your division held in readiness to go into the city on receipt of orders. The brigade bands will have their instruments in readiness, so that they can take their proper position when the orders arrive. Field music will, of course, accompany the regiments.

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

(Same to Logan, July 4.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Rear of Vicksburg, July 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

Direct your pickets to watch closely the enemy to-night, lest he may attempt to get out by your front. Permit no person to pass your lines from Vicksburg.

General Pemberton proposed capitulation to-day, if suitable terms could be agreed upon; and, in view of all the circumstances, the general commanding offers to parole the garrison here and let them proceed to their homes. This offer you may permit some discreet persons to communicate to their pickets.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
No. 179. } *Near Vicksburg, Miss., July* 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. Army corps commanders, and Major-General Herron, commanding extreme left division, will fire a national salute of thirty-four guns from each battery (not from each gun) they may have in position on to-morrow, the eighty-seventh anniversary of American Independence, at 5 a. m., after which they will only fire at living objects or batteries until such times as they may receive special directions from these headquarters.

Should white flags be displayed upon the enemy's lines and forts in their immediate fronts, they will move up and take possession of such lines, and hold them until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *July* 3, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: The salute ordered to be fired to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock will not be fired until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, &c.:

GENERAL: I find that the establishment of a rigorous line within districts occupied by our military forces from beyond which no cotton or other products can be brought, and within which no trade can be carried on, gives rise to serious and to some extent apparently well-founded complaints.

I have, therefore, instructed Mr. Mellen, the supervising special agent of this Department for the Mississippi Valley, to confer with you as to the propriety of substituting bonds, to be given by all parties receiving permits for the rigorous line now established, or, at least, of substituting them partially.

I inclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Mellen, and beg you to give it, and any suggestions on the subject he may offer, such consideration as the other great demands upon your time and attention will allow.

Yours, respectfully,

S. P. CHASE.

[Inclosure.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 4, 1863.

WILLIAM P. MELLEN, Esq.,
Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Dept., Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I hope you are not losing sight of the very important matter about which I requested you to confer with Generals Grant and Rosecrans. I mean, of course, the allowance of parties having cotton or other property anywhere within our lines of military occupation to bring it out by their own means and at their own risk, receiving only from the military and naval services such incidental aid as would be rendered any citizens in legitimate pursuits. Such parties should, as I have already stated to you, be required to give bond, conditioned that no military or naval officer of the United States, and no civil officer serving in any capacity, connecting him directly or indirectly with the charge of abandoned or captured property or of commercial intercourse in or with the insurrectionary districts, is interested with them in the transaction for which a permit is desired, or, to their knowledge, in any like transaction in which said parties may be interested; that they have disclosed fully the names of all parties in interest in their application for a permit, and that neither they nor any person interested with them will by means of the permit or otherwise give any information, aid, comfort, or support to persons within the lines of rebel military occupation, or to rebels or insurgents elsewhere. The penal sum should be stipulated damages.

It does seem to me that such a bond would more effectually protect our military operations than any lines, however carefully drawn, though probably some general lines between districts militarily occupied, but not surely and completely, and districts within which the authority of the Union is more fully established, will still be useful.

It might be well to confine the introduction of supplies into the uncertain districts (except in the smallest quantities for absolute necessaries) to parties who shall have given such bonds. You can think of this.

I observe the attacks made on you and on me. These must be expected, and must not at all affect our action. Our object must be to do our duty, and be content with the consciousness of doing it, whether praised or reviled.

Yours, sincerely,

S. P. CHASE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July* 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

DEAR GENERAL: It has long been on my mind to express to you my deep sense of your great services to our country, but I had forborne lest you might think I overstepped a civilian's limits. Having occasion now, however, to write you briefly on another subject, I will not deny myself the gratification of adding my personal thanks to the gratitude which the whole patriotic people feel toward you for the patient energy and skillful courage with which you have conducted the military operations under your direction. God has crowned you with success hitherto, and will, I trust, continue to prosper our arms under your conduct.

Vicksburg, probably, has already succumbed. Whether so or not, its speedy fall can hardly be doubted, and its capture cannot fail to be followed by the rapid and complete suppression of the rebellion in the whole region west of the Mississippi and by the complete control of the river from its mouth to Cairo.

It has given me great satisfaction to be somewhat useful in sustaining you here by laying before the President from time to time the letters of Mr. Mellen, the excellent supervising special agent of the Department for the Valley of the Mississippi. He has taken every pains to inform himself accurately, and has constantly defended you against the assaults, sometimes of slanderous malice, sometimes of mistaken honesty, and has as constantly awarded to you the praise of doing all that ability, zeal, and fidelity could accomplish.

Yours, very truly,

S. P. CHASE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Confederate Forces, Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 27th of June, disclaiming the act of hanging Union soldiers who were taken prisoners by your forces near Milliken's Bend on the 7th of June, is just received. I could not credit the story, though told so straight, and I am now truly glad to hear your denial. The prisoners taken by our forces have not been subjected to any harsh treatment in consequence of the statements detailed in my former letter.

In the matter of treatment of negro soldiers taken prisoners, I do not feel authorized to say what the Government may demand in regard to them, but having taken the responsibility of declaring them free, and having authorized the arming of them [*sic*] and another for the white soldiers.

This, however, is a subject I am not aware of any action having been taken upon.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Near Vicksburg, July* 4, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

Your note has been received. Propositions have been sent in for the surrender of Vicksburg. Pemberton's reply is momentarily expected. If he does not surrender now, he will be compelled to by his men within two days, no doubt. The orders will be made as you suggest the mo-

ment Vicksburg is ours. Ord and Steele have both been notified to move the moment Vicksburg falls, Ord to take ten days' hard bread, salt, coffee, and sugar. I will change this to five in view of the provision train you expect to take. I will let you know the moment Pemberton's answer arrives.

U. S. GRANT.

JULY 4, 1863—5.30 a. m.

Admiral PORTER:

The enemy has accepted in the main my terms of capitulation, and will surrender the city, works, and garrison at 10 a. m.

The firing now going on arises from misapprehension.

U. S. GRANT.

JULY 4, 1863.

General GRANT:

I congratulate you in getting Vicksburg on any honorable terms. You would find it a troublesome job to transport so many men, and I think that you will be left so free to act it will counterbalance any little concession you may seem to make to the garrison.

I see they are taking a blow-out to-night.

PORTER.

JULY 4, 1863.

General GRANT:

I will have a steamer all ready to carry dispatches to General Banks and the fleet below. What time will you wish to send, and will you take up your headquarters in the city at once?

PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: The garrison of Vicksburg surrendered this morning. Number of prisoners, as given by the officers, is 27,000; field artillery, one hundred and twenty-eight pieces, and a large number of siege guns, probably not less than eighty. The other stores will probably not amount to any great deal. I held all my surplus troops out on Big Black River and between there and Haynes' Bluff, intending to assault in a few days. I directed that they be kept in readiness to move on the shortest notice to attack Johnston. The moment the surrender of Vicksburg was agreed upon, the order was given, and troops are now in motion. General Sherman goes in command of this expedition. His force is so large I think it cannot fail. This move will have the effect of keeping Johnston from detaching a portion of his force for the relief of Port Hudson. Although I had the garrison of Vicksburg completely in my power, I gave them the privilege of being paroled at this place, the officers to retain their side-arms and private baggage, and field, staff, and cavalry officers to take with them one horse each. I regard the terms really more favorably than an unconditional surrender. It leaves the transports and troops for immediate use. At the present junction of affairs in the East and on the river above here, this may prove of vast importance.

I hope, general, and from what Admiral Porter tells me, this probably will find you in possession of Port Hudson.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

OAK RIDGE, *July* 4, 1863.

General GRANT:

General Sherman desires me to tender his warmest congratulations. Please accept my own. General Sherman will hold the railroad bridge for Ord, Messinger's for the Fifteenth Corps, and Birdsong for the Ninth. Orders are issued for the movement.

JNO. G. PARKE.

ORD'S [HEADQUARTERS], *July* 4, 1863.

General GRANT:

Generals [A. J.] Smith and Carr are here. Their divisions are as much in hand as any, and, in reply to the order, General Carr states he can get off by to-night by working the men all day. General Smith states he can't get his guns and men into marching order before to-morrow morning. Benton takes Carr's place. I have set them to work. Shall I order the siege artillery to move with the columns? Am of opinion many men broke by the guards and went into town.

ORD.

NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 4, 1863.

General E. O. C. ORD:

The route traveled by your corps on coming to Vicksburg is exactly the route they will travel back. That is the route they came—by Big Black River Bridge, Edwards Station, and Champion's Hill. That is the route they now go. If they leave that route after passing Champion's Hill, all will be equally ignorant of the route, none of our troops having been north of that road. Hains can tell you all about the route.

U. S. GRANT.

ORD'S HEADQUARTERS, *July* 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I have ordered in my cavalry from Baldwin's, Hall's, and Hankinson's Ferries. This leaves that front exposed to [W.] Adams' and Barnes' [?] Texas cavalry, which I hear, by reliable intelligence, are at Rocky Springs. Should not some pickets replace mine?

ORD.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 4, 1863.

General ORD:

All the cavalry belonging to this army goes with Sherman, except what you have. Leave all but two companies to picket Big Black River.

U. S. GRANT.

CIRCULAR.] NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 4, 1863.

Should white flags be displayed upon the enemy's works at 10 o'clock this morning, it will be to signify the acceptance of the terms of capitulation.

The enemy will be permitted to move to the front of his works, and, after stacking flags and arms, will then return to their camps.

The works will be occupied only by such troops as may afterward be selected. Those troops not designated for the purpose will not occupy the enemy's line, but remain in their present camps.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 4, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

The enemy will march outside their works, stack arms, and return inside as prisoners. No troops, except those specified in special orders, will enter the city for the present.

U. S. GRANT.

CAMP ON BEAR CREEK,
July 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

MY DEAR GENERAL: The telegraph has just announced to me that Vicksburg is ours; its garrison will march out, stack arms, and return within their lines as prisoners of war, and that you will occupy the city only with such troops as you have designated in orders. I can hardly contain myself. Surely will I not punish any soldier for being "unco happy" this most glorious anniversary of the birth of a nation, whose sire and father was a Washington. Did I not know the honesty, modesty, and purity of your nature, I would be tempted to follow the examples of my standard enemies of the press in indulging in wanton flattery; but as a man and soldier, and ardent friend of yours, I warn you against the incense of flattery that will fill our land from one extreme to the other. Be natural and yourself, and this glittering flattery will be as the passing breeze of the sea on a warm summer day. To me the delicacy with which you have treated a brave but deluded enemy is more eloquent than the most gorgeous oratory of an Everett.

This is a day of jubilee, a day of rejoicing to the faithful, and I would like to hear the shout of my old and patient troops; but I must be a Gradgrind—I must have facts, knocks, and must go on. Already are my orders out to give one big huzza and sling the knapsack for new fields. Tuttle will march at once to Messinger's, Parke to Birdsong, and I will shift my headquarters to Fox's. McArthur will clear the road of obstructions made against the coming of the unseen Johnston, and as soon as Ord and Steele's columns are out, I will push ahead. I want maps, but of course the first thing is to clear the Big Black River and get up on the high ground beyond, when we move according to developments. I did want rest, but I ask nothing until the Mississippi River is ours, and Sunday and 4th of July are nothing to Americans till the river of our greatness is free as God made it. Though in the background, as I ever wish to be in civil war, I feel that I have labored some to secure this glorious result.

I am, with respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *Black River*, *July* 4, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. Navy:

DEAR ADMIRAL: No event in my life could have given me more personal pride or pleasure than to have met you to-day on the wharf at Vicksburg—a 4th of July so eloquent in events as to need no words or stimulants to elevate its importance.

I can appreciate the intense satisfaction you must feel at lying before the very monster which has defied us with such deep and malignant hate, and seeing your once disunited fleet again a unit; and, better still, the chain that made an inclosed sea of a link in the great river broken forever. In so magnificent a result I stop not to count who did it. It is done, and the day of our nation's birth is consecrated and baptized anew in a victory won by the united Navy and Army of our country. God grant that the harmony and mutual respect that exist between our respective commanders, and shared by all the true men of the joint service, may continue forever, and serve to elevate our national character, threatened with shipwreck. Thus I muse as I sit in my solitary camp out in the woods, far from the point for which we have jointly striven so long and so well, and though personal curiosity would tempt me to go and see the frowning batteries and sunken pits that have defied us so long, and sent to their silent graves so many of our early comrades in the enterprise, I feel that other tasks lie before me and time must not be lost. Without casting anchor, and despite the heat and the dust and the drought, I must again into the bowels of the land, to make the conquest of Vicksburg fulfill all the conditions it should in the progress of this war. Whether success attend my efforts or not, I know that Admiral Porter will ever accord to me the exhibition of a pure and unselfish zeal in the service of our country. It does seem to me that Port Hudson, without facilities for supplies or interior communication, must soon follow the fate of Vicksburg and leave the river free, and to you the task of preventing any more Vicksburgs or Port Hudsons on the bank of the great inland sea. Though farther apart, the Navy and Army will still act in concert, and I assure you I shall never reach the banks of the river or see a gunboat but I will think of Admiral Porter, Captain Breese, and the many elegant and accomplished gentlemen it has been my good fortune to meet on armed or unarmed decks of the Mississippi squadron.

Congratulating you and the officers and men of your command at the great result in which you have borne so conspicuous a part, I remain, as ever, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 4, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

Ord and Steele will leave this evening; the former for Big Black River Bridge, the latter for Bridgeport. They will take 150 rounds of ammunition, besides that in cartridge-boxes, and all the rations they can, not less than five days. Your leaving the Ninth Corps as reserve is just right. Inform me the moment you know it will not be required, and I will send it back to Burnside. I have no suggestions or orders to give. I want you to drive Johnston out in your own way, and inflict on the enemy all the punishment you can. I will support you to the last man that can be spared.

U. S. GRANT.

NEAR VICKSBURG, *July* 4, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

Ord will only get off a division of his troops to-night, and balance to-morrow. Steele will get off before daylight to-morrow; I have just returned from a visit to the admiral, at Vicksburg Landing. The number of prisoners as given by the rebels is 27,000. There is much more artillery than we thought; the field-pieces are given at 128, and about 100 siege guns.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION, *Fox's, July* 4, 1863.

General GRANT:

Your dispatch announcing the magnitude of the capture of Vicksburg is most gratifying; the importance of the place in our case cannot be exaggerated.

I have left Kimball's division at Haynes' Bluff, with instructions to picket at Oak Ridge. I will order General McArthur to relieve Osterhaus at the bridge to-morrow, so that Osterhaus may report to General Ord. Three bridges will be built to-morrow at Birdsong, Messinger's, and the railroad crossing. To-morrow, I suppose, Ord and Steele will be up, so that next day I will cross and move in force on Bolton.

The enemy showed one gun opposite Messinger's, [near] this place; I am willing he should meet us at once, the nearer the river the better. If he declines, I will follow promptly to Clinton; then I can discover if Johnston is scattered or concentrated, when I will act accordingly. I have not yet heard if the prisoners are to be paroled here or sent north. The farmers and families out here acknowledge the magnitude of this loss, and now beg to know their fate. All crops are destroyed and cattle eaten up. You will give their case your attention as soon as more important business is disposed of. At least I promise them this. I advise, then, if you find a locomotive, that you run cars out to Big Black River and make that a depot.

Please tell Wilson or [Miles D.] McAlester about the maps east of Big Black River; I am without any. I feel an intense curiosity to see Vicksburg and its people, but recognize importance of my present task, and think of nothing else. I will keep few orderlies at Osterhaus', which is now my nearest telegraph office.

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP AT FOX'S, *July* 4, 1863.

General OSTERHAUS, *Railroad Bridge:*

DEAR GENERAL: You are already aware that I am ordered to move across Black River to attack Johnston. I propose that Ord's corps cross at your position, mine at Messinger's, above Bridgeport, and Parke at Birdsong. You now have a bridge, and the other corps are now at the other points, and will make theirs to-morrow. The next day I want to move direct on Bolton. You will, on General Ord's arrival, report to him, and be prepared to move with him.

McPherson's corps remains at Vicksburg, of which General McArthur has three brigades. Two of these will relieve you at the Ridge, and the other will watch this line. When General McArthur comes, give him the benefit of your knowledge of the position and surrounding country, and advise with him as to the advisability of getting a locomotive and

cars in Vicksburg, and to bring out supplies to the bridge, as a depot for us during our movement on Johnston.

The enemy displayed quite a force at Messinger's this p. m., with a gun. Please feel forward with a small force as far as Amsterdam. I am perfectly willing the enemy should come as far this way as possible, as I fear the dust, heat, and drought quite as much as the enemy. The nearer he comes to our depot the better.

The importance of Vicksburg increases as examined. General Grant telegraphs 27,000 prisoners, 127 field guns, and 100 heavy barbette and siege guns. These are large figures for our country, and remind one of the old country. I will see General Ord before we actually cross Black River, and will mention you, as I believe you are comparative strangers. Have you any maps of the ground east of the Black? I sent my old ones off, supposing we were done with them. I have sent to Vicksburg for a supply, but would be glad to have any that you possess to copy from.

Truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Bear Creek, July* 4, 1863.

The moment Vicksburg surrenders and the investing army is relieved from the trenches, by General Grant's orders a movement will be made inland, preliminary to which the following orders are made:

I. The Thirteenth Army Corps, General Ord, will move direct to the Big Black River Bridge, with an advance guard across, in the direction of Edwards Depot, and the main body on Clear Creek.

II. The Fifteenth Army Corps, General Sherman, will move by the Bridgeport road to Tiffin, and take the road by Fox's to Messinger's Ford, an advance guard across to occupy the hill, and the main body along Big Black River and Fox's Creek.

III. The Ninth Army Corps, General Parke, to which the division of General W. S. Smith is temporarily attached, will move by the several roads available to the vicinity of Birdsong Ferry, with his advance guard across, and his main force on Bear Creek.

IV. The cavalry force, Colonel Bussey in command, will cross Black, near the mouth of Bear Creek, and receive special orders from the commanding general.

V. All commanders will see that their troops are well provided with five days' rations in their haversacks and regimental wagons; cartridges at the rate of one hundred and fifty per man; wagons not to exceed three to a regiment—one for ammunition, two for cooking utensils and provisions; and a couple of ambulances for the sick and wounded. Great attention must be paid to providing water, for which purpose each company should have a pack mule with a couple of small kegs, or a saddle, to which should be suspended the canteens of the men.

VI. All wagons not in use should be sent in, to make up a wagon-train of 200 wagons, under direction of the chief quartermaster, Col. J. Condit Smith, and chief commissary, to be loaded with bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, for equal distribution after the five days' supplies are out.

VII. All baggage, tents, and incumbrances of any kind must not be taken along. Any wagon, carriage, buggy, or horse other than such as are used by officers entitled by law to be mounted, and as prescribed in these orders, will be seized by any brigade or division headquarters or surgeon, and appropriated to the public use.

As soon as the columns arrive at the points designated, each corps commander will repair in person to these headquarters, at Fox's, to receive maps and detailed instructions.

Each corps commander and chief of cavalry will bring with him a field report of his forces, with number of wagons, guns, &c., and a copy of the best map of the State of Mississippi in his possession.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MCPHERSON'S, *July* 4, 1863.

Colonel RAWLINS:

If one regiment goes in advance to the court-house to take possession, I respectfully request that it be the Forty-fifth Illinois. This regiment has borne the brunt of the battle oftener than any other in my command, and always behaved nobly.

MCPHERSON.

[Indorsement.]

It is left for you to designate such regiment as you may see proper to go forward and take possession of the court-house.

By order of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEFORE VICKSBURG, *July* 4, 1863.

Major General LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

I suggest that the Forty-fifth Illinois take the advance in going into the city.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

VICKSBURG, *July* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, *Comdg. Third Division:*

GENERAL: Major-General Sherman's command is under orders to march toward Big Black River this afternoon at 5 p. m. You will, therefore, detail men enough from your own division and General Ransom's brigade to guard the line of the enemy's intrenchments from the left of your line, before coming into Vicksburg, around to the river on the north side of town, to prevent the escape of prisoners and the ingress and egress of citizens. Allow no persons, either citizens or soldiers, to pass in or out for the present, unless provided with proper passes from Major-General Grant, these headquarters, or yourself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 20. } *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 4, 1863.

Soldiers of the Seventeenth Army Corps:

Again I rejoice with you over your brilliant achievements and your unparalleled success. Hardly had your flag floated to the breeze on the capitol of Mississippi, when, springing to the call of our noble com-

mander, you rushed upon the defiant columns of the enemy at Champion's Hill, and drove him in confusion and dismay across the Big Black to his defenses within the stronghold of Vicksburg. Your assaulting columns, which moved promptly upon his works on the 22d of May, and which stood for hours undaunted under a withering fire, were unsuccessful only because no men could take the position by storm. With tireless energy, with sleepless vigilance by night and by day, with battery and with rifle-pit, with trench and mine, you made your sure approaches, until, overcome by fatigue and driven to despair in the attempt to oppose your irresistible progress, the whole garrison of over 30,000 men, with all their arms and munitions of war, have, on this the anniversary of our National Independence, surrendered to the invincible troops of the Army of the Tennessee. The achievements of this hour will give a new meaning to this memorable day, and Vicksburg will brighten the glow in the patriot's heart which kindles at the mention of Bunker Hill and Yorktown. This is, indeed, an auspicious day for you. The God of battles is with you. The dawn of a conquered peace is breaking upon you, the plaudits of an admiring world will hail you wherever you may go, and it will be an ennobling heritage, surpassing all riches, to have been of the Seventeenth Army Corps on the Fourth of July, 1863.

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 180. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., July* 4, 1863.

I. On the surrender of Vicksburg, Major-General Herron will advance one brigade of his division to within the fortifications of the enemy. He will throw out guards to prevent all persons, soldiers or citizens, from entering or leaving the city. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan is assigned temporarily to the command of the city of Vicksburg, and will march his division within the intrenchments of the enemy, to a suitable camp-ground. He will furnish all the guards necessary to prevent the escape of citizens or prisoners from Vicksburg, or the entrance of soldiers and all outside parties into the city. One regiment will be immediately placed on guard in the city, to preserve order, and to prevent pillaging and other destruction of property. Five companies, commanded by a competent field officer, will report at once to Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham, chief quartermaster, to collect and guard all captured property, and to superintend working parties of such negroes as may be collected and employed in discharging boats, and other labor in the quartermaster's department. No citizens will be permitted to land from steamers until authority may be given hereafter. All the able-bodied negro men in the city will be immediately collected and organized into working parties, under suitable officers. They will at once be set to policing the city and the grounds within the intrenchments. Captain Comstock, chief engineer, will direct the destruction of the outside approaches made to the enemy's works. All necessary details will be made for this purpose by the commander of the Seventeenth Army Corps, either from his pioneer corps, negroes collected, or by details from the ranks. All heavy artillery will be moved into the intrenchments and properly located for defense. Division engineer officers, or, in their absence, division quartermasters, will collect and save all mining-tools belonging to their respective commands.

II. Lieut. Col. William L. Duff, chief of artillery, will immediately collect and take care of all ordnance stores outside of the enemy's

works at Vicksburg. He will call on Major-General McPherson and Major-General Herron for such details as he may require in carrying out this order.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Near Vicksburg, July* 4, 1863.

General HERRON:

The order moving your troops in was to help guard the city, to prevent ingress and egress. General McPherson's corps moves inside and forms what you fail to of the investment. If the ground is suitable for an encampment inside, you had better move your whole division. Collect together all the arms, accouterments, and colors on your front, and hold them for the ordnance officer to get when he calls. None of the colors are to be taken by any individual; they are all to be sent to Washington.

General Logan commands the remainder of the city guard, and you will connect with him as nearly as possible.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 181. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., July* 5, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps and troops garrisoning Vicksburg and guarding prisoners of war, will take immediate charge of the paroling of the capitulated Confederate States forces, and hurry the same forward with all possible dispatch. Every printing press that can be had he will put into requisition for the printing of the necessary blanks. Lieutenant-Colonel [Loren] Kent, provost-marshal-general, will report to him for orders. Not one of the capitulated garrison must be allowed to escape, but all must be paroled, and duplicate lists, certified by the proper officers, retained.

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By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *July* 5, 1863.

Major-General MCPHERSON, *Comdg., &c., Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to request your attention to the accompanying note, addressed me by Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, C. S. Army,* and to ask that you will inform me, at your earliest convenience, what course is intended to be pursued with regard to our servants. Several have already been taken up, as I understand, without being allowed the privilege of remaining in their present service, should they desire to do so. I believe this to be contrary to the intention of Major-General Grant, and respectfully ask your interposition to remedy the wrong in any existing case, and to prevent a recurrence.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, July 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: No enlistment of the negroes captured in Vicksburg will be allowed for the present. All the male negroes we want collected and organized into working parties for the purpose of policing the grounds around the city, unloading steamers, and fitting up the fortifications for our use.

In regard to rebel officers taking their servants with them is one of the conditions, I expressly refused them. After the city was surrendered, however, one of the officers on General Pemberton's staff asked me what I was going to do about servants who were anxious to accompany their masters, remarking that many of them had been raised with their servants, and it was like severing families to part them. I remarked that no compulsory measure would be used to hold negroes. I want the negroes all to understand that they are free men. If they are then anxious to go with their masters, I do not see the necessity of preventing it. Some going might benefit our cause by spreading dissatisfaction among the negroes at a distance by telling that the Yankees set them all free. It is not necessary that you should give yourself any trouble about negroes being enticed away from officers. Every one that loses a negro will insist that he has been enticed off, because otherwise his negro would not leave. As I said before, it was positively refused that the privilege of carrying off private servants should be granted, because I said afterward coercion would not be used to retain servants. It is no reason that the strength of the garrison should be used in preserving a neutrality between our men and the negroes that would enable the Confederate officers [to carry] away their negroes by force.

Forage cannot be issued, at least not more than for one day, to Pemberton's forces when they leave. A thousand horses, too, looks much more than they could reasonably take under the terms of capitulation.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

OSTERHAUS' HEADQUARTERS, *July* 5, 1863.

General GRANT:

I have reports from all points from Hall's and Baldwin's Ferries to Messinger's Ford. There is not a single rebel anywhere, except a very small squad on the other side of Edwards Station. General Sherman's scout (Tuttle), just in from a trip up the river from Haukinson's Ferry to the bridge here, on the east side of the river, corroborates the above statement. He further reports that the whole train of General Breckinridge was ordered back to Jackson and the other side of Pearl River.

P. J. OSTERHAUS.

HDQRS. LEFT DIV. INVESTING FORCES, *Vicksburg, July* 5, 1863.

Capt. J. A. GREER, *Commanding Benton:*

CAPTAIN: Having had from your ship since the first of our siege operations on the left of the investing line four of your heavy guns, under charge of Acting Master J. Frank Reed, I must, before their

return to the ship, express to you my thanks for the good service they have rendered and the admirable and officerlike manner in which they were handled by Acting Master Reed. His battery (which I have named after your ship—Battery Benton) has been our main support in advancing, and, I learn, has been a terror to the rebels in our immediate front.

The management and conduct of Acting Master Reed and his subordinates (William Moore and W. P. Brownell) cannot be too highly spoken of, and I can assure you they have nobly sustained the reputation of your ship and the Mississippi squadron. Acting Master Reed is well worthy of promotion.

Congratulating you, captain, on the combined successes of the Army and Navy in reducing this Sebastopol of the rebels, I remain, very truly, yours,

F. J. HERRON.

VICKSBURG, *July* 5, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

ADMIRAL: While congratulating you on the success of the Army and Navy in reducing the Sebastopol of rebeldom, I must at the same time thank you for the aid my division has had from yourself and your ships. The guns received from the Benton, under charge of Acting Master Reed, a gallant and efficient officer, have formed the most effective battery I had, and I am glad to say that the officer in charge has well sustained the reputation of your squadron. For the efforts you have made to co-operate with me in my position on the left, I am under many obligations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 5, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington:*

GENERAL: General Prentiss was attacked in force by rebels, under Holmes and Price, at Helena on yesterday. He estimates the force at 15,000. I think 9,000 will cover their strength. Prentiss sustained their attack until 3 p. m., from daylight, when the rebels were repulsed at all points, leaving 1,200 prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is about from 500 to 600. Prentiss lost about 60.* He has already sent me 860 prisoners, whom I sent to Alton to-day on the Silver Moon. He has asked re-enforcements. I have sent him the One hundred and seventeenth Illinois. I cannot spare any more. The enemy are closely picketing every thing south of my line, and seem strong. I have no fear of my position, unless Johnston turns north, but am unable to spare men from Memphis, which I hold with an effective force not 4,000 strong.

Ten days will determine all questions as to Vicksburg, and with its fall will come comparative quiet on my line. There are some 1,500 in all of irregular cavalry north of this, whom I will look after as soon as I get time. They are reported to have captured a detachment, perhaps 150, of Asboth's cavalry.

S. A. HURLBUT.

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* See Series I, Vol. XXII, Part I, p. 390.

GERMANTOWN, *July* 5, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have reliable information that General Chalmers is at Panola. Has been re-enforced, and is repairing the railroad, intending to hold that place. General [J. Z.] George and Colonel [G. L.] Blythe are at Coldwater Station. Their pickets 10 miles south of Memphis. Some scattering men in Hernando daily. No indications of any attempt on this road.

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

VICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1863.

Major-General McPHERSON, U. S. Army, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Several of the general officers of my army have requested to be informed whether they will be permitted to take with them any mounted couriers; and, if so, how many? Will you be pleased to notify me at your earliest convenience?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, July* 6, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding C. S. A. Forces:*

GENERAL: In relation to the question of servants, I am authorized to say that each commissioned officer can send in the boy whom he wishes to take with him, with a pass stating the fact, to my provost-marshal, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, who will question him as to his willingness to go, at the same time stating to the boy that he is free to do as he likes. If the boy or servant says he wishes to go, a pass will then be issued to him.

General officers will not be permitted to take with them mounted men for couriers. Major-General Grant furthermore directs me to say that he cannot permit you to send a courier with dispatches to your Government to-day, but will do so as soon as the public interests will admit.

Two teams will be allowed for your headquarters; one team for division headquarters; one 4-mule team for brigade headquarters; one 4-mule team for each regiment, and one team for Major Orme, chief quartermaster.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. B. McPHERSON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE EXPEDITION, *Camp at Fox's, July* 6, 1863.

The troops composing this expedition being now in position, will move as follows:

I. The Thirteenth Army Corps, General Ord, will cross Black River at the railroad bridge, and move on Clinton by the direct road passing by Champion's Hill, and about a mile south of Bolton Station.

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* This letter was published by General Pemberton as a "circular" to the Vicksburg garrison.

II. The Fifteenth Army Corps, which will for the time of this expedition be commanded by General Steele, will move on Clinton by the upper road, which passes about 3 miles north of Bolton Station.

III. The Ninth Army Corps, General Parke, will move to Clinton by the Brownsville road, using the roads through and south of Brownsville, aiming to converge at Clinton.

IV. The movement will begin at 4 p. m. of July 6, each corps aiming to arrive at Bolton Station at 10 a. m. of the 7th and Clinton by 10 a. m. of the 8th.

V. The cavalry, under command of Colonel Bussey, will cross Black River in advance of General Parke, move rapidly toward Brownsville and across to Bolton, thence to Clinton, communicating at each point with corps commanders and the general in command.

VI. All commanders will hold their troops in perfect order for battle at all times, and, on encountering the enemy, will engage him at once. If the enemy be encountered in force on any route, the corps moving on the parallel routes will direct their columns so as to reach the field of battle to the rear and flank of the enemy.

VII. The general in chief command will attend the central column, where all staff officers and communications will be addressed him. Corps commanders will so arrange their trains and so conduct their marches that their men and horses suffer as little as possible from the excessive heat and dust of the season, but each will remember the position of his neighbors, and regard their situation.

VIII. Private pillage and plunder must cease; our supplies are now ample, and there is no use or sense in wanton damage. Brigade quartermasters and commissaries may collect by regular foraging parties such forage and provisions as are needed by the troops, but the people of the country should be protected as far as possible against the cruel and wanton acts of irresponsible parties. Stragglers and camp-followers found out of place should be dealt with summarily.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AMSTERDAM, MISS., *July* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Major Fullerton, with a battalion of the Second and Third Illinois Cavalry, is at Edwards Station, and has sent forward to Baker's Creek one company to feel the enemy, who was here this a. m., about 1,000 strong (deserter's report), under Wirt Adams, but is slowly falling back. The One hundred and eighteenth Illinois (mounted infantry), one regiment of infantry, and one section of artillery are at a point commanding the forks of the roads to Bridgeport and Fourteen-mile Creek. To both points strong patrols are sent out. The main part of the division is at Amsterdam. There is firing on my left. I have no countersign this evening.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. OSTERHAUS.

GERMANTOWN, *July* 6, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

My scout, just returned from Hernando, reports that General George and Colonel Blythe are encamped at Coldwater Station with about 600

men. They send patrols to Hernando every day. They kept no pickets between that place and Germantown. The rebels made their headquarters at Panola. Coldwater River high and impassable except at the ferry.

Very respectfully,

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 7, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I respectfully recommend the following appointments:

1. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, volunteers, to be a major-general in the United States Army, to date July 4, the capture of Vicksburg.

2. Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, volunteers, to be a brigadier-general in the United States Army, to date July 3, the victory of Gettysburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS POST, *Vicksburg, July* 7, 1863.

Colonel RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I solemnly protest, as an officer of the United States Army, against the manner in which Confederate officers are permitted to intimidate their servants in presence of officers appointed to examine said servants, and also against passes worded permitting them to go out with their masters. The manner in which this thing is being done is conniving at furnishing negroes to every officer who is a prisoner in Vicksburg.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Vicksburg, July 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

Give instruction that no passes are to be given to negroes to accompany their masters in leaving the city. The negroes may be informed that they are free by any one who may choose to give the information, and, if they still wish to go, no force need be used to prevent. In the particular case where I gave the reply that force would not be used to prevent negroes accompanying their masters, the officer said he had a family and children, and could not get along without a nurse; further, that the nurse had been raised in the family and was like one of them, and would take as hard to be separated as would an actual member of the family.

If there is any indication that a suspicious number of blacks are going to accompany the troops out, then all should be turned back except such as are voluntarily accompanying families, not more than one to each family.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., *Vicksburg, July* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON,* *Comdg. C. S. A. Forces:*

GENERAL: I am constrained, in consequence of the abuse of the privilege which was granted to officers to take out one private servant (colored) each, to withdraw it altogether, except in cases of families and sick and disabled officers.

The abuses which I speak of are:

1. Officers coming here with their servants, and intimidating them, instead of sending them by themselves to be questioned.

2. Citizens have been seen and heard in the streets urging negroes who were evidently not servants to go with the officers.

3. Negroes have also been brought here who have been at work on the fortifications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., *Vicksburg, July* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Comdg. C. S. A. Forces:*

GENERAL: Your command will be permitted to march out on the direct Jackson road, via Bovina, to Edwards Depot, thence by the most direct road to Raymond, crossing the Big Black near the railroad bridge, where there is a wagon-road bridge.

Major [Richard] Orme, chief quartermaster, will be permitted to pass out on this line whenever you may direct, to procure forage, &c.

With regard to any portion of your command who refuse to be paroled, they will have to be placed under guard and sent north as prisoners of war, to be confined in such places as the General Government may direct. Major-General Grant directs me to state that not one of them will be sent north as prisoners of war until the whole of your command who accept paroles have marched out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

COURT-HOUSE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Captain Simpson, paroling officer for the artillery, reports to me that Colonel [Edward] Higgins' command, consisting mostly of Louisiana and Alabama troops, to the number of 1,500, refuse to accept or sign paroles. I have made a written report of it to Major-General McPherson. I wait further instructions in the matter. The work is going on well this morning; we are doing all mortal men can do. If the work is delayed longer than you at first anticipated, it will be because of the amount to do and our efforts to do it well, and not from any lack of vigorous work on the part of those on duty. There are now 11 officers and a sufficient number of clerks busily engaged all the time. The presses now supply us without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KENT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Provost-Marshal-General.

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* Published as a "circular" by General Pemberton, same date.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., July 7, 1863.*

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III. Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the duty of inspecting the regiments, batteries, and detachments of the paroled prisoners of the Confederate States Army before they pass out of the lines of the United States forces, with a view to secure compliance in every particular with the terms of capitulation and such specific orders from competent authority as may make an exception to said terms.

No officer or soldier not properly paroled, no citizens or servants of officers or citizens, no horse or mule or vehicle, no camp and garrison equipage, no commissary or quartermaster's stores or articles of any description, will be permitted to pass the lines, except such as are authorized as aforesaid.

General Stevenson will make such details of officers and men from his command as he may deem necessary to assist him in the duties herein assigned him.

* * * * * * *

V. It having been represented to these headquarters that guidons, battle-flags, and colors of the several regiments, detachments, and batteries of the Confederate forces, surrendered on the 4th instant, have been taken possession of by unauthorized persons and in disobedience of orders, it is therefore ordered:

That division and brigade commanders direct a thorough inspection to be made of their respective commands, to discover, if possible, any such colors, guidons, or battle-flags, and that if any be found they send them in, with a description of the same, under charge of an officer, to Colonel Riggin, aide-de-camp at department headquarters. Division and brigade commanders will report compliance with this order and the results of their investigations to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m.

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By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *Near Bolton, Miss., July 7, 1863.*

In consequence of the non-arrival of the Ninth Army Corps, the movement on Clinton for to-morrow will be postponed. The Thirteenth Army Corps, General Ord, will hold the ground to the south of the railroad, and General Steele, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, that to the north, connecting at the bridge at Bolton. Each corps commander will picket strong to the front and exposed flank.

Colonel Bussey, chief of cavalry, will early in the morning move directly to the front, threatening Clinton. If no enemy is encountered, he will move to the north, to the upper Jackson road, make a circuit toward Brownsville, and return to camp.

Corps commanders will arrange their troops by division, brigades, and regiments, direct proper roll-calls, and see that their men are kept in camp. All must be prepared to move or engage an enemy on the shortest notice.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 7, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

COLONEL: I am informed that Price has abandoned Helena, and is now endeavoring to cross the Mississippi River. Chalmers has again moved to effect junction, and put up a battery at Commerce. I have notified naval authorities.

It would be a very considerable relief to me to have one division of the corps moved up as soon as practicable, if it can be spared from below. If the division sent up has its transportation, &c., complete, it might be well to land them at Commerce, and let them march through by Coldwater and Senatobia, clearing that country as they come. I think it will do good. If not, and they come here, I will organize an expedition as soon as they arrive.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

I forward inclosed telegram, just received:

CORINTH, *July* 7, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

SIR: Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen, taken at the surrender of Vicksburg, broke his parole, given to General Lyon, at United States Arsenal, Saint Louis, on the 11th day of May, 1861, he, Bowen, having been captured at Camp Jackson. Bowen addressed an insulting and grossly abusive letter to General Lyon, from Richmond, stating that he disregarded his parole, given to General Lyon in May. I saw and read the letter. Bowen's letter received by Lyon about the 25th of June, 1861. He stated that he was then in arms against the United States.

Respectfully,

FLORENCE M. CORNYN,
Colonel Tenth Missouri Cavalry, Commanding Cavalry.

CORINTH, *July* 7, 1863.

General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Scout just arrived from Okolona reports forces same as before. They moved out toward Pontotoc on Sunday morning. Barteau at Baldwyn. Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson, formerly of Regular Army, has taken command of the cavalry at Okolona.

Mobile News, of July 3, says Dick Taylor took Berwick Bay, with 1,500 prisoners, large amount of army stores, and also that he and Magruder took Kenner Depot, 10 miles from New Orleans, stating that they took fifty pieces heavy artillery.

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, it was telegraphed to Okolona that Dick Taylor had taken New Orleans, whereupon a salute of ten guns was fired. The papers are full of reports from Port Hudson, New Orleans, and Bragg, but very little about Vicksburg. I do not believe the paper reports are reliable, except I think that Magruder and Taylor are somewhere near New Orleans. The paper reports would make them east of Mississippi River, which, of course, cannot be true. There is no doubt but what a move is making from Okolona north or west, I cannot tell which. About 2,000 cavalry and two batteries went out.

Rebels attacked our unserviceable stock corral this morning, taking 30 prisoners, and drove off a large portion of the stock, which was so broken down that they left it along the road. Most of it was condemned horses and mules, and no serviceable stock was among it. The corral

was 3 miles out. They also came toward Glendale with a considerable mounted force, while one of Forrest's regiments, just from Tennessee, went to the north, toward Purdy. My cavalry are all out after them.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *July* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel BINMORE:

Please telegraph the order placing me in command of left wing. It did not arrive here to-day, and I want to move some cavalry in that command. About 800 men passed through Purdy to-day, on their way to Bolivar. They come from Tuscumbia Valley. A portion of Bragg's cavalry are on my left. I think it is that part that crossed at Florence several days ago. Mobile papers of the 4th say that new cavalry officers have been placed in charge of cavalry in North Mississippi and Alabama for important movements. I will send Southern papers in the morning from all parts of South.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *July* 7, 1863.

All posts on Memphis and Charleston Railroad:

About 600 rebel cavalry are north of the road, and intend to strike to-night some point between here and Grand Junction. Be prepared for them. Notify all detachments.

G. M. DODGE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., July* 7, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, having tendered his resignation, by reason of wounds received in battle, and having received leave of absence from the major-general commanding department, is hereby relieved from the command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

II. Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge, commanding the Second Division, will assume command of the left wing, headquarters at Corinth, Miss.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *July* 8, 1863.

Major-General MCPHERSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your communication of yesterday, concerning the taking out of officers' servants, was received, and, while I have made all the requests it is my intention to make on the subject, I must yet beg leave to state that your reasons for denying the negroes the privilege of following their own inclinations seems to me to want [*sic*].

1. The misconduct of one or several officers should not redound to the injury of the whole army, but only of themselves.

2. The action of citizens who have no connection whatever with the army should not affect it.

3. All the negroes in this place, not already in the public service, were impressed by my order for work on the fortifications, and I consequently am alone responsible for this point of objection.

Very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Forces:*

GENERAL: I am informed by Colonel [C. C.] Henderson, Fifth Confederate Regiment, through an assistant adjutant general, that the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Regiment, a portion of the command surrendered, is now crossing the Mississippi River in skiffs. I respectfully call your [attention] to this, and protest against this violation of the terms of the capitulation entered into between you and myself.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *July* 8, 1863.

Major-General MCPHERSON:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I am informed that many of my men have been crossing the river this afternoon, and are still crossing, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, and again to request that this be stopped, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: There apparently being some misunderstanding between Lieutenant-General Pemberton and the paroling officers engaged in issuing paroles to the prisoners, and Major [N. G.] Watts, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, apparently having the idea that his presence here makes it necessary that he should receipt all rolls to make the parole binding, I will give you a line of policy to pursue.

The terms which I proposed to General Pemberton were free from ambiguity, and were accepted in unmistakable language. That acceptance alone made the whole garrison prisoners of war, who could not properly be placed on military duty until properly exchanged, even if they should escape before being paroled or enrolled. No further receipt than General Pemberton's letter of acceptance of terms is necessary to bind the Confederate authorities to acknowledge the entire garrison of Vicksburg on the morning of the 4th instant prisoners of war. The only object in issuing rolls made out is that the Government may have something in a compact form, which will be recognized, to enable them to negotiate for the exchange of prisoners hereafter. I do not regard it as essential that Major Watts should sign the rolls, so long as they are signed by brigade or regimental commanders. Major Watts, with the balance, is at present a prisoner of war.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: There apparently being some misunderstanding between Lieutenant-General Pemberton and the paroling officers as to the method of conducting the paroling of prisoners, I will give you the following rules for your guidance, that there may be no misunderstanding:

No prisoner will be allowed to leave our lines until all are paroled who will accept. Those who decline will be confined on steamers anchored

in the stream until they accept and consent to march out with officers appointed over them. Declining this, they will be sent north as prisoners of war, to be held for exchange.

When all those able to leave the lines are paroled, and the rolls are approved by General Pemberton, or any officer designated by him, the whole will be required to leave our lines. Those declining to leave will be sent out under guard. General Pemberton's acceptance of the terms proposed to him bind the Confederate Government not to accept the services of any man who formed a part of the garrison on the morning of the 4th instant until properly exchanged. The object of the parole is to make each individual feel the same obligation.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., *Vicksburg, July* 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Asst. Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Orders were issued when we first came in town to stop all crossing the river in small boats, and a strong guard has been stationed along the levee to prevent this, and also prevent soldiers, both our own and Confederate, from going in steamboats. It was reported to me that 17 paroled Confederate prisoners had gone across the river. I immediately sent down to have the thing stopped, if possible, and shall try and do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Inform General Pemberton that, owing to the refusal of Major Watts to countersign rolls of paroled prisoners, certified to by regimental commanders, unless the members are actually present when passing out of the lines, I would be pleased if those already paroled be moved out as early as possible to-morrow. Hereafter, require all regiments or detachments coming up to be paroled to come ready to march immediately out as soon as they receive their paroles.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 8, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. D. BINGHAM,

Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Tennessee:

COLONEL: The large number of our sick and wounded, and still greater of Confederate sick and wounded, at this place, and so much for their care being required from your department, renders it necessary that some one person be assigned to the duty of providing and furnishing all that may be properly required of the quartermaster's department in the way of tents and buildings for hospital purposes, transportation, wood, water, coffins, &c.

You will, therefore, designate and assign to such duty at once a competent and energetic assistant or acting assistant quartermaster, with

directions to report to Surg. Madison Mills, medical director. Issues of quartermaster's stores for hospitals will be made on requisition, approved by the medical director of the department.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, *July* 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Commanding District of Northeastern Louisiana:

GENERAL: I have a prisoner here, taken just outside our picket lines, who states that he belongs to Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment (mounted); that he, with 8 other men, were on picket on the Tensas up to this morning, when he left (deserted). He states that on Sunday the rebel forces were united in the vicinity of Delhi, amounting, according to general belief, to 10,000 men and nineteen pieces of artillery; that all were under command of Kirby Smith, who was there in person; that on Monday they started for Floyd, or in that direction, and it was rumored that Milliken's Bend or Lake Providence was to be attacked, the force, now consisting of six brigades, having been lately re-enforced by Little's brigade, from Arkansas (mounted men). General Smith joined the forces a few days since, having come up the Washita River. I will send the man to you, with two or three men that I have, as soon as I have an opportunity.

I don't know that this information will benefit you, but think it my duty to communicate to you all the information I gain.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

H. SCOFIELD,
Colonel Eighth Louisiana Regiment, Commanding Post.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY,
Near Bolton, Miss., July 8, 1863.

Corps commanders, with such of the division commanders as can be spared from camps, will meet the general commanding at Porter House, at Bolton Depot, at 10 a. m.

All men and officers will at once provide two days' rations in their haversacks—officers' haversacks to be carried by their servants—so that the army be independent of the train.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 8, 1863.—For Schofield to Grant, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part I, p. 18.]

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

GENERAL: Make all preparation to move with your division to Port Hudson as soon as the prisoners of war are turned out of our lines.

This will probably enable you to leave on the 11th. Take with you ten days' rations. Leave your artillery and convalescents in charge of such camp and garrison equipage, as it will not be necessary to take it with you.

It is expected Port Hudson must fall within a few days, and as your division will return here as soon as possible, you will take with you as little baggage as possible, and no land transportation.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *Clinton, Miss., July* 9, 1863.

The movement to-morrow will be as follows:

I. The Fifteenth Army Corps, General Steele commanding, will move on the main Jackson road, pressing the enemy's skirmishers of infantry and cavalry, until it draws the fire of artillery, when it will make the proper disposition for battle. General Steele will so arrange as to have his 20-pounder Parrotts near the front. He will act according to circumstances and his own judgment, having reference to the troops to his right and left.

II. General Ord, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, will detach two of his divisions by a cross-road to the Raymond road; thence toward Jackson, until they draw the enemy's artillery fire, in which case they will threaten to turn the enemy's left flank, and carry it, in case they hear the rest of the army engaged. The remainder of the corps will be held in reserve, following the movements of General Steele, and looking to the protection of the wagon trains.

III. General Parke, commanding the Ninth Army Corps, will move on the most practicable route north of, and parallel to, General Steele, endeavoring to reach the Canton road, keeping up communication with General Steele, and acting in concert with him.

IV. Should the enemy offer battle in the open field, each corps will attack the moment its commander is satisfied that the other corps are in position. Should the enemy offer battle behind intrenchments, the troops will be placed as much as possible under cover from the enemy's artillery fire, and there await the instructions of the commanding general. Should the town be evacuated, General Steele will push one division of his corps into the city, securing all captured property, and occupying in force the point where the bridge crosses Pearl River. In this event all other troops will be kept well in hand and await the orders of the commanding general.

V. The wagon trains should not approach nearer than within 5 miles of Jackson, and, in case of battle, should be parked off the roads by division or corps trains.

VI. General Steele will move at 6 a. m., and the other corps will be put in motion so as to reach Jackson about the same time with General Steele.

VII. The cavalry, under Colonel Bussey, will act with General Parke against the right flank of the enemy, reporting to General Parke for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Clinton, Miss., July* 9, 1863.

I. In obedience to orders from headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, this division, together with Generals Benton and Hovey, will constitute a reserve, and will be put in motion to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

* * * * * * *

By order:

W. H. F. RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAULSBURY, *July* 9, 1863.

R. K. RANDOLPH, *Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjutant-General:*

I sent a company of cavalry to Bolivar yesterday. They went in the immediate neighborhood of the place, and report that no rebel force was there; did not meet with any rebels. I saw a man to-day who passed through Jackson on Monday evening last, when he found the place occupied by a rebel force, under rebel Colonel Biffle, 1,800 strong,

JOHN I. RINAKER,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: I send Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron to Port Hudson, with the available infantry force of his division. I feel confident that Port Hudson will be in your possession before the troops reach you, but learning of the position of General Taylor's forces, I did not know but you might want to make a prompt movement to capture him, which could not be done without other forces to take the place of some of yours where they now are.

As I informed you in my letters of the 4th instant, all my surplus troops were held in readiness to move on Johnston the moment Vicksburg fell. They started the same day. I have had no word from them since yesterday morning. At that time General Sherman was at Clinton, 7 miles from Jackson. His advance had slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, but nothing further at that time. Sherman will give Johnston no rest on this side of Pearl River. With the exception of cleaning out Kirby Smith's forces, on the west side of the Mississippi River, I have but little idea of what is next to be done with our western forces. Hope to have instructions from Washington, however.

On the 4th of July, General Prentiss was attacked at Helena by Holmes, Price, [M. M.] Parsons, and Marmaduke, with a force vastly superior to his own, numerically. General Prentiss writes me that his loss will not exceed 250, killed, wounded, and missing. They had picked up about 300 of the enemy dead, and had captured 1,000 prisoners. He says, further, that at every house and every road that his troops go they find wounded men left by the enemy.

I received a telegram from the general superintendent of telegraphs, at Washington, of the 5th of July, stating that Meade had whipped Lee badly, and that the latter was retreating and Meade in full pursuit.

The troops I send you, general, leave behind their baggage, hospitals, and artillery. I hope you will send them back as soon as their services

can be dispensed with. I will also ask that General Grierson be sent here as soon as possible. I am very much in want of cavalry and of Grierson to command them.

Hoping you have removed the last barrier to the free navigation of the Mississippi River, I remain, your very obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. United States Forces:*

GENERAL: I propose designating Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith to remain after the departure of the army, with a view of carrying into effect, in conjunction with yourself, the terms of the capitulation of my army and this city. In order that he may act understandingly in reference to granting leaves of absence to sick and disabled officers and soldiers, and in forwarding the sick and wounded as they may become able to travel, it will probably be necessary for him to communicate with me under such conditions and at such times as may not interfere with your military movements. It is, of course, expected that General Smith is to be respected and treated according to his rank, with the privilege, when he leaves, of designating a successor, should one be necessary, and that he be furnished with transportation to the extent of one wagon and team and a proper escort through your lines when leaving, and, likewise, to have the facilities for getting supplies while here. Please inform me if this designation will be acceptable to you, and if what is asked will be accorded. I also ask that General Smith be allowed two or three couriers, with their horses, either from my present command or detailed from yours.

Very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *July* 10, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Comdg. Confederate Forces, Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: Yours of this date, proposing to leave Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith to arrange for the paroling of the sick and wounded, granting furloughs, &c., is received. It will be agreeable to me to have General Smith remain for the purpose named. Whilst here, it is not necessary for me to assure you he will receive every courtesy, and in leaving he will be insured a safe-conduct beyond our lines. Four orderlies will be authorized to remain with General Smith. All communications passing between General Smith and outside our lines during his stay will be forwarded and received open through a flag of truce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 10, 1863.

General MCPHERSON, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I propose to commence the movement of my command to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as practicable—General Bowen's division on the advance of the Jackson road; one brigade of General Forney's division on the Jackson and on the Baldwin's Ferry road; General Smith's division on the Jackson road; Colonel Withers' light artillery regiment and Colonel Higgins' heavy artillery

commands on the Baldwin's Ferry road. General Stevenson's division will bring up the rear of the army, and will not be able to leave before Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. By agreement between General Grant and myself, I have instructed regimental commanders and commanders of unattached companies to verify the rolls of parole of their commanders and sign them by my order.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Vicksburg, July* 10, 1863.

Major-General MCPHERSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Pemberton directs me to say that he is pained to learn that it seems to be the intention of some of his men to surreptitiously carry out with them powder in their canteens. Immediately on the receipt of this information the order inclosed was issued to the troops to prevent it.

Very respectfully,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., *Vicksburg, July* 10, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Comdg. C. S. A. Forces:*

GENERAL: Surgeon [Edward D.] Kittoe, who has been placed in charge of Confederate hospitals, has just complained to me that the nurses and attendants in the hospitals have mostly left. Will you direct the nurses and attendants to remain, together with a sufficient number of surgeons and assistant surgeons, to take proper care of the sick until such times as their services can be dispensed with, when they will be permitted to leave the lines in accordance with the terms of the capitulation?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MCPHERSON.

VICKSBURG, *July* 10, 1863.

Major-General MCPHERSON:

SIR: I am detailed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham to assist the surgeon in charge of Confederate hospitals in properly supplying the inmates with water and fuel; also, at the wish of Surgeon Kittoe, to superintend the arranging of a large camp wherein to place all the sick and wounded of the Confederates.

I have the teams to do all the hauling, but it is impossible for me to furnish men to do the work. I have called upon Colonel Gilchrist for a working party, but he has none. I would most respectfully suggest that the commanding officer of C. S. Army ought to be made to leave sufficient able-bodied men out of his army here to attend to the wants and comfort of their sick. About 100 men will be sufficient to do all the work, and without this detail I am not able to do justice to the Confederate hospitals.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. G. BOHN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., *Vicksburg, July* 10.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Pemberton, commanding C. S. A. forces, Vicksburg.

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

VICKSBURG, *July* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPHERSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this morning, inclosing that of Captain Bohn, assistant quartermaster, and to say in reply that orders will be at once issued that the requisite number of nurses and attendants remain in the Confederate hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. McPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: General Pemberton desires to commence moving with his command to-night. As the paroling is now about completed, he may be permitted to do so. In going over the lines, the rolls will be called, and those not answering to their names will be checked so that under the head of "remarks" it can be noted that such persons did not march out with their commanders. The rolls will show who are prisoners, and every man named will be acknowledged as such, only it is wanted to avoid leaving the same man subject to exchange twice. Some named in the rolls may be in hospital, and, no doubt, many more will skulk and be found within our lines after their regiments have left, with or without passes. I told General Pemberton that everything would be done on my part to prevent any man being exchanged for twice. Accordingly, every man sent north whose name appears on the rolls sent to Washington will be enrolled again, and his name sent forward so that it may be stricken from the original rolls. You will want to appoint officers to be at the line of intrenchments to witness and compare rolls of absentees with the officers appointed by General Pemberton.

Yours, &c.,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH A. C., *Vicksburg, July* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Comdg. C. S. A. Forces, Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and to say that everything will be arranged so that your command can march out at the times you may designate. It is immaterial whether you leave town by the main Jackson road or the Baldwin's Ferry road, only I wish you to advise me which road you propose to take, the hours of starting of each division, in order that the paroling officer may be on the ground to check off the absentees; also the roads by which each division or divisions will pass through the intrenchments. Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson, of my command, is the general officer detailed to see that all the arrangements and terms are carried out in a proper manner.

Major-General Grant informs me that you will detail officers to be present and act in conjunction with my provost-marshals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *Near Jackson, Miss., July* 10, 1863.

The enemy having taken post in the fortified city of Jackson, the following dispositions will be observed:

I. General Ord, with the Thirteenth Army Corps, will operate along the Raymond road; General Steele, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, along the Clinton road, and General Parke, with the Ninth Corps, along the Livingston road, all connecting by pickets.

II. Each corps commander will cause to be constructed in some commanding position one or more batteries, sufficient to cover their heaviest ordnance, with rifle-pits to protect these guns. They will dispose their troops so as to suffer as little as possible from the enemy's artillery fire, and to be easily massed for offense or defense. General Ord will send frequent and strong detachments as far as Pearl River to the right, with a view to secure a point from which to attack the railroad bridge, or the railroad itself beyond Pearl River. General Parke will in like manner send similar detachments for a like purpose to Pearl River, to his left. All corps commanders will gain ground to the front whenever they can do so without too great a sacrifice of life, and whenever an assault is made at any one point the batteries and sharpshooters at all others must co-operate.

III. General Ord will dispatch all his available cavalry to the south, with orders to tear up and effectually destroy at least 1 mile of the track, and as many bridges as possible for a distance of at least 15 miles from Jackson. Colonel Bussey, with all the cavalry he can raise, will proceed to the north, and destroy the railroad at Canton and the railroad bridge at Black River, above Canton, and as many other bridges along his route as possible, concerning which he will apply to and receive instructions from the commanding general.

IV. The attention of all officers should be called to the importance of digging wells wherever there is a prospect of procuring water near the encampments of their men.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *Near Jackson, Miss., July* 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, chief quartermaster, will at once bring up the reserve supply train, now at Messinger's Ford. Col. Alexander Chambers, commanding brigade near Fox's, will detail a regiment of infantry to escort the train as far as Clinton, on reporting at which place the men will be relieved, and can ride back in the empty wagons.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 305. } WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July* 10, 1863.

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VII. By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord is appointed to the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, in place of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, relieved, to date June 18, 1863.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 11, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: I am anxiously waiting for more definite information of the capture of Vicksburg than that contained in your brief telegram of July 4. I am also exceedingly anxious about General Banks' command, having heard nothing from him since June 29. I hope you have re-enforced him sufficiently to secure the capture of Port Hudson and to enable him to reopen his communications with New Orleans. I also hope you will send north the Ninth Corps as early as possible, for if Johnston should now send re-enforcements to Bragg, I must add that corps to Rosecrans' command. Unfortunately, Burnside's army is employed in repelling petty raids, instead of advancing into East Tennessee to co-operate with Rosecrans. Your idea of immediately driving Johnston out of Mississippi is a good one, but it will not be safe to pursue him into Alabama, nor will it be best at present to hold the line of the Tombigbee, even after he has been driven east of that river.

The Mississippi should be the base of future operations east and west.

When Port Hudson falls, the fortifications of that place, as well as of Vicksburg, should be so arranged as to be held by the smallest possible garrisons, thus leaving the mass of the troops for operations in the field.

I suggest that colored troops be used as far as possible in the garrisons. If this meets your approval, raise and arm as many as you can, and send on the names of suitable persons for their officers, and I will submit them to the War Department for appointments. Name none but those known to be competent and reliable, and of good moral character.

I will suppose these preliminary measures—the expulsion of Johnston's army, the capture of Port Hudson, and the proper security of that place and Vicksburg—to be all accomplished, what is to be done with the forces available for the field? This is an important question, which should be carefully considered.

If Johnston should unite with Bragg, we may be obliged to send Rosecrans more troops than the Ninth Corps. Some re-enforcements will soon go to Banks from the North, but he will probably require troops from you, even after the fall of Port Hudson, to drive Magruder and Taylor from Louisiana.

Large forces are comparatively neutralized in Missouri by the forces of Price and Marmaduke threatening the southern frontier of that State. If Little Rock and the line of the Arkansas River were held by us, all of Arkansas north of that river would soon be cleared of the enemy, and all the troops in Missouri, except the militia, could join your army in its operations at the South.

If driven from Northern Arkansas and Southern Louisiana, the enemy would probably operate on the Tensas, Washita, and Red Rivers; but, with the gunboats and forces you could send against him, I do not believe he could accomplish anything of importance.

If the organized rebel forces could be driven from Arkansas and Louisiana, these States would immediately be restored to the Union. Texas would follow, almost of its own accord.

I present these general views for your consideration. Circumstances may compel you to pursue a course entirely different from the one suggested; for example, Johnston may be so re-enforced as to require all your means to oppose him. In that case Rosecrans should be able to occupy East Tennessee without any additional forces, and East Tennessee being once occupied, Burnside's forces in Kentucky can be sent to you or to Rosecrans. In other words, wherever the enemy concentrates we must concentrate to oppose him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C., July* 11, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: General George G. Meade has been appointed a brigadier-general in the Regular Army at the same time that you were made a major-general. There is still one vacant brigadier-generalcy, and I hope that Harney, Anderson, and Cooke will soon be retired, making three more vacancies.

The most prominent candidates at present for brigadier-generals in the Regular Army are W. T. Sherman, McPherson, G. H. Thomas, Sedgwick, and Hancock. I am of opinion that Sherman and McPherson have rendered the best service and should come in first. If you think so, write an official letter to that effect, urging their appointment to the first vacancies. State their services pretty fully, and mention the battles they have been in under your command.* The feeling is very strong here in [favor of] your generals.

We are anxiously waiting to hear of the fall of Port Hudson and the entire opening of the Mississippi River. The President will then issue a general order congratulating the armies of the East and West on their recent victories. This consideration has prevented me from issuing one myself for your army. I prefer that it should come from the President.

Meade has thus far proved an excellent general, the only one, in fact, who has ever fought the Army of the Potomac well. He seems the right man in the right place. Hooker was more than a failure. Had he remained in command, he would have lost the army and the capital.

Give my kindest regards to my old friends among your officers. I sincerely wish I was with you again in the West. I am utterly sick of this political hell.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 11, 1863—3 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Banks writes me that he wants from 10,000 to 12,000 men to enable him to follow up the enemy and to move into Texas. Shall I

* See Grant to Lincoln, July 22, p. 540.

send them? All my spare troops are now with General Sherman, following Joe Johnston. I have had no news since the morning of the 9th. Sherman was then at Clinton, his advance skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 11, 1863.

Admiral PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

I am just informed that Johnston has just sent a dispatch to Yazoo City to press all the negroes in the country, and set them to work fortifying. One thousand are already collected, guarded by two regiments of infantry; also that their fleet of steamers has come down to that place. Johnston claims to have repulsed Sherman and captured three brigades. As I have no news from Sherman confirmatory, I doubt the truth of this statement.

General Washburn informs me that the Yazoo River has risen 6 feet. Will it not be well to send up a fleet of gunboats and some troops, and nip in the bud any attempt to concentrate a force there? I will order troops at once to go aboard of transports.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 11, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Squadron:*

ADMIRAL: Colonel [T. Kilby] Smith, who has just returned from Port Hudson, reports that a large number of cattle are now collected at Natchez, intended for the rebel army on this side of the river. I have just ordered a proper military force to bring the cattle for our own use. My troops will probably be ready to start in the morning. I am also sending a number of steamers, coal and forage, called for by General Banks. Among the many calls made for gunboats, will it be possible for you to furnish a convoy for this?

Very truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, *Off Vicksburg, July* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally on the 9th instant. The steamer has just brought the dispatches.

As General Herron is all ready, allow me to suggest that he move up the Yazoo to-morrow morning, when I shall be all ready.

Yours, truly,

DAVID D. PORTER.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: It is with pleasure I congratulate you upon your removal of the last obstacle to the free navigation of the Mississippi. This will prove a death to Copperheadism in the Northwest, besides serving to demoralize the enemy. Like arming the negroes, it will act as a two-edged sword, cutting both ways.

Immediately on receipt of your dispatches I forwarded them by Colonel Riggin, of my staff, who will take them as far as Cairo. I ordered the boats and other articles you required at once, and as many of the boats as can be got ready will go down at the same time with this. I also ordered, on the strength of Colonel Smith's report, about 1,000 men to Natchez, to hold that place for a few days, and to collect the cattle that have been crossing there for the rebel army. I am also sending a force to Yazoo City, to gather the heavy guns the rebels have there, and to capture, if possible, the steamers the enemy have in Yazoo River.

Sherman is still out with a very large force after Joe Johnston, and cannot well be back under six or seven days. It will be impossible, therefore, for me to send you the forces asked for in your letter until the expiration of that time. I telegraphed to Washington, however, the substance of your request and the reason for it. So far as anything I know of being expected from my force, I can spare you an army corps of as good troops as ever trod American soil. No better are found on any other. It will afford me pleasure to send them if I am not required to do some duty requiring them. When the news of success reached me, I had General Herron's division on board transports, ready to start for Port Hudson. That news induced me to change their direction to Yazoo City.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON:

GENERAL: The fall of Port Hudson obviates the necessity of your move in that direction. Your orders are, therefore, countermanded. You will proceed with your command on transports to Yazoo City, take possession of that place, and drive the enemy from that place and section.

Johnston is reported as having sent orders to have Yazoo City fortified. This we cannot permit. Admiral Porter is sending gunboats to co-operate. Communicate with him, and move when he is in readiness.

Take with you a battery, if you can get it aboard without too much delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS, *Comdg. Dist. Northeastern Louisiana:*

GENERAL: I have received a letter from Washington stating that the Duncan estate had been visited by the press-gang, or recruiting parties from your district, and their negroes carried off. The Duncans have been loyal from the beginning of the rebellion, and as loyal persons have had safeguards given them by myself and Admiral Porter, and I have further received instructions from Washington to protect all loyal persons found in the South, and mentioning the Duncans, in particular, as being entitled to protection. They have gone so far as to acknowledge the freedom of their slaves, and made, as I understand, regular contracts with them to pay wages, and employ them just as negroes are employed on leased plantations.

I want the matter fully investigated and a report made to me. Send

some officers immediately to Duncan's to inquire for the facts. If their negroes have been carried off, find out where they are and who carried them off. Return to them as far as possible everything that has been taken. Arrest the parties engaged in this transaction, and all officers among them send to me under guard.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Commanding Post:*

I am just informed that General Johnston has sent orders to Yazoo City to impress all the negroes that can be collected and set them to fortifying the place. Also that 1,000 are now at work, guarded by two regiments of troops. Johnston says in his dispatch that he has repulsed Sherman, capturing three brigades of his troops. I get nothing from Sherman, and, as the news came by way of Yazoo City, cannot believe it. I have asked Admiral Porter, however, to send up a fleet of boats, and I will send troops to co-operate. Send General Smith with as much of his command as can be spared, after leaving proper guards over his camps, &c. The Yazoo has risen 6 feet, so that good-sized steamers can run up. I will order the quartermaster to have in readiness transportation for 2,500 men, including one battery of artillery. The troops should return as soon as the rebels are cleaned out.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Expedition:*

DEAR GENERAL: Dispatches just received from General Banks announces the good news of the surrender of Port Hudson, with 5,000 prisoners and all the armament of the place. News came from the East of the defeat of Lee and his precipitate retreat, with Meade in full pursuit. I have nothing definite from you since the morning of the 9th, but, not hearing, suppose all is right. Is there any probability that Johnston may be receiving re-enforcements and intends standing? I have just learned from Yazoo City that all the steamers from above have just come down there, and that Johnston sent orders to press all the negroes that can be got, to prosecute the work of fortifying with all vigor. More than 1,000 negroes are said to be at work now. I immediately ordered a division from here to break them up. The well prisoners have been paroled and about out of town. The number reached near 25,000. There are still those in hospital, near 6,000, yet to parole, besides many escaped without paroling.

Hoping to hear of your giving Johnston a good thrashing and driving him beyond Pearl River, with the loss of artillery, transportation, and munitions of war, I remain, yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 135. } *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 11, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan will immediately appoint three persons, one a commissioned officer, one a chaplain, to be selected from his com-

mand, and one citizen of reliable character, who will constitute a committee to visit the citizens of the town, point out the most needy and destitute, and issue to them provisions.

II. The quartermaster will furnish to them a storehouse, and provisions will be issued on requisitions approved by the commanding officer of the post.

III. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom will detail from his command 800 men and a battery of artillery, provided with 100 rounds of ammunition and five days' rations, to be employed on an expedition to Natchez, Miss., for the purpose of collecting beef-cattle, &c. The quartermaster of the department will furnish transportation. The expedition will be placed in command of a discreet colonel, who will at once report to Major-General Grant for special instructions.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[VICKSBURG], *July* 11, 1863.

Major-General WASHBURN, *Haynes' Bluff:*

I am sending troops from here to Yazoo City.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, *July* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. U. S. Army, Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that a copy of the communications relating to the capitulation of this place be furnished Major-General Smith, C. S. Army, as the communications were, through mistake, sent off in my trunk this morning, and I am unable to furnish him with a copy.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *July* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I was personally informed by you on the night of the 8th that servants of officers desiring to accompany them beyond our lines would not be interfered with. I have been informed this morning that quite a number have been stopped and sent back. I respectfully request that you instruct the general officer in charge of the passage of my troops from the city that the servants be not interfered with, in accordance with your agreement mentioned above.

Very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *Near Jackson, Miss., July* 11, 1863.

There will be a general cannonading to-morrow, commencing at 7 a. m., lasting not to exceed one hour. Each gun will fire not to exceed thirty rounds, solid shot and shell in proper proportions. The shots will be directed against any groups of the enemy's troops, or in direc-

tion of the town of Jackson, which lies northwest and south of the State-house, plainly visible from all parts of our line.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. NINTH ARMY CORPS, *July* 11, 1863.

It is the commanding general's desire that you should to-night get as many rifled guns as possible in position, and covered by epaulments sufficient to resist the enemy's rifled guns. He wishes these guns to bear upon the State-house, and fire a little to its left and right, to damage the town and stampede the troops, rather than to fire upon the enemy's batteries. I have 450 spades and 60 picks. Half of them I will turn over to you after the sites are selected and marked out. Please have a regiment detailed for work on each battery, and let them be ready to commence work at dark, and, if possible, have it finished by daylight. Please report progress, so that I can communicate it to General Sherman at daylight.

The general also wishes to have as much of the railroad destroyed as possible. Will you please make from your reserve such details as can be spared for this service? I have ordered a detail from the reserve of the Ninth Corps to effect the same object at the point where the cross-road of yesterday strikes the railway.

Yours, respectfully,

JNO. G. PARKE.

(To General W. S. SMITH and others.)

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH CORPS, *July* 11, 1863—1 p. m.

General LAUMAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: If you have no regiment out on the reconnaissance, please send one, and direct it to proceed to the railroad, so as to strike it about 2 or 3 miles from the enemy's works, to proceed with caution near the railroad, reporting to you and me if the enemy show himself in force. Have a rear guard behind your train when you move, and hurry your movements. The enemy's cavalry are reported on the by-roads, 3 or 4 miles to the west of this.

General Hovey's division is in motion, and you ought to move parallel to it, and at same time. Keep Hovey's column in view, if you can.

E. O. C. ORD.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *July* 11, 1863—1.30 p. m.

General LAUMAN:

GENERAL: As the enemy may have some force on the railroad, should they show an infantry line in force (which is hardly probable), make a reconnaissance, and, if it is necessary to form a line and attack to drive the force in front, do so, so as to keep your connection with General Hovey, who is the connection with the main corps. Have a small reserve, and keep it to your right and rear, as the right is the exposed flank. Do not put your batteries beyond infantry support, and report

your progress from time to time to me. As soon as you reach the railroad, send a strong party to the river to examine and report.

Yours, respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD.

HDQRS. NINTH CORPS, *July* 11, 1863—11 p. m.

General SMITH,

Comdg. Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding desires me to say that he will not retire from our present position at all, but continue to hold it, ready to make any advance upon the enemy's works that may be ordered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. BOWEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GERMANTOWN, *July* 11, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

General George and Colonel Blythe were at Coldwater Station last night with 900 men and from four to six pieces of artillery. The wife of General Chalmers, at Hernando, received a dispatch from her husband, at Panola, at 4 p. m. yesterday, that Major-General Johnston was attacked near Jackson by the Union forces, and was falling back; that General Chalmers had received no official notice of the surrender of Vicksburg, and had no orders to withdraw his forces from Coldwater Station. No rebel force this side of Hernando. Small picket between there and Coldwater Station. Heard of [R. V.] Richardson's being near Galloway Switch yesterday with about 350 men, enforcing conscript law.

L. F. McCRILLIS,

Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Port Hudson, July 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I have this evening the first intelligence from New Orleans for more than a week. The enemy, taking advantage of the preoccupation of my entire available force in the siege of this place, had, as you are aware, thrown a heavy force (probably 7,000 men, but estimated as high as 13,000) into the Lafourche country, had attacked Donaldsonville, meeting a severe repulse, and had planted batteries on the river some miles below Donaldsonville, so as effectually to interrupt our communication with the city. As soon as possible after the surrender, I sent the First and Fourth Divisions down the river, to land at Donaldsonville. I have no official reports, but the steamer brings news that the enemy has spiked his heavy guns and fallen back from the river. It is certain that the steamers were unmolested. Before the movement, I requested Admiral Farragut to send all his light-draught gunboats around, by way of the Gulf, into Berwick Bay, to intercept the enemy's retreat by way of Brashear City, while my troops occupy and push him in front. My chief embarrassment is the great want of water transportation. The movement of the two divisions, without their bag-

gage, 80 miles, has occupied nearly three days, and in that time my troops, with all their equipage, marched 90 miles—from Opelousas to Alexandria. I also need more troops at once, to enable me to follow our success up, to the entire destruction of the enemy's forces in this department.

I have the honor to request that, if you can possibly spare them, you will send me as quickly as practicable a full division of infantry, embarked on two classes of transports; one with strong decks, for the transportation of artillery and cavalry, the other of very light draught, suitable for the navigation of bayous and shallow lakes. I shall be very glad if you send down with this division a small force of cavalry, as I made arrangements which will enable you to expect the return of Brigadier-General Grierson with his command to your headquarters within a week from this time. I have plenty of artillery. Barges are also much needed, of a kind which can be easily towed, transporting artillery, forage, and coal, and coal is urgently required for the steam transports. If twenty good barges could be immediately loaded with hay, oats, corn, and coal, both the barges and their cargoes would be of great service. As a matter of secondary importance, I would very much like to have three small steam tug-boats of light draught and good speed, to be used as dispatch-boats. I trust it will be in your power to send me the troops and steamers at once.

I am much gratified to hear of your continued success and the more than full confirmation of the magnitude of your achievement.

Very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

JULY 12, 1863.

General MCARTHUR, *Big Black River:*

Hold yourself in readiness to move forward toward Jackson as soon as troops arrive to relieve you. Report by courier to General Sherman at once for orders where to go. Troops will probably reach Big Black River to-night.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, July* 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General MCARTHUR:

GENERAL: Mower's brigade will leave here at daylight in the morning. You will move out as early as possible, leaving an officer to put Mower's brigade, when it arrives, in position at the bridge.

U. S. GRANT.

JULY 12, 1863.

General MCARTHUR:

One brigade goes from here by rail and one brigade marches from Snyder's Bluff, to relieve your division. They are ordered to report to you for location. You will designate what they are to guard, and turn over such orders as you have received from General Sherman.

U. S. GRANT.

JULY 12, 1863.

General WASHBURN:

I am compelled to send McArthur's division forward to join Sherman. I can send but one brigade from here to relieve him, and must

therefore call on you for another. Send as soon as possible, the commander reporting by courier in advance to McArthur for his location.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Jackson, July 12, 1863—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR, *Comdg. Division, Black River:*

DEAR GENERAL: Your kind note and gratifying dispatches are just received.* The news exceeds my best hope. Please, on all occasions, write me fully the news. I have met no accident or reverse. Nothing troubles me but water. Johnston has taken refuge in Jackson with all his army, variously estimated at figures similar to what we had before crossing the Black. The place has been completely fortified and strengthened, and the lines extended so as to rest on Pearl River. I have the place closely invested, and have this morning given them an hour's shelling. The full effect is not yet reported. All my trains are up, and I have ten days' rations in camp, and am within 35 miles of your depot, to which I hear cars are regularly moving. Please telegraph to have sent to you about 4,000 rounds of ammunition for 20-pounder Parrotts and 10,000 rounds of 6-pounder case shot, also 1,000,000 rounds of assorted musket ammunition, to be sent forward to me on call, or when you have reason to believe me in want.

You could make me feel more easy as to the enemy's cavalry threatening my communications if you would occasionally send an expedition to Raymond and Brownsville. Such expeditions could move from Messinger's or the bridge, could collect cattle and corn, as well as pick up parties disposed to attack my trains; but I will so arrange that all trains be well guarded. I send down to Clinton two regiments to escort in the wagon train brought up by Colonel Hall, and have it brought up here, instead of unloading at Clinton, when it returns. I will have it securely guarded.

I have sent out expeditions in certain directions, to fulfill General Grant's object, but cannot speak of them now. If General Grant sends out a new division, I want it posted on Baker's Creek, near Champion's Hill, to picket out well to the right and left, and forward to Bolton, the officer to send forward to me a report of his position. We are all in good health and spirits, in possession of all avenues out of Jackson this side of Pearl River, and are now threatening the rear.

W. T. SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *July* 12, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman is hereby relieved from the command of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and assigned to the Thirteenth Corps. He will turn over his command to Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, who will place it in position and ascertain its condition and casualties, and report to headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps.

II. Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, on being relieved from his command, will proceed to Vicksburg or General Grant's headquarters and report.

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By command of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps.

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* Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *Near Jackson, July* 12, 1863.

I. Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, chief quartermaster, will dispatch the supply train to Black River Bridge to report to General McArthur, commanding at that point, to await there orders for further supplies. The train will be escorted in by Colonel [William] Hall's regiment, of General McArthur's division, and another regiment, to be detailed by General Steele.

II. General Steele will detail a regiment to escort this train to a point 5 miles west of Clinton, where it will encamp for the night, and return next day, unless its commander learns by the way some reasons why he should protect it further. The train will be made up to-night where it is now parked, one-half mile west of these headquarters, and start before daylight.

III. Corps commanders will avail themselves of this opportunity to send to Vicksburg such wounded and sick men as can bear transportation in these empty wagons; also all the worthless baggage and trash that now encumber the regimental wagons retained in their camps. The inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel [Charles] Ewing, will turn over to Colonel Hall all the prisoners of war in charge of the guard, to be delivered to General McArthur, for transportation to Vicksburg. Proper descriptive lists must accompany these prisoners, and a copy sent to General Grant's provost-marshal.

IV. Corps commanders should send forthwith to these headquarters requisitions for all ordnance stores, quartermaster's stores, and tools they require to be brought out by the next train.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *Near Jackson, July* 12, 1863.

Corps commanders will at once send guards on the roads to their rear, at least 3 miles out, to prevent and warn all paroled prisoners coming from Vicksburg from coming within the lines of this army or attempting to get into Jackson.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Army investing Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: The object of the expedition you are commanding being to break up Johnston's army and divert it from our rear, and, if possible, to destroy the rolling stock and everything valuable for carrying on war, or placing it beyond the reach of the rebel army, you may return to Vicksburg as soon as this object is accomplished. Being on the spot, you will know better than I can how far your cavalry should be sent, either east or north. I do not think it necessary to send the cavalry farther than Black River Bridge. In case you send them there, after starting back here yourself, it might be better to let them return to Vicksburg by the roads west of the Black.

Do you think Johnston is receiving re-enforcements, or is he simply holding Jackson until the road east of him is completed, so that he can get off all the rolling stock on this side? Can you make a safe retreat to the Big Black, if it is found Johnston is receiving re-enforcements from the east?

I would not advise your infantry going any farther east than they are, except you should find it advantageous to hasten the retreat of the enemy. Should you find it impossible to drive Johnston from his position, and your remaining endangers either it or this place, you can then return.

I have sent Mower's brigade and one brigade from Kimball's division to relieve McArthur, and ordered the latter forward. The remainder of Kimball's division is still disposable, but there is no other force here to spare well. I send this by Captain Audenried, of my staff, who will remain with you a day or two.

An intercepted letter from Jeff. Davis to Lee was sent me from Washington. From that it would seem that Lee has been asking for Beauregard to be sent to Culpeper Court-House with an army of 30,000. Davis speaks of the impossibility of doing so, and says Johnston is still calling for more re-enforcements, though his first requisition had been more than filled. He does not say whether he will still send more troops west, but from alarm expressed in the letter for the safety of Richmond, I judge Johnston can expect nothing more.

Captain Audenried will give you any news there is here.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 13, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

McArthur left Black River at 5 this morning. Mower's brigade and one of Kimball's relieved him.

I have written to Banks to send Grierson up, but do not believe he will send him.

Ransom has gone to Natchez to destroy ferries and bring up beef-cattle collected for Johnston.

Herron has gone to Yazoo City to break up that place. On his return, I will send you Kimball's division, if you want it.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 13, 1863.

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II. Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan having reported to the major-general commanding, is temporarily assigned to duty as chief of staff of this corps, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly. This order will be operative from July 4, 1863.

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By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *July* 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. MCARTHUR, *Comdg. Division, Champion's Hill:*

DEAR GENERAL: I want to give Johnston a good shelling as soon as I can afford the ammunition, and have sent down a train to bring up

all they can get. I have plenty for an open field fight, but not enough to shell a town. I have my troops well disposed, and design you for a reserve. Please be sure to order the bridge at Messinger's to be carefully guarded. A regiment will be plenty. The depot and bridges at the railroad crossing should be perfected. You can leave a brigade anywhere at Champion's Hill to escort up the train, and come on to Clinton and Jackson. I cannot do much till the ammunition is up, by which time I can make the time pretty lively.

Halt the head of your column about 1 mile back of my headquarters, and report in person.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 14, 1863.

Major-General HERRON, *Comdg. Yazoo Expedition:*

GENERAL: You may remain in Yazoo City as long as Admiral Porter thinks necessary to save all that can be saved from the gunboats, or leave such a force as may be necessary for the protection of those engaged in that work, and return with the balance of your command.

Bring with you such Government stores as you can, and destroy all others. You may bring along the cotton mentioned in your letter, and particularly bring all the negro men you can.

I do not want you to remain longer at Yazoo City than may be absolutely necessary, because it may become necessary for me to send all the forces that can possibly be spared to Jackson.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—Two regiments will be enough to leave at Yazoo City while the gunboats remain there. You will return here with the remainder of your command, as you may be needed below.

VICKSBURG, *July* 14, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

Do you think Johnston is re-enforcing, so as to require more troops? If it becomes absolutely necessary, I will send everything but one brigade and the convalescents from here.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 14, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Two men who left Canton on Saturday morning report few troops there. A large amount of rolling-stock was sent north of the Yalabusha, some on each of the roads. When Johnston went into Jackson he sent all his cattle and wagon trains from Canton directly east to the Mobile road. They say he would not have stood in Jackson, only his troops said they would not go back.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *July* 14, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

DEAR GENERAL: General Johnston has sent out a flag of truce, asking three hours to bury our dead. Firing will cease all along our lines

till 4 p. m., at which hour the pickets will resume their places and firing resumed. I have answered General Johnston, that if he will permit two or three subordinate officers of the regiments engaged to recognize the dead he would oblige us, and that, if he is willing, we will collect the dead and bury them. You may send forward a small party, making the same offer, at the point where the dead lay.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, *July* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Comdg. Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: General Johnston has communicated by flag of truce, offering to bury our dead who fell at the time of Lauman's move, asking three hours' time. Of course I agree, and order firing to cease all along our lines till 4 p. m. Please cause a flag to be displayed on your road, and remove it at 4 p. m., when firing will be resumed as before. Allow still another hour before beginning the five-minute guns ordered this a. m.

W. T. SHERMAN.

[MEMORANDUM ORDERS.] HDQRS. EXPEDITIONARY ARMY,
Camp before Jackson, July 14, 1863.

For artillery practice until the supply for a general cannonade comes out from the river (expected to-morrow night):

I. From General Parke's front: A rifle shot, aimed in the general direction of the State-house, enfilading the town of Jackson, to be fired every five minutes, day and night, and oftener, when the chief of artillery observes good effect.

II. From General Steele's front: A rifle shot directed at the State-house, so as to enfilade the general line of works in front of General Parke. Also a Napoleon shot, or 6-pounder case shot, to reach and partially enfilade the works to the front of Blair's division, to be fired every five minutes, day and night, and oftener if the enemy shows masses of troops.

III. From General Ord's front, Hovey's position: A rifle shot (10 or 20 pounder Parrott), directed at the road or line of communication from Jackson across Pearl River toward the east, chiefly at the bridge, to be fired every five minutes, day and night, and oftener if the officer in charge sees evidences of the passage, either way, of wagons, horses, or men.

This fire, kept up with persevering consistency, will be very galling, and the enemy will be strongly tempted to sally. That is what we want, and the troops should be prepared for it at all times. They should be disposed so as to suffer as little as possible from the enemy's reply, sure to be drawn by this steady, unceasing cross-fire.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 141. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY,
Camp before Jackson, July 14, 1863.

I. An expedition, to be composed of Bussey's cavalry, Woods' brigade of Thayer's division, and Landgraeber's battery, with a company of pioneers, to be designated by General Steele, will be fitted out, ready

to start on short notice, to perform certain service, concerning which the commander of the expedition, Col. C. R. Woods, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, will receive special instructions from the commanding general. The chief quartermaster, Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, will collect from among the wagons of the whole command about 50, to attend this expedition, to be ready by to-morrow.

II. The cavalry and a section of light artillery from General Ord's corps will also prepare for an expedition, to start to-morrow, the commander of which will prepare 5 empty wagons to attend him, and report in person to the commanding general for instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *July* 14, 1863.

General B. H. GRIERSON, *Comdg. Cavalry, &c.:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have just written a hasty note to General Banks. We are in occupation of Natchez, and ought to have been here twenty-four hours sooner, whereby we should have saved a train of 300 wagons, with ordnance stores. As it is, we have captured some thousands of cattle, variously estimated from 3,000 to 8,000.

General Ransom is in command; one brigade, say 1,200 men, too small for this place.

The general is doing splendidly. If you could manage in any way to get a troop here, you would be doing very great service, almost inestimable service. I spoke of you and for you to General Grant; said all that you wanted me to say. I wish you could get up on some of the transports we send down with cattle, say the Imperial. She is a splendid boat. Put 100 on her anyhow. It is of the last importance that you should have a command here soon.

I have not written upon the subject of cavalry to General Banks. You must show him this letter, so that he will understand. Don't do anything to cripple his movements.

Respectfully and most truly, yours,

THOS. KILBY SMITH,
Colonel and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 14, 1863.

H. W. HALLECK:

Following just received from General Dodge:

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 14, 1863.

I think Johnston must have fallen back from Pearl River. There is a big stampede. Every ferry on the Tombigbee is crowded with people, running their horses and negroes east. Many of the negroes are coming into our lines.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 14, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Southern papers brought from Okolona say twenty-seven iron-clads and ships and forty-three transports attacked Charleston on the 10th.

Our troops all landed, and the fight was going on all day of the 10th. We had gained possession of important positions. Great consternation prevails all through Mississippi. It is believed Joe Johnston was defeated at Jackson on 9th and 10th.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, *Comdg. District of Columbus:*

GENERAL: I am much mortified at the surprise and capture of your force on outpost duty at Union City. It appears at this distance to be the result of criminal negligence. The system of breaking up cavalry into small squads is wrong, and proceeds from a desire to hold many minor points. The reputation of the Fourth Missouri has suffered since they came within this command. It is very necessary they should do something that may cover this disgrace. There are only 650 men with Biffle. Richardson has about 400. They were badly armed and equipped, but, since the captures made, are much better off in that respect. I sent on Sunday a force to Jackson after Biffle, and have ordered another regiment into that country, with instructions to clean him out. I shall also send a force to overrun Richardson. I cannot give you any cavalry or artillery. To send small bodies of cavalry to be put at isolated posts is to give them away to the enemy. You have certain posts to hold which are impregnable to any irregular force. Confine yourself to this, and when you move your cavalry move them in force. You must remember that I have to cover the north and south fronts of this railroad and to look after the left wing of Bragg's army on Bear Creek, and all this with inadequate force. Only constant activity saves my line.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MEMPHIS, *Memphis, July* 14, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Parties who have fled from the neighborhood of Richardson's camp report that he is still near Shelby Depot. His rolls are estimated to contain the names of 2,000 recruits and conscripts, but that he has not more than 200 actually in camp. I can hear nothing of the story which was current a day or two ago of his having artillery. Later information has no account of artillery.

Very respectfully,

JAMES C. VEATCH.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 15, 1863—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

General Sherman has Jackson invested from Pearl River on the north to the river on the south. This has cut off many hundred cars from the Confederacy. Sherman says he has force enough, and feels no apprehension about the result. Finding Yazoo City was being fortified, I sent General Herron there with his division. He captured several hundred prisoners, one gunboat, five pieces of heavy artillery, and all the public stores fell into our hands. The enemy burned three steamboats on the approach of the gunboats. The De Kalb was blown up, and sank in 15 feet of water, by the explosion of a torpedo. Finding that the enemy

were crossing cattle for the rebel army at Natchez, and were said to have several thousand there now, I have sent steamboats and troops to collect them, and to destroy their boats and all means for making a move. General Banks has made requisition on me for steamboats, coal, and forage, which I have sent. Shall I send the Ninth Army Corps back to Burnside so soon as Joe Johnston is driven from Jackson?

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *July* 15, 1863—10 a. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg*, and
Major-General PRENTISS, *Helena, Ark.:*

It is reported that General Price is moving north. All available forces should immediately move on his rear, so as to cut off his retreat. The forces in Missouri will prevent his penetrating far into that State, and, if he is cut off in the rear, his forces must disperse or surrender. Apply to the naval commander for co-operation with gunboats on White River. No time should be lost.

H. W. HALLECK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 15, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

No expedition to Texas will be undertaken at present. First clean out Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. I have written fully to you and to General Banks by mail.*

H. W. HALLECK.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 15, 1863.

Major-General HERRON, *Commanding Yazoo Expedition:*

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry, 4,000 strong, have crossed Pearl River, 14 miles above Jackson, evidently with the intention of getting to the rear of Sherman, to operate on his wagon trains. Whilst it is necessary for you to keep a force at Yazoo City, move eastward with all the force not necessary to leave back, so as to attract the attention of this cavalry. It will only be necessary for you to go eastward about 20 or 25 miles, on to a point east of Black River, where, if you hear of this cavalry, you can threaten them. The entire object of this move is to protect Sherman's wagon train from the rebel cavalry. You will, therefore, be governed in your movements accordingly. You need not stay out to exceed four or five days.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 15, 1863.

General SHERMAN, *Jackson, Miss.:*

If the enemy's cavalry have crossed to this side of the river, can you throw a force to the east side and destroy their trains?

U. S. GRANT.

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* See Halleck to Grant, July 11, p. 497, and to Banks, July 13, Series I, Vol. XXVI.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 15, 1863.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

Some paroled officers, who have afflicted families to take out, have just been to see me for permission to buy forage from us beyond Jackson, saying that we could have the place to-morrow or next day, and they might be compelled to go, by their private conveyances, the whole length of the southern road. May not Johnston's sending his cavalry to this side of the river mean a retreat, and, by adopting this course, to cripple you? To prevent, Herron is ordered eastward toward Canton from Yazoo City, but I fear he will be too late to interrupt Johnston's cavalry.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 15, 1863.

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IX. All cotton within the lines of this command, in the trenches or batteries of any of the rebel or national works, will be collected, under the supervision of Lieutenant [James T.] Conklin, acting chief quartermaster of the corps, taken to the levee, sent to Memphis, Tenn., and turned over to the United States Treasury agent.

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By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY,
Before Jackson, July 15, 1863.

Col. L. F. HUBBARD, *Comdg. Mower's Brig., Black River Bridge:*

COLONEL: A heavy force of the enemy's cavalry has crossed Pearl River from the east to west, north of us. Be sure to see that the large train up is escorted by the brigade left for that purpose at Champion's Hill, and that they are cautioned against this cavalry. I will send infantry to the north to cut off this cavalry.

[W. T. SHERMAN.]

HDQRS. ARMY BEFORE JACKSON, *Camp, July* 15, 1863.

Col. CYRUS BUSSEY, *Chief of Cavalry:*

SIR: The expedition to destroy the railroad to the north will start to-morrow early, the infantry and artillery under command of Col. C. R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio, and the cavalry under your immediate command. Colonel Woods is ordered to start early to-morrow, to proceed about 10 miles, and then destroy a section of about a mile by tearing up track and burning the ties, with the iron so placed on the piles as to bend from the heat of the fire. In the evening he will proceed about 10 miles farther, and then, halting for the night, will burn another section, with any bridges near. The next morning he will enter Canton, and there effectually break up the road, cars, depot, and everything that might be used to our injury.

You will proceed in such a manner as at all times to be in easy supporting distance, generally on his right flank, and will camp to-morrow night near him; on the following day move in concert with him and reach

Canton at the same time. When he is fairly at work in Canton, you will push on with your cavalry to the bridge over Black River beyond, and burn and destroy it effectually, with all the smaller bridges and trestle-work near it. If necessary, Colonel Woods will detach with you a section of artillery. Having completed this work, return to Canton or wherever Colonel Woods may appoint to meet you, and return to camp, keeping in communication with him.

Send me couriers daily of the progress and success of the work. The road should be absolutely destroyed for 40 miles. In case you encounter an enemy in sufficient force to require concert of action, your rank entitles you to command the whole, but unless you actually encounter a strong force of the enemy, each of you should confine your command to the respective parts.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. ARMY BEFORE JACKSON, *Camp, July* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: You will dispatch your mounted force with their howitzers and five empty wagons to-morrow early to the south to destroy railroad.

Order this force to move some 15 or 20 miles, and rest for noon, and during the rest, with tools to be carried along in the wagons, to tear up about a mile of railroad track, make bonfires of the ties, and pile the iron thereon, so as to be bent by the heat. After a good rest, to push on toward Gallman, and break the railroad a second time. The next morning to reach Hazlehurst Station, near Gallman, and there burn a section of the road and any bridge near, with cars, depots, turn-outs, &c. If there be any appearance of the enemy, this party will proceed on to Brookhaven, where doubtless will be found locomotives, cars, station-houses, &c., all of which should be destroyed.

Having completed the destruction of the railroad as far as Brookhaven, the officer in command will return by any route he may choose. He should move with speed, and if any of his horses become broken down he may procure a remount in the country, if they can be found. On his return, the officer in command will be instructed to make a minute report of all that he has done, and should be careful to make his work so good that it will not require another trip.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. ARMY BEFORE JACKSON, *Camp, July* 15, 1863.

Col. CHARLES R. WOODS, *Seventy-sixth Ohio, Comdg. Brigade:*

SIR: You will proceed to-morrow north, along the Canton road. At your noon halt, destroy effectually a section of nearly a mile of the railroad by tearing up the ties, piling them into heaps, and placing on them the railroad iron, setting fire to the ties. The iron will bend so as to be useless for repairs or being used any more. In the evening go about 10 miles farther, beyond Calhoun Station, and camp. At your camp destroy in like manner another section of the railroad and burn the bridges near. Early next morning proceed into Canton and destroy the railroad turn-outs, turn-tables, depots, factories, and machine shops of all kinds, and generally any property belonging to the Confederate Government, the railroad or anything that may be used against us in war. Colonel Bussey will meet you at Canton and will co-operate with you. Whilst you are engaged in the destruction of property at Canton,

Colonel Bussey will proceed to the railroad bridge across Black River, 12 miles beyond Canton, and destroy it. You will await his return, and, if he fails to destroy that bridge, you will call on him to accompany you, and proceed to destroy it with your infantry and artillery force.

If forced to engage the enemy with your combined force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, Colonel Bussey must of necessity command the whole, as his rank is from August 14, 1861, the date of his muster into service. Having completed the work of destruction, you will return to your division by such route as you may choose, loading on your return the wagons with corn or property useful to this army, and will gather and bring in beef, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

As you return, make a full detailed report.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. NINTH ARMY CORPS, *July* 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General WELSH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Owing to the rebel cavalry movement to our rear, I think it extremely important that the command should be unusually vigilant and prepared for the enemy at daybreak to-morrow. You will, therefore, please have such of your command as may not be in the trenches paraded under arms at 2 o'clock in the morning, and take position in line of battle. As your troops in front are relieved, they also will be placed in line, ready to meet any attack from the front. You will please notify your battery commanders that they may be prepared, and I have to request you will please direct that the whole movement is made without noise or confusion. The less we let the enemy know of our movements the better.

JNO. G. PARKE.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, *Port Hudson*, *July* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf*, *New Orleans:*

GENERAL: Natchez, Miss., is occupied by our troops, under General Ransom. The following dispatch is just received from him:

NATCHEZ, MISS., *July* 14, 1863.

I have seized a large lot of cattle belonging to the C. S. Army, and am loading the transports going to you with them. I send my boat also, the Imperial, and ask that she may be returned as early as practicable.

T. E. G. RANSOM.

The steamer Sallie List has just arrived here laden with corn for our use. Passengers by the Sallie List who left Vicksburg on the 12th report that the Army of the Potomac has captured 32,000 of Lee's army. This seems to be newspaper report of that date. Longstreet and two other generals reported killed.

[RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg*, *Miss.*, *July* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri:*

GENERAL: Your letter of 8th instant* is just received. In answer, I will give you a brief statement of the position of affairs here. During

* See Series I, Vol. XXII, Part I, p. 18.

the siege of Vicksburg I had a large surplus of troops over what required to make the investment complete. These troops occupied a line from Haynes' Bluff to Black River, across which Johnston would have to move to reach Vicksburg or the rear of the investing army. Sherman commanded all these forces, and held them in readiness to move the moment Vicksburg should fall into our hands. Accordingly, on the 4th instant he started. As soon as the city had capitulated, I ordered the whole of Sherman's and Ord's corps, forming about two-thirds of the investing army, to move out and join Sherman's. They started the night of the 4th. A portion of McPherson's corps was already with Sherman. This left me at this place but six small brigades. Hearing that the enemy was fortifying Yazoo City most vigorously, I sent two of them to that place. They captured it, with considerable stores, five or six pieces of artillery, and several hundred prisoners. But one of the gunboats accompanying the expedition being sunk by the explosion of a torpedo, I shall have to leave them there until the armament and machinery of the vessel can be got away. I have also sent a brigade to Natchez, to collect a large number of Texas cattle supposed to be there, destined for Johnston's army. This you see leaves me no force to move with until Sherman returns. When this will be it is hard to tell.

Johnston commenced to fall back from the Big Black the moment he heard of the surrender of Vicksburg. As all his droves of cattle and wagon trains that fell back via Canton were ordered east to the Mobile and Ohio road, he could not have intended to make a determined stand. He drove all his troops, however, inside of the intrenchments of Jackson, and remains there yet. Sherman has him closely invested from the Pearl River on the north to the river on the south. By this an immense deal of rolling-stock has been separated from the Confederacy both north and south of Jackson, and the roads so completely destroyed as to render them forever useless.

How long this siege will last it is impossible to say. When Johnston is driven from his position, however, I will have troops available for anything that will go to put down the rebellion. I suppose the Ninth Army Corps will have to be sent back to Burnside, and 10,000 to 12,000 effective men sent to Banks, but for the expedition you speak of, unless other orders should come from Washington, I will still have force enough.

Kirby Smith has been hovering around on the opposite side of the river, with his headquarters at Monroe, and his force scattered from Saint Joseph to Floyd. It has been my intention to pay him a call as soon as possible, but I now learn, and I believe reliably, that all his scattered forces are called in, and the whole are moving to Shreveport, La. The object of the move I do not see unless it is to avoid being hurt.

I have not paid any special attention to the geography of the opposite side of the river, but suppose White River would, at this season of the year, be used as a base for supplies to reach Little Rock. The Arkansas can hardly be used until the fall rains set in.

You will see from the foregoing statement that I can give you nothing definite of future operations yet. As soon as I possibly can, I will do so.

Nothing like 500 [teams] will be required with this army to prepare it for any move, and should any be required it would probably be only the wagons and harness without the animals.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *July* 15, 1863—10.24 a. m.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

If General Sherman's movements have sufficiently occupied the enemy to render your lines safe, send all the forces you can spare to General Prentiss, to operate on Price's rear, if he advances toward Missouri.

H. W. HALLECK.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 15, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *A. A. G., Dept. of the Tenn.:*

SIR: If it be possible so to do, I request that Kimball's division may be ordered back to me as soon as practicable.

The evident intention of the enemy is to occupy West Tennessee with cavalry, and conscript until they can raise force enough to threaten the railroad or the river posts. Colonel Forrest's regular cavalry, 700 strong, with revolving rifles, are at or near Jackson, and, united with Biffle's and other bands, gave a severe fight to Colonel Hatch on the 13th at that place. They were defeated, with loss on our side of 30 to 50 killed and wounded; larger on the part of the enemy. Hatch is pursuing them toward Trenton.

Asboth has succeeded in losing most of his cavalry by surprises and sending out light expeditions under incompetent officers.

My cavalry are worked too hard. They have to clear the whole country west of the Tennessee and north of the road, as well as watch the front and left of the line.

If Kimball has his transportation, he should land about Commerce, and march in toward Coldwater Station, clearing Chalmers out, and moving thence where he may be ordered. He should have one good battery at least. By thus establishing himself, he can be moved to any point I may wish him.

If Johnston is driven out of the way east of Pearl, Kimball might land lower down, and, with his pioneers, build a bridge across the Tallahatchee, below Panola, taking that place in rear, and be of admirable service, and thence move up to me.

I hope no cavalry will be withdrawn from me at present, as the duty is enormous, and the line of country too heavy for the force I have.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, *Columbus:*

GENERAL: Hatch, with his cavalry, met the enemy at Jackson on the 13th. Captured 40 prisoners; killed and wounded many. Drove them out of Jackson by a charge, and was following them toward Trenton. If they are driven across the Obion, you must co-operate with him. In the meanwhile, enjoin and enforce the most rigid discipline and preparation at all your posts. I expect Kimball's division soon, when I shall send you three regiments.

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 16, 1863.

General N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: The wounded and sick rebels in hospitals here have proven themselves so troublesome that I acceded with great promptness to the

proposition from General M. L. Smith to move all who may be unable for land carriage to Mobile, Ala., and Monroe, La. I send Colonel Lagow, of my staff, with the first batch. I have nothing but ordinary river steamers to send the Mobile prisoners in, and it may be unsafe for such steamers to run outside the Balize. In this case, general, may I ask that you will authorize the transfer of these prisoners from the river steamers to suitable vessels for carrying them to Mobile, either by Lake Pontchartrain or directly out of the mouth of the river?

All my force, except a portion of the Seventeenth Army Corps, are with Sherman, after Johnston. As soon as Johnston heard of the surrender of Vicksburg, he commenced a retrograde movement. All his beef-cattle and a large part of his wagon train are understood to have fallen back by way of Canton, with orders to push on to the Mobile and Ohio road. This would look as if he had not intended to stop short of that road. He has, however, drawn all his forces, supposed to be about 45,000, inside the fortifications at Jackson, and seems determined to make a stand there.

Sherman has intrenched himself outside, and now has Jackson invested from the river above the city to the river below.

I sent you all the steamers that could be got ready as soon as your requisition was received. More can go now as soon as a convoy can be gotten ready. Any of the steamers going down with wounded men, suitable for your purpose, can be retained if you wish.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

Your letter of the 12th, received at the hands of Major [G. N.] Lieber, of your staff, is just at hand. I had written a letter for you which will explain the present position of all my forces and the impossibility of sending you any troops just now.

Ten steamers have been sent to Port Hudson, and others are about ready, discharged, to send; also all the coal, forage, and barges that can possibly be spared for the present. Coal and forage are looked for daily, however, and, as soon as it arrives, shall be forwarded.

I regret, general, my inability to send you troops, but my letter by Colonel Lagow will explain to you that if I was to send the last man here, it would scarcely make the number you wish.

There is no material change of affairs at Jackson, except the enemy have crossed a large force of cavalry to this side of the river, which was said to be this morning near a train of ordnance stores and provisions going toward Jackson. It would hurt Sherman materially to lose this train. I have not to exceed 1,500 effective cavalry with the whole of the army with me and all that is now at Jackson.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

YAZOO EXPEDITION, *Yazoo City, July* 16, 1863.

General GRANT:

I have just received your order, and will march in one hour, taking with me seven regiments infantry and four pieces artillery, leaving Brigadier-General Orme, with one regiment and five pieces at this

place. My route will be south of Benton, crossing Black River at or near Warsaw. I shall go to Canton, or near that place, and will carry out your orders in regard to the cavalry force. In regard to the cavalry force, there is no force of the enemy near here, except a small body of cavalry at Alexandria.

Captain Walke arrived yesterday afternoon with your first order, and I had prepared to leave, intending to move at 10 o'clock this morning.

They are making very good progress in getting out the guns from the De Kalb, and will finish to-morrow. I send down by this boat the well prisoners I have taken, viz, 122 privates and 7 officers. I have paroled 1 officer and 146 men from the hospitals. I shall cross Big Black to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON.

HDQRS. ARMY BEFORE JACKSON, MISS., *July* 16, 1863.

Commanding Officer at Clinton:

Be vigilant. It is reported a cavalry force has crossed Pearl River 15 miles north of us.

[W. T. SHERMAN.]

HDQRS. ARMY BEFORE JACKSON, *Camp, July* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Comdg. Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Yours of this date is received. I think it best you require your skirmishers to force the enemy to keep to their intrenchments. It has a good moral effect. I hear of our trains at Clinton. I sent a brigade there last night, and this morning, on our wire being cut, and hearing evidence of the appearance of that cavalry force at Clinton, I ordered McArthur back. The cavalry, 1,500 strong, attacked Clinton at 10 a. m., and were handsomely repulsed. General McArthur will forward the train, and I want to be ready to give the enemy a good-night dose. General Steele will send you a wagon-load of spades and shovels. Get everything ready for a good cannonading to-night, and I will send the ammunition as soon as received.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, *Comdg. Seventeenth A. C.:*

GENERAL: You will assume temporary command of all the troops in the vicinity of Vicksburg belonging to the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Army Corps, left behind when their corps moved against Johnston. Break up their present camps and move them inside the fortifications, encamping the troops of each corps separately and under the command of a competent field officer of the respective corps, and, in the absence of such competent officer or officers, designate one from your corps for such command. The convalescents, as fast as they are able, will be sent forward to their respective corps, but in all cases under competent and reliable officers. All officers and men found outside the lines here without proper authority, or stragglers back to this

place from the army investing Jackson, will be arrested and put to work in policing the streets and camps, and performing such duties as may be required of them in the day, and kept under strong guard at night. These directions will be carried out without delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

Col. L. F. HUBBARD, *Comdg. Big Black River Bridge:*

COLONEL: General [T. H.] Taylor cannot be permitted to come within our lines. Any communication he may have or desire to send General [M. L.] Smith you will forward under cover to these headquarters, either by telegraph or courier, as he may indicate, and the answer will be determined in same manner.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Big Black River Bridge:

Permit General Taylor to come into the city by the cars.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM, *Comdg. U. S. Forces, Natchez:*

GENERAL: I have just ordered the Eleventh Illinois to join you. The regiment will go down on the Luminary, taking with them ten days' rations for your entire command. Two more steamboats will go down with the Luminary if they can be gotten ready in time; if not, they will follow shortly after, with instructions to report to you.

You will remain at Natchez, and collect all the cattle, arms, ammunition, lumber, &c.; in fact, stores of every kind which will be of advantage to us and damage the enemy. The stores thus collected will be loaded on the steamboats as rapidly as possible, and the boats sent back to this place, convoyed by one of the gunboats, as it is considered unsafe to send them up without protection. Gunboats will be passing up and down the river, and by having your steamboats loaded and ready, they can be sent up when the gunboats are coming this way. With regard to the contrabands, you can say to them that they are free, and that it will be better for them, especially the women and children, old and infirm, to remain quietly where they are, as we have no means of providing for them at present.

With regard to the men (black) who are strong, able-bodied, and will make good soldiers, you can bring them along with you if they are willing to come and will leave their families behind them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAS. B. MCPHERSON.]

P. S.—When you have collected all the cattle, stores, ammunition, lumber, &c., which you can get, you will report to this post with your command.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

Don't destroy any cars at Jackson nor the road east near Jackson whilst you occupy the place. Destroy it far off to the east if you can. If Johnston is pursued, would it not have the effect to make him abandon much of his train, and many of his men to desert? I do not favor marching our men much, but if the cavalry can do anything they might do it. I leave this to your judgment, with the superior opportunities you have of knowing what should be done.

U. S. GRANT.

JULY 17, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

Make such pursuit after Johnston as you deem advisable, and, when you cease the pursuit, return the Ninth and Thirteenth Corps, the former to near your old position, the latter to its old position. With your corps and Smith's division, which I will add to it, hold Jackson and such healthy points as you deem advisable between Black River and there. Keep all the cavalry with you except that belonging to Ord. Grierson will be here in a day or two, and I will then add him to your command.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

You can return slowly to Black River. Let Parke come into the city so that he can be sent back to-day.

U. S. GRANT.

CAMP NEAR JACKSON, MISS.,
July 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The weather is too hot and the country too destitute of water to attempt to follow Johnston toward Meridian and Selma. That must be deferred to October. I want, however, to do everything to give us the advantage when the next campaign opens against Mobile and the Alabama country. I may destroy the railroad east toward Meridian, but I shall not attempt to pursue Johnston. It would be foreign to our present enterprise, but I beg you will use your greatest exertions to break up, absolutely and effectually, 10 miles of railroad below Jackson. Parke will do the same above, and I may order a special force to do the same east.

When the expedition sent to Canton and the cavalry sent to Brookhaven are back, I hope to have telegraphic communication with General Grant, when I will advise your return to Clear Creek, the Fifteenth Army Corps to Bear Creek, and the Ninth to Milldale, to reorganize and reconstruct for the summer.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

(Similar letters to Major-Generals Parke and Steele.)

CAMP NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Comdg. Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to order one of your divisions to march north along Pearl River to Grant's Mills, to intercept the enemy's cavalry, now west of the river, and prevent them from crossing. From that point the commanding officer of the division will communicate forward with Colonel Woods, commanding forces toward Canton, advising him of the evacuation of Jackson and instructing him to do his work well and rapidly. The commanding officer of the division will also make his dispositions for crossing at the mills, but will not cross until he receives further orders. The general also desires you to keep on destroying the railroad from Jackson north.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINTH A. C., *Near Jackson, Miss., July* 17, 1863.

General WELSH,
Comdg. First Division, Ninth Corps:

GENERAL: I send you, by direction of the general commanding, a copy of instructions received this day from General Sherman. The same will serve to guide you on your expedition.

The object of it is to cut off, if possible, the rebel cavalry that crossed to this side of the Pearl and attacked us yesterday, and also to communicate with Colonel Woods, of Steele's corps, who is in the vicinity of Canton and marching this way. He will aid you in the enterprise.

You will not destroy the bridge at which the rebels cross until you are ready to leave. Indeed, General Sherman distinctly says if the bridge near Grant's Mills is destroyed you will collect materials to construct another, so that you can cross in case of necessity.

General Sherman further says that we will effectually destroy 10 miles of the railroad north of Jackson. You will, therefore, set one brigade of your command to tearing up this road in the vicinity of your camp, at the same time keeping a vigilant watch at the crossing of Pearl River that the enemy may not surprise you. As the main object is to prevent the enemy from crossing at the above-mentioned point, it is presumed that General Sherman would have you destroy the bridge should there be danger of its falling to the use of the enemy. You will please aid as much as possible, in addition to watching the enemy, to effectually destroy a portion of the 10 miles of railroad north of Jackson, that the work may be more speedily accomplished. General Smith has a brigade working from this end of the road northward, which you will probably meet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. T. WELSH,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 6 p. m. I have just sent dispatches to you containing instruc-

tions in regard to your expedition. They are all countermanded, and the general commanding desires you to observe the following, instead of those heretofore promulgated:

1. You will immediately return to these headquarters, near the Insane Asylum, destroying the ferry and all means of crossing the river that you may have collected.

2. You will [as] effectually tear up the railroad as you can, piling the rails on top of fires built of the sleepers, bending the rails, and destroying all culverts, &c.

3. You will meet General Smith's command or a brigade of it, tearing up the road from this point toward you.

4. You will keep a sufficient number of men continually under arms, say a regiment, more or less, as you may judge proper, to guard against surprise.

5. The work should be done as speedily and as thoroughly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, *July* 17, 1863.

General WELSH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: General Potter reports a movement of the enemy to the left, with artillery and wagons, and has ordered Colonel Griffin's brigade under arms. He will report further on the return of his staff officer from the front. It may be that I shall have to order your division under arms. Please be prepared for it; and should General Potter require immediate assistance, you will please render it without waiting for orders from me.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE.

NEAR JACKSON, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General WELSH,
Commanding First Division, Ninth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move your division immediately on receipt of this order, in accordance with the copy of order from General Sherman of 17th instant.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. BOWEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY BEFORE JACKSON, *Camp, July* 17, 1863.

The enemy having evacuated the town of Jackson and retreated eastward, the following dispositions will be observed:

I. General Steele, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will, in pursuance of previous orders, occupy the town with one division (Blair's), and will maintain order and good discipline within the limits of the place, repressing all pillage, plundering, and rowdyism, to which end he will be authorized to collect all stragglers and men on horseback having no

orders or business from proper authority, taking the horses for the use of the quartermaster's department, and putting the men to work on the destruction of the railroad. General Steele will make details, and cause the railroad and bridges to be thoroughly destroyed, with all cars, machinery, and appliances of the railroad within the limits of the intrenchments.

II. General Ord, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, will group his corps convenient to water and the Raymond road, prepared for any event that may arise. He will keep one brigade steadily at work destroying railroad to the south.

III. General Parke will group his corps convenient to the Lunatic Asylum and water, and will dispatch one division up the Canton road, to the vicinity of Grant's Mills, with a good detachment at the crossing of Pearl River. If a bridge be there, it will be kept; if destroyed, the materials for another should be collected, with a view to cross eastward; also a brigade continuously engaged in destroying railroad track northward. The detached division will be instructed to keep a bright lookout for cavalry to the rear, and will also destroy a section of railroad near their camp.

IV. All batteries will fill their chests with ammunition, and the infantry will refill their cartridge-boxes. Provisions and wagons on hand will be distributed equally, retaining in the hands of the chief commissary a small reserve supply for contingencies and to relieve starving people. Roll-calls will be carefully made at retreat to-day, and all men properly accounted for. Each corps commander will see that his corps is provided in all respects for five days, and will report any causes of inability to march. All the ambulances and empty wagons of the army must be held in readiness to carry the sick and wounded back to Black River.

V. General McArthur will hold his division on the road at Clinton and Champion's Hill, to cover the road against incursions of guerrillas or cavalry, and will cause the repair of the telegraph to these headquarters.

VI. All parties intrusted with destroying the railroad should be impressed with the vast importance of the work. One day's work of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Jackson in May prevented Johnston handling his troops and material in the campaign, now made complete by the retreat from Jackson.

Let us now so destroy this railroad that it cannot be used "during the war."

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY ARMY,
Near Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863.

General Steele will occupy the town of Jackson with one division. The line of pickets will occupy the parapet. The rest of the troops will be kept well in hand in their present position and prepare for a movement on short notice. All straggling must be prevented.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:,

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 17, 1863.

General WASHBURN:

Johnston evacuated Jackson last night. You need not move to Black River, but may move your command to any healthy location in this direction, leaving a sufficient guard for public property left behind.

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 17, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Scout in from Decatur reports Bragg retiring in three columns—to Atlanta by cars, to Talladega by land, and third down Tuscumbia Valley. My opinion is that Bragg and Johnston will unite on line of Coosa River. I hear nothing of Sherman or his movements below. Until I learn definitely of him, and of the disposition of the heavy force now in the Tuscumbia Valley, it will be impossible to move any men from this line to Arkansas, as requested by telegram from you. The enemy's cavalry was sharply punished at Jackson, Tenn., by Colonel Hatch, on the 13th. Their loss over 200 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 400 conscripts released, and about 250 horses taken, with more than that number of arms. General Ruggles commands at Okolona, with 4,000 good troops and an unlimited supply of militia. If to those a portion of Bragg's force be added, they may be troublesome. I have forwarded your dispatch to General Grant, and await the return of forces from him.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I send you dispatches this day received for General Prentiss and myself.* You will see by their tenor that the General-in-Chief expects me to aid in a movement from Helena in the rear of Price. I am not in force enough to do so until I learn more accurately the state of things below. I have no men to spare from this portion of my corps.

Asboth reports to me to-day that Pillow, with 6,000 men, is at Macedonia, near Paris, and expects to be re-enforced by Forrest. I have so little confidence in Asboth's reports that I am at a loss what to do. Still, I think, from the fact that Col. Jesse [A.] Forrest, Colonel Biffle, Colonel Newsom, and other bands were defeated at Jackson, on the 13th, by Hatch, that it is probable that a considerable body of conscripts and others have been gathered at or near Paris, with intent to move on Paducah. With this gathering threatening the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, with Roddey's force at Bear Creek, with Ruggles at Okolona, and Chalmers at Panola, I am not in condition to spare my force. I am entirely in the dark as to movements below; cannot tell what has become of Johnston, though I suppose, from reports from my spies, that he is falling back on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, or perhaps the Tombigbee River. In this event my immediate front will be cleared. It is evident to me that this disposable cavalry of Bragg's army is to be thrown in marauding expeditions, such as John [H.] Morgan's, to

* For Halleck to Prentiss, see p. 513. The dispatch to Hurlbut directed re-enforcements to be sent to Prentiss.

such points as they can reach. Bragg himself holds his lines from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and will operate on Rosecrans' line of communication.

Under the orders of the General-in-Chief, if the rear of Price's movement is to be attacked, it can only be done by detaching from the army below a division, either Herron's Missouri force, or by sending me for that purpose such division of my corps as you may choose. If you detach a division, it will be necessary to send them with field transportation and field artillery. I am very light in batteries for the field.

I respectfully ask for such orders from you as may, in your judgment, be necessary and proper.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Colonel Hurst followed Biffle to Purdy, and then turned and went toward Camden. This would bring him near Paris. I have put a company, with some of my best scouts, on a gunboat, to go to Paris. Colonel Hatch sends the following:

Richardson has not 200 armed followers, and is somewhere west of Somerville. When at Jackson he heard of a Colonel Morgan, but understood he was east of Tennessee River. Forrest made a speech in Jackson on the 13th, and all regiments, detachments, and squads were, in a printed circular, ordered to be at Jackson on that day. As many squads arrived, it is believed no force was in the Paris country.

G. M. DODGE.

JACKSON, *July* 17, 1863—8 p. m.

Colonel HUBBARD, *Black River Bridge:*

We are in possession of Jackson, and Johnston is in full retreat eastward. There is no necessity of your keeping any force east of Black River, unless General Grant wishes me to push on to Meridian. Keep things as they are till I consult further by telegraph with General Grant. The cavalry force that cut our lines has swung round to the south, but will get east as fast as they can. My cavalry is up at Canton and beyond.

[W. T. SHERMAN.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH A. C.,
New Orleans, *July* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tenn.:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: The substance of your communication has been sent me by telegraph, and I shall receive the papers themselves by the first transport from Port Hudson. Accept my thanks for the steamers ordered to report to me. They will be of great service. I am glad to assure you that I can get along with the force I have for the present without serious difficulty. The enemy is in force, about 8,000, probably, in the Lafourche district, but can do no harm. They may escape capture. My troops are too much disabled by a campaign of four months to proceed against them directly. My intention is to get possession of Berwick Bay and the Atchafalaya River, and thus hold them. My troops being concentrated at Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi, to prevent their

escape in that direction, I can wait, I think, safely the result of your operations with Johnston. Then I pray you give me your aid. The corps you propose to send me will be of infinite assistance. It is my belief that Johnston, when defeated by you, as I am confident he will be, will fall back upon Mobile. Such is also the expectation of the rebels. The capture of Mobile is of importance second only in the history of the war to the opening of the Mississippi. I hope you will be able to follow him. I can aid you somewhat by land and sea, if that shall be your destination. Mobile is the last stronghold in the West and Southwest. No pains should be spared to effect its reduction. I beg you, general, to accept my congratulations on the triumphant success of your campaign, and the assurance of my very great pleasure in being able to co-operate with you.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

Continue the pursuit as long as you have reasonable hopes of favorable results, but do not wear your men out. When you stop the pursuit, return by easy marches to the vicinity of this place.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 18, 1863.

General SHERMAN, *Jackson, Miss.:*

It was only on the grounds of occupying Jackson for the present that I proposed to spare the cars you captured. When you leave, leave nothing of value for the enemy to carry on war with. I would like the road destroyed east of Jackson as far as possible.

A portion of Grierson's command passed here to-day, with rebel officers. The remainder will be up in a day or two, and will go on to West Tennessee to join their command. Grierson is very anxious to get back there, to get his troops together. He has no whole company together with him. By having him there, I can organize a large cavalry force under his command, to make a big raid through the eastern part of the State, or wherever required.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. ARMY AT JACKSON, *July* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

DEAR GENERAL: As explanatory of the reasons for not pursuing and pushing Johnston's retreating forces, I am desirous you should reduce to writing the substance of what you said yesterday touching the physical condition of your corps.

The telegraph is repaired back to Vicksburg, and General Grant evidently wants me to push after Johnston. Keep your men well in camp, and be prepared to move, but report to me the reasons, if any, why the Thirteenth Army Corps is unable to push farther into the interior.

I will send Steele out as far as Brandon, some 12 miles.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, Miss., July* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRED. STEELE, *Comdg. Fifteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: You will take two or more brigades of the Fifteenth Corps and cross Pearl River to the east, and proceed out cautiously as far as Brandon. Take along one or two batteries, and all the cavalry you can gather from your own and General Blair's escorts.

At Brandon, or beyond, destroy a section of the railroad, and then return. Proceed as though you were the advance guard of the whole army, and send me back word of anything worthy of note.

General Welsh, who went up Pearl River to Grant's Mills yesterday, reports everything quiet on that flank. Johnston has doubtless got off by cars all his heavy material and sick, and is doubtless moving his best men by land. There is no strategic point for him till he reaches Meridian and Selma. Pearl River is easily fordable, but you should leave a pioneer company to make a temporary bridge for your return.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Jackson, July* 18, 1863.

Generals Smith, Osterhaus, and Benton will detail each 500 men by regiments, under their commanders, to proceed to tear up and destroy the railroad south of Jackson. They will have their men marched with arms along the track from a point 5 miles out from Jackson southward, and will direct them to turn over the track by the men forming line and seizing ties on one side and bearing it over, then making fires of the ties and placing the rails thereon, after which the line will form, march along, turn over and burn another section, until the road for 10 miles out is destroyed. General Hovey will continue his detail at the same work. General Osterhaus will send his detail after inspection to-morrow.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 18, 1863—12 m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Joe Johnston evacuated Jackson the night of the 16th. He is now in full retreat east. Sherman says most of his army must perish from heat, lack of water, and general discouragement. The army paroled here have, to a great extent, deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction. Learning that Yazoo City was being fortified, I sent General Herron there. Five guns were captured, many stores, and about 300 prisoners. General Ransom was sent to Natchez to stop the crossing of cattle for the eastern army. On arrival he found large numbers had been driven out of the city to be pastured; also that munitions of war had recently been crossed over to wait for Kirby Smith. He mounted about 200 of his men and sent them in both directions. They captured numbers of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle, 2,000 head of which were sent to General Banks; balance have been and will be brought here. In Louisiana they captured more prisoners; a number of trains loaded with ammunition. Over 2,000,000

rounds musket ammunition was brought back to Natchez with the teams captured, and 268,000 rounds, besides artillery ammunition, destroyed. It seems to me now that Mobile should be captured, the expedition starting from some point on Lake Pontchartrain. There is much sickness in my command now, from long and excessive marching and labor. I will co-operate as soon as possible with General Schofield, so as to give him possession of the line of Arkansas. Shall I retain or send back the Ninth Army Corps?

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., July* 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tenn., Vicksburg, Miss.:

COLONEL: I inclose telegraphic report from General Dodge of Hatch's movement upon rebel force at Jackson, Tenn.*

It is very serious labor for my cavalry to cover this whole region, but I think they do it with singular success. If by any possibility I could induce or compel similar activity in Asboth's command, it would relieve me very much, but he is constantly the victim of false and alarming reports.

His last report is, that he is informed by reliable citizens that Pillow with 6,000 men is at or near Paris. This is out of whole cloth, and is, I think, a story got up in Mayfield to influence the coming election. The district of Columbus is a very important one, both in a military and political point of view, and it is necessary that it should be commanded by a different officer. I require for that post a man of sense and judgment, of courage and discretion, who will handle affairs with coolness and with knowledge of the peculiarities of the people and of the position. If you have such an officer, I desire that General Asboth may be relieved. This district gives me more trouble than all the rest.

I forwarded to you the dispatch from the General-in-Chief, and await orders.

A very considerable force is gathering along the line of Bear Creek, and down to Okolona, which, in my judgment, indicates the abandonment of Mississippi west of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 19, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. General B. H. Grierson will proceed on the steamers on which his command is embarked to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding, for duty.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid, with the white regiments under his command, will proceed from Lake Providence, La., to this place, and report to Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, to which he belongs.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

JACKSON, MISS., *July* 19, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Fleet:*

DEAR ADMIRAL: Your kind and considerate letter reached me at Clinton as we were trudging along in heat and dust after Johnston, that had been troubling us about Vicksburg during our eventful siege. We must admit these rebels out-travel us, and Johnston took refuge in the fortified town of Jackson. My heads of columns reached the place on the 9th, but the forts and lines were too respectable to venture the assault, and I began a miniature Vicksburg. The enemy was about 30,000 strong, with plenty of artillery, which he used pretty freely; some rifled 32-pounders, of too heavy metal for our heavy field-guns, but we got close up and made the invariable sap, succeeding in disabling one of the 32-pounders, knocking off a trunnion, and breaking up the carriage. We expended on the town as much of our ammunition as was prudent to expend, and a train with a re-supply reached me the very night he concluded to quit. We had a good deal of picket work, in all which we succeeded, driving the enemy behind his earthworks, but we made no assault; indeed, I never meditated one, but I was gradually gaining round by the flank, when he departed in the night. Having numerous bridges across Pearl River, now very low, and a railroad in full operation to the rear, he succeeded in carrying off most of his material and men. Had the Pearl River been a Mississippi, with a patrol of gunboats, I might have accomplished your wish in bagging the whole. As it is, we did considerable execution, have 500 prisoners, are still pursuing and breaking railroads, so that the good folks of Jackson will not soon again hear the favorite locomotive whistle. The enemy burned nearly all the handsome dwellings round about the town because they gave us shelter or to light up the ground to prevent night attacks. He also set fire to a chief block of stores in which were commissary supplies, and our men, in spite of guards, have widened the circle of fire, so that Jackson, once the pride and boast of Mississippi, is now a ruined town. State-house, Governor's mansion, and some fine dwellings, well within the lines of intrenchments, remain untouched. I have been and am yet employed in breaking up the railroad 40 miles north and 60 south; also 10 miles east. My 10-miles break west, of last May, is still untouched, so that Jackson ceases to be a place for the enemy to collect stores and men from which to threaten our great river.

The weather is awful hot, dust stifling, and were I to pursue eastward I would ruin my command, and, on a review, I think I have fulfilled all that could have been reasonably expected, and by driving Johnston out of the valley of the Mississippi we make that complete which otherwise would not have been.

I hope soon to meet you, and that we may both live long to navigate that noble channel, whose safety has absorbed our waking and sleeping thoughts so long. I trust we may sit in the shade of the awning as the steamers ply their course, not fearing the howling shell at each bend of the river or the more fatal bullet of the guerrilla at each thicket.

Last night, at the Governor's mansion, in Jackson, we had a beautiful supper and union of the generals of this army, and I assure you the "Army and Navy forever" was sung with a full and hearty chorus. To me it will ever be a source of pride that real harmony has always characterized our intercourse, and let what may arise, I will ever call upon Admiral Porter with the same confidence as I have in the past. Present my kindest remembrances to Captains Breese, Walke, McLeod, Bache, and all the gallant gentlemen who have been called about you,

and please say to Captain Selfridge I regret exceedingly that I was called off so suddenly as not even to say good-bye to him.

Most sincerely and truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. ARMY AT JACKSON, MISS., *July* 19, 1863.

General BLAIR, *Commanding in Jackson:*

DEAR GENERAL: It is now determined when the railroad north and south is sufficiently destroyed and that it is ascertained officially that Johnston has not halted in force near Brandon, that we will all return across Black River. You will, therefore, cause all cars to be burned up, and cotton and other materials that have been or may be used in war against us to be thoroughly consumed by fire.

Please keep a few couriers at the bridge to bring me the earliest news of General Steele. I must stay here some hours, expecting word from Canton, but if I leave camp I shall ride to your headquarters.

W. T. SHERMAN.

[JULY 19, 1863.]

Colonel HUBBARD, *Big Black Bridge:*

Call in your brigade to the railroad bridge. When General McArthur arrives day after to-morrow, move your brigade to Messinger's, and collect there all the provisions you can for the Fifteenth Army Corps. We have driven the enemy far beyond Brandon, where the heat and drought are doing more execution than bullets. We have destroyed the railroad 40 miles north and 60 south, and have devastated the land for a wide circuit. Ord's corps will return to Vicksburg, Parke's to Haynes' Bluff, and mine to Messinger's and Bear Creek. Study the ground well, so that division camps may be selected near good water. I propose to put one division at Fox's, one at Messinger's, one near mouth of Bear Creek, and one at Young's. We will probably march in slowly, starting to-morrow or day after.

[W. T. SHERMAN.]

[JULY 19, 1863.]

General MCARTHUR, *Clinton:*

Our detachments north, south, and east have all done well, and the enemy is in full retreat for Alabama. I will not pursue much beyond Brandon, where Steele now is. Parke returns to Haynes' Bluff via Brownsville. Ord returns to Vicksburg via Raymond. Steele will go to Messinger's via Clinton and Bolton. I will send 600 prisoners of war, under escort of a regiment, to you this evening. Please take them, by slow and easy marches, starting to-morrow evening, to Black River, and send them in by the cars to the provost-marshal at Vicksburg. A written order to this effect will come with the prisoners. The regiment which accompanies the prisoners will remain at Clinton till Steele's corps passes through.

[W. T. SHERMAN.]

HDQRS. ARMY AT JACKSON, *Camp, July* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD, *Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps:*

DEAR GENERAL: I only await positive official knowledge that our forces have destroyed the railroad bridges and track north and south,

as ordered, and that General Johnston has not halted in force anywhere near Brandon, to move our army back behind Black River. I propose your return route via Raymond, Edwards Depot, and the railroad bridge. I beg you to make all preparations in advance, that when the order is made you will be prepared. While waiting the return of our detachments, we cannot be better employed than in destroying railroad, cotton, and other property that has been, or may be, used against us in war.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. ARMY AT JACKSON, *Camp, July* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Comdg. Ninth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: You may give the necessary orders and make all preparations to move the two divisions of your present command, which belong properly to the Ninth Army Corps, back to Milldale or Vicksburg, to report by letter, and on arrival personally to General Grant. I wish you to move through or near Brownsville, and by way of the bridge at Messinger's, as the route will be a new one and will afford you forage and meat by the way, and there is a military propriety in consuming as much of these as possible between the Black and Pearl Rivers. Otherwise select your own route and times of marching and halting, only maintaining good order on the way, and so timing your march that your present stock of provisions will last, or you could let your wagons go ahead after the first day's march, so as to reach your depot and bring you out stores at any point you may designate. I only await official notice that our troops are in possession of Canton and have destroyed the bridge beyond, and that Johnston has not halted in force in the neighborhood of Brandon, to make this order positive, but you may safely count on this conclusion during the present day. I will endeavor to meet you and some of your officers in the course of the day.

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Near Jackson, July 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON, *Comdg. Confederate Cavalry, Brandon:*

SIR: I send Captain Dayton, of my personal staff, to receive a flag of truce, unexpectedly appearing on the other side of Pearl River, with instructions to conduct the party to the Governor's mansion, where I will meet them this evening and give respectful attention to the subject-matter of the communication. Lieutenant Butler will be properly received and entertained till morning, when he will be dispatched with answer. But in the mean time certain measures in progress affecting your welfare cannot be suspended, and, if necessary, you can confer with General Steele on the main road east.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD, *Jackson, Miss., July* 19, 1863.

I. The enemy having evacuated his intrenchments and escaped eastward by the aid of his railroad, the general commanding announces to all that the purposes for which we sallied forth from the line of the Big

Black have been fulfilled, and this army, after fully completing the destruction of the railroads, will return to the neighborhood of Vicksburg for rest and reorganization. The railroad has been broken up for 40 miles north, including the costly bridge above Canton and the extensive machine-shops, cars, &c., in Canton, with fully 12 miles of track burned and destroyed. In like manner it has been destroyed for 60 miles south, as far as Brookhaven, and eastward to and beyond Brandon. Jackson cannot again become a place for the assemblage of men and material with which to threaten the Mississippi River. All hostile bodies of men recently threatening us during the siege of Vicksburg are now driven beyond Pearl River, and are known to be in full retreat eastward, broken up and perishing in the desert region of 88 miles, destitute of water, between Pearl River and Meridian, over which at this hot season it would be destructive for us even to follow.

II. The two divisions of the Ninth Army Corps proper, under Generals Potter and Welsh, the whole commanded by General Parke, will at once return, by easy marches by Brownsville and Messinger's, to its old camp at Milldale, the commander reporting in advance by letter to General Grant, at Vicksburg.

III. The Thirteenth Army Corps, General Ord, will return to Vicksburg by easy marches as soon as the cavalry under Colonel Ferguson is in, moving via Raymond, Edwards Depot, and Black River Bridge, the commander reporting in advance to General Grant, in Vicksburg, for further orders.

IV. The Fifteenth Army Corps, to which will be attached the division heretofore commanded by General W. S. Smith, will move by the direct Clinton and Bolton road, crossing Big Black River, and taking post for the present near Black River and Bear Creek.

V. General McArthur's division will resume post at Black River Bridge, reporting to General McPherson for orders.

VI. The cavalry, Colonel Bussey, will, after all the infantry have broken camp, move by easy and slow marches to its old camp on Black River, attached for the time being to the Fifteenth Army Corps.

VII. Medical directors will see that every wounded and sick man is properly conveyed ahead of or along with the corps to the proper division or general hospital at the place to which the corps is directed; to which end they will call on the quartermasters of the respective divisions and corps for all empty wagons, or they may seize and appropriate to that use all vehicles not engaged in the transportation of army stores proper, or the horses, mules, and beasts that now attend the army, ridden by idlers, negroes, &c. Quartermasters and staff officers will be held responsible that not a dollar's worth of public property is left behind.

VIII. Major Taylor, chief of artillery, is charged with destroying or casting into Pearl River all guns, shot, shells, and ammunition of the enemy found in Jackson, and he will also cause to be battered down with artillery the piers of the old railroad bridge across Pearl River, as soon as General Steele's expedition is back from Brandon.

IX. General Blair will cause to be burned all cotton or other public property in Jackson used in the construction of forts, or for hostile purposes. Nothing of the kind must be left to be again used against us in war.

X. General Parke will commence the movement at once. The other troops will move on the 21st, or after having accomplished the above. All commanders will see that provisions meet them at some point of the road, drawing from the depot at the railroad bridge across Black River.

XI. In thus dissolving this army, and returning its parts to their appropriate places, General Sherman tenders his personal and official thanks to officers and men for the cordial support he has received from all in thus giving the finishing stroke to the magnificent campaign of Vicksburg.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,
July 19, 1863—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Mobile papers of 17th copy editorial from Charleston Courier and Mercury of Monday and Tuesday, saying "Fall of Morris Island seals the fate of Charleston," and calls upon the army to drive our forces off at the point of the bayonet, or to burn the city. Davis is much blamed. Papers of 18th said to contain particulars of Charleston, but I cannot get one. Bragg's and Johnston's armies demoralized and destitute. Advise planters of Mississippi to make terms with us, and not to leave home. Davis, in his proclamation, declares all whites between eighteen and forty-five who do not respond to his call will be treated as deserters. Pemberton's army (paroled) was at Brandon. Influential farmers of Mississippi determined to stay at home. They are anxious for us to take possession before Davis' proclamation can be enforced. Johnston's army estimated not to exceed 30,000.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 19, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: In reply to the telegram of the 15th from the General-in-Chief, I would respectfully submit that as yet I have no intelligence from below of the success of the movements of Major-General Sherman upon Jackson, or of the actual position of Johnston's force. The semi-circle of the enemy upon my left and front remains unbroken, and is, so far as I can learn, somewhat increased. Their line, commencing on the Tennessee, follows the right bank of Bear Creek, which is held in force and the crossings fortified. Thence it extends among the hills from which spring the headwaters of the East Fork of the Tombigbee River, by Fulton and Okolona, and thence to Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchee, and along the line of that stream to Panola. Strong advance posts are held at Pontotoc and Coldwater Station. The line of Bear Creek is commanded by Roddey, who has been re-enforced by some cavalry from Bragg. Ruggles commands at Okolona and Chalmers at Panola. The country in front of them is cautiously picketed, and it would not be difficult for them to unite 6,000 men, with full proportion of artillery, at any central point.

It is necessary in my judgment to hold Corinth and Memphis with a strong force; Corinth because of its military importance, and Memphis for that and other manifest reasons.

The line of railroad is at present of value merely as means of communication between these main points, but may hereafter be required to be extended as a means of supply for the Army of the Cumberland. This line is at present very thinly guarded by infantry, and is actually covered and protected by cavalry.

In my rear it is impossible to prevent hostile forces from crossing the Tennessee and taking positions of annoyance in the country above me, from which they have to be dislodged by cavalry from La Grange and Corinth.

The forces in the District of Columbus are of no use for offensive purposes, and barely so for defensive, under their present officers. There seems to be a continual fight in that command. Under these circumstances, there is no possibility of sending any force from the remnant of the Sixteenth Army Corps now here to Arkansas, without serious peril to our hold upon this line.

I have requested General Grant to return me a division, and have forwarded the telegram of the General-in-Chief to him. Memphis requires as garrison, to cover its immense stores, to protect its hospitals, and, not least, to prevent smuggling, at least eight regiments, and this necessity will exist until the operations of the army below shall destroy the basis upon which the advanced line of the enemy now rests.

I await this time hopefully, and as soon as I learn that fact shall throw all my cavalry and mounted infantry, supported by a brigade from Corinth, first upon Roddey at Bear Creek, and thence on Okolona.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to respectfully inform you that General Joe Johnston has evacuated Jackson, after destroying most of the place, and retreated east. Pursuit was found impracticable. Sherman has captured between 500 and 600 prisoners, destroyed the railroad beyond the hope of repair in every direction, and burned a large number of locomotives and cars. A considerable amount of rolling-stock was sent to Grenada.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 20, 1863.

General WASHBURN, *Snyder's Bluff:*

General Kimball's division in readiness to be moved up the river as soon as possible. Boats will be ordered as soon as coal arrives to furnish fuel. Full instructions will be given before the troops leave.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 20, 1863.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

The heat and dust being suffocating, you may take your own time returning. You can locate your forces on Big Black, or return to your former position at your own option. By scattering the troops on high ground it may be more healthy than having them close together. No eastern news.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
No. 196. } *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 20, 1863.

* * * * * * *

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, whose health was so much impaired at the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign that the general commanding directed a leave of absence to be forwarded to him, which he declined to avail himself of, because of the active operations of the army in which he has borne so conspicuous a part, being still in enfeebled health, is, for the benefit of the same, hereby ordered to proceed to the State of Illinois. As soon as he has sufficiently recovered, he will rejoin his command at this place.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
No. 145. } *Jackson, Miss., July* 20, 1863.

I. Leave of absence, for the benefit of his health, is hereby granted for seven days to Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, commanding division, with leave to apply at department headquarters for an extension until his health is fully restored. The general commanding regrets beyond measure that sickness or any cause should deprive the army of the services of an officer of such marked intelligence and such warm zeal in the cause of his country.

II. Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing is hereby assigned to the command of the division heretofore commanded by General W. S. Smith, and will enter on the discharge of the duties forthwith. He will turn over the command of his present brigade to the senior colonel of his present command.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *July* 20, 1863—3 a. m.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I could get several thousand more beef-cattle, intended for Johnston, and a large quantity of cotton, if I had a battalion of cavalry. I hear of 1,000 bales of cotton, 14 miles out, and 4,000 more cattle, 27 miles toward Brookhaven, near Woodville.

[J. L.] Logan's cavalry, 1,500 to 2,000 men, are encamped about Woodville, and are scouting the country. If I could get saddles and bridles, I would mount infantry enough to do the work, but they are not in the country. The people of the country are secreting cotton, stock, &c., in the swamps and out-of-the-way places, and an expedition would have to remain out several days to accomplish anything. To make an expedition after cattle safe, I ought to have at least 500 good mounted men. I have but 200. There will probably be a strong guard over the cattle as soon as they expect us to drive them off.

I have reliable information that one of the rebel officers I sent up by Lieutenant [Daniel W.] Whittle, who gave his name as Maj. M. W. Simms, of General P. O. Hébert's staff, is, in fact, a colonel on General Kirby Smith's staff, and I believe he had something to do with the transportation of cattle and ammunition through this place.

The Eleventh Illinois arrived last evening. I will send up the steamer J. C. Swan, loaded with cattle, to-day. Please send me some tracing cloth. I wish to preserve some maps of this country.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM.

CORINTH, *July* 20, 1863.

Col. AUG. MERSY:

Any band of rebels or single person caught interfering with the railroad or telegraph, in any way, who are not regularly in the Confederate service, shoot on the spot. I don't want any prisoners of that kind.

G. M. DODGE.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, July* 21, 1863.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

Your letter of the 4th instant to me, inclosing copy of letter of same date to Mr. Mellen, special agent of the Treasury, is just received. My assistant adjutant-general, by whom I shall send this letter, is about starting for Washington; hence I shall be very short in my reply. My experience in West Tennessee has convinced me that any trade whatever with the rebellious States is weakening to us of at least 33 per cent. of our force. No matter what the restriction thrown around trade, if any whatever is allowed it will be made the means of supplying to the enemy all they want. Restrictions, if lived up to, make trade unprofitable, and hence none but dishonest men go into it. I will venture that no honest man has made money in West Tennessee in the last year, whilst many fortunes have been made there during the time.

The people in the Mississippi Valley are now nearly subjugated. Keep trade out but for a few months, and I doubt not but that the work of subjugation will be so complete that trade can be opened freely with the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi; that the people of these States will be more anxious for the enforcement and protection of our laws than the people of the loyal States. They have experienced the misfortunes of being without them, and are now in a most happy condition to appreciate the blessings. No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from those in authority over me, but my position has given me an opportunity of seeing what could not be known by persons away from the scene of war, and I suggest, therefore, great caution in opening trade with rebels.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 21, 1863.

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VIII. During the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith is assigned to the command of the post of Vicksburg.

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By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 21, 1863, VIA CAIRO, ILL., *July* 26.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I am sending one division from here to Helena, to move after General Price. These are all the troops I have, not worn out with fatigue. Troops from Jackson not yet returned. I will send other troops to Helena, to release that entire garrison to go after Price.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 21, 1863.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

I am very much opposed to any trade whatever until the rebellion in this part of the country is entirely crushed out. Secretary Chase differs, however, and the special agent of the Treasury is now on the way here to arrange this matter. I received a letter to-day from the special agent and one from Chase, inclosing a copy of his letter to the agent. When he arrives, we will fix some plan by which citizens can get necessary supplies for such produce as they have. I want it arranged so that no citizen shall be allowed to come to trade. I would make no proposition about neutral territory.

U. S. GRANT.

MESSINGER'S, *July* 21, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

My advance reached this point this p. m. General Sherman ordered us to return to our old camp at Milldale and report by letter in advance. Our men suffered to-day from the heat, but will probably be able to move to-morrow. In case we are to take transports, shall we march to Snyder's Bluff or Vicksburg? The courier will wait a reply at the telegraph office.

JNO. G. PARKE.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Sherman has driven Johnston from Jackson. The latter is now retreating eastward, with his whole army much demoralized and deserting in great numbers, and no doubt many falling by the wayside, from heat, dust, and drought. My army, from long marches, battles, and the extraordinary length of the siege, is much broken, and must have rest. Two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps are now at Jackson; the remaining one [Kimball's] is here, and is in fact the only troops I have fit to make a move. These I have ordered to be in readiness to go to Helena as soon as transportation can be provided. This, I think, will be within two days. Johnston's army is so broken that no danger need be apprehended from them for the next thirty days or more. I shall as soon as possible send some odd regiments to you. They are weak, ineffective men, but will no doubt recuperate rapidly by the change.

I am sending artillery from here to complete the armament at Helena, and can send as much as you want for Memphis. Captain Comstock, chief engineer, has now gone up to see just what is required for both places. I cannot believe that any portion of your command is in any danger from anything more than a cavalry raid, but your opportunities

are so much better for knowing than mine, that I leave it to you entirely to make the necessary disposition of the forces at your command.

If any more troops are required to operate against Price, I will have to send Herron, who is now returning from an exhausting march from Yazoo City to Canton and return. The forces going from here will be provided with field transportation and artillery. It is probable if any move is made against Price, Ord will go in command, but of this I am not yet certain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

[JULY 21, 1863.—For Grant to Schofield, in reference to operations against Price in Arkansas and Missouri, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 385.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 21, 1863,
VIA CAIRO, ILL., *July* 23.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Scout just in from Okolona; left Sunday, 10 a. m. Reports Bragg going to Joe Johnston. Joe Johnston at Brandon. Left Jackson 16th. No news of fall of Charleston to 17th, but said to be in papers of 18th. Davis has issued a proclamation calling out every white man from eighteen to forty-five. Lee acknowledged whipped. Joe Johnston retreated to save Bragg. Ruggles concentrating his forces. Impression is he intends to evacuate, and citizens expect us to take possession of the country. Papers of the 17th show great consternation all over the country. No doubt Johnston stopped at Brandon.

S. A. HURLBUT.

CORINTH, *July* 21, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

I cannot move my cavalry; it is under orders. Tell Colonel Phillips to watch Ruggles. I think he is preparing to evacuate. [George E.] Spencer just arrived from Okolona; says he has some move on hand. Watch him close, but don't attack unless sure of victory. I will be able to move in a few days, and shall then want Phillips to move with me when he returns. Have him leave a few scouts to watch movements.

G. M. DODGE.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, July* 22, 1863.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I would most respectfully, but urgently, recommend the promotion of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, now commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, to the position of brigadier-general of the Regular Army.*

The first reason for this is their great fitness for any command that it may ever become necessary to intrust to them.

Second. Their great purity of character, and disinterestedness in anything except the faithful performance of their duty and the success of every one engaged in the great battle for the preservation of the Union.

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* See Halleck to Grant, July 11, p. 498.

Third. They have honorably won this distinction upon many well-fought battle-fields. I will only mention some of their services while serving under my command.

To General Sherman I was greatly indebted for his promptness in forwarding to me, during the siege of Fort Donelson, re-enforcements and supplies from Paducah. At the battle of Shiloh, on the first day, he held with raw troops the key-point to the Landing. To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle. Twice hit, and several (I think three) horses shot under him on that day, he maintained his position with his raw troops. It is no disparagement to any other officer to say that I do not believe there was another division commander on the field who had the skill or experience to have done it. His services as division commander in the advance on Corinth I will venture were appreciated by the (now) General-in-Chief beyond those of any other division commander. General Sherman's management as commander of troops in the attack on Chickasaw Bluffs last December was admirable. Seeing the ground from the opposite side of the attack, I saw the impossibility of making it successful. The conception of the attack on Arkansas Post was General Sherman's. His part of the execution no one denies was as good as it possibly could have been. His demonstration on Haynes' Bluff in April, to hold the enemy at Vicksburg whilst the army was securing a foot-hold east of the Mississippi; his rapid marches to join the army afterward; his management at Jackson, Miss., in the first attack; his almost unequaled march from Jackson to Bridgeport, and passage of that stream; his securing Walnut Hills on the 18th of May, and thus opening communication with our supplies, all attest his great merits as a soldier. The siege of Vicksburg, and last capture of Jackson and dispersion of Johnston's army, entitle General Sherman to more credit than it usually falls to the lot of one man to earn.

General McPherson has been with me in every battle since the commencement of the rebellion, except Belmont. At Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth, as a staff officer and engineer, his services were conspicuous and highly meritorious. At the second battle of Corinth, his skill as a soldier was displayed in successfully carrying re-enforcements to the besieged garrison, when the enemy were between him and the point to be reached.

In the advance through Central Mississippi, last November and December, General McPherson commanded one wing of the army, with all the ability possible to show, he having the lead in the advance, and the rear returning. In the campaign and siege terminating in the fall of Vicksburg, General McPherson has borne a conspicuous part. At the battle of Port Gibson, it was under his immediate direction that the enemy were driven, late in the afternoon, from a position they had succeeded in holding all day against an obstinate attack. His corps, the advance always under his immediate eye, were the pioneers in the advance from Port Gibson to Hankinson's Ferry. From North Fork of Bayou Pierre, to [Big] Black River, it was a constant skirmish, the whole skillfully managed. The enemy was so closely pressed as to be unable to destroy their bridge of boats after them. From Hankinson's Ferry to Jackson, the Seventeenth Army Corps marched upon roads not traveled by other troops, fighting the battle of Raymond alone; and the bulk of Johnston's army, at Jackson, also was fought by this corps entirely, under the management of General McPherson. At Champion's Hill the Seventeenth Army Corps and General McPherson were conspicuous. All that could be termed a battle there was fought by two divis-

ions of General McPherson's corps and Hovey's division of the Thirteenth Corps. In the assault of the 22d of May on the fortifications of Vicksburg, and during the entire siege, General McPherson and his command won unfading laurels. He is one of our ablest engineers and most skillful generals. The promotion of such men as Sherman and McPherson always adds strength to our arms.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 198. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 22, 1863.

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The One hundred and eighth, One hundred and thirteenth, One hundred and twentieth, and One hundred and thirty-first Regiments Illinois Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, for orders, taking with them their camp and garrison equipage. Their land transportation will be turned over to the quartermaster's department.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July* 22, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

Yours of the 15th and 18th just received. Should Johnston escape and join Bragg, the Ninth Corps must be sent to Rosecrans by quickest route. If not, it may be used elsewhere. Before attempting Mobile I think it will be best to clean up a little. Johnston should be disposed of; also Price, Marmaduke, &c., so as to hold the line of the Arkansas River. This will enable us to withdraw troops from Missouri, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, remodeled so as to be tenable by small garrisons; also assist General Banks in cleaning out Western Louisiana. When these things are accomplished there will be a large available force to operate either on Mobile or Texas. The navy is not ready for co-operation. Should Fort Sumter fall, iron-clads can be sent to assist at Mobile. Please send copy to General Banks.

H. W. HALLECK.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: No more details of white troops will be made for work on the fortifications in the vicinity of Vicksburg at present. Negro troops will be brought here for that purpose. During the present hot weather it is necessary to save our men as much as possible from fatigue duty in the sun.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 22, 1863.

General PARKE:

Encamp your corps where it will be pleasant and healthy, until further orders. I have not got the transportation to move you now, owing to the unexpected calls that have been made for boats, and have no instructions yet from the General-in-Chief. I telegraphed him to know if your corps was to return to Burnside's department.

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Jackson, Miss., July 22*, 1863.

I. Having completely fulfilled the objects of our movement on Jackson, the several divisions will move to-morrow morning early, going as far as Clinton the first day, to Baker's Creek, near Bolton, the next day, and to their camps on Black River the third day, as follows:

Tuttle's division on Bear Creek, near Markham's and Young's; Ewing's division near Black River, above Messinger's Bridge and the road; Steele's division near Black River, and below Messinger's Bridge and the road; Blair's division near Widow Fox's.

All camps will be laid out with regard to order, police, health, and cleanliness, face to the east, with division and brigade lines of battle so placed that guard mountings and parades may be conducted on the proper color lines.

Division commanders should conduct their commands to the neighborhood of the points indicated, and there select with some care the sites of the camps, and give immediate orders on the subject of sinks, drinking water, bathing, &c.

After unloading regimental wagons, they can be dispatched, provided with written orders of the division commander, to Vicksburg, to bring out the camp and garrison equipage. The probabilities are, that we will rest through the heat of the summer in these camps, and too much care cannot be taken in making the first choice of ground and then keeping it clean.

II. General Steele will give all the necessary orders of march on the road, and command the corps until General Sherman reports to General Grant in person at Vicksburg, and returns to the camps on Black River, to resume the command of his corps proper. His headquarters will be near Parson Fox's, on the Vicksburg road.

The general commanding expects the march back to Black River and forming the camps there to be done in perfect order, after which he will favor such short furloughs as are consistent with the interests of the Government and of the soldier.

Quartermasters and commissaries will take notice, and make the proper arrangements for supplies.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 22, 1863.

General WASHBURN:

The boats of the Marine Brigade will be up to-morrow. They will be able to take five or six regiments, with five or six wagons to each regiment. Have that number of Kimball's troops ready to embark, and star

off immediately, to debark at Helena. The scarcity of transports is such that we will have to send the division off by brigades if we can do no better. Price is said to be moving toward Southeastern Missouri. Schofield is moving a force to drive him back. I am ordered from Washington to send a force from Helena to cut off all retreat.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth A. C.:*

GENERAL: I am sending Kimball's division to Helena, and shall send to you some five or six regiments now weakened by sickness. These latter will be able to do garrison duty in Tennessee, and release other troops that are fully rested to join the expedition after Price.

Unless Ord chooses to go on this expedition himself, in person, I think I shall add the district of Northeastern Arkansas to your corps, and leave it optional with you who shall command.

I will send you an officer to command the District of Columbus, but cannot say just yet who it will be. I would send General [W. S.] Smith, but his health is so broken that he must go north. How would Hovey or Morgan L. Smith do?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth A. C.:*

GENERAL: Furloughs may be given to soldiers on surgeons' certificates for thirty days. These furloughs will only be given to such soldiers as are not likely to be fit for military duty for the time their furloughs are for, and at the same time to men who are likely to recover so as to be fit for field service. All others will either be placed in the invalid corps or be discharged. I have directed the medical director to instruct surgeons how certificates are to be given.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

GERMANTOWN, TENN., *July* 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *A. A. G., Sixteenth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: On Sunday last, General Chalmers had left Panola some days previous and gone to Oakland or Coffeeville with Colonel Starke's and McCulloch's command. General George was in command at Panola, with Colonel Jackson. Colonel McGuirk was in command at Senatobia. Lieutenant-Colonel Edmonson was in command at Coldwater Station, with Colonel Blythe's command. One company as pickets at Byhalia, one at Cockrum's Cross-Roads, and the fords across Coldwater all picketed. Colonel Blythe was at home, conscripting for another regiment. I have not heard from Colonel Richardson since I returned from the scout north. If he returns, shall hear of it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. McCRILLIS,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, INSPECTION OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1863.

A. H. MARKLAND,
Special Agent, Post-Office Department, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: Your telegram of the 4th instant and your letter of the 6th instant were duly received. Your promptness in taking charge and opening the post-office at Vicksburg, immediately upon the occupation of that place by our troops, merits and receives the commendation of the Department. You will please remain in charge of the post-office until the return of Mr. Johnson, who you are correctly informed has been designated as the special agent for that office. Your suggestion that it will be safe to order the New Orleans mails via the Mississippi River has been referred to the central office, where it will receive due consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. SCOTT,
Acting Chief Clerk.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July 23, 1863.*

Major-General HERRON, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: You will proceed as early as practicable with your division to Port Hudson, La., and there report in person by telegraph to Major-General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf. You will take with you all the baggage and transportation of your division, thirty days' rations, and 500 rounds per man of infantry ammunition, and artillery ammunition to refill boxes once. Should no orders reach you before arriving at Port Hudson, you will go on to that point and await orders there.

Should General Banks give you service to perform in co-operation with movements in other parts of his department, and which require a greater force than you have with you, call upon me, and I will endeavor to re-enforce you to the necessary extent. All the troops left with me are exhausted and unfit for immediate service. It is hoped, therefore, that no call will be made for more troops, except in case of great necessity.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25½.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 23, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, having been ordered to report to the major-general commanding the Thirteenth Army Corps, with a view to the command of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, is hereby assigned to the command of that division.

II. Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, temporarily assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, is hereby relieved from the command of that division and will turn it over to Brigadier-General Crocker.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

[——— ———,]
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 23, 1863.

General WASHBURN:

All the marine boats will be up. General Ellet does not consent to leave his boats, but takes up his whole command, horses and all; hence the limited number of men they can take. They are not subject to my orders, or it would be different. I will make inquiries about the Kennett, and let you know as soon as possible.

U. S. GRANT.

CLINTON, *July* 23, 1863.

We, citizens of Clinton, Miss., having received from the United States 15,000 rations for subsistence for destitute people in Clinton and vicinity, pledge our honor that the same shall be equitably distributed, and that none of the stores shall be convertible to the use of the troops of the so-called Confederate States.

M. TANNER.
W. W. DUNTON.
W. HILLMAN.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 11th instant is just received. Since that date you must have received a number of dispatches from me, and before this reaches you, you will receive my official report of the campaign and siege just ended.

I have sent Banks one division, numbering full 4,000 effective men. About 7,000 are going up the river, over 5,000 of them to Helena, and the remainder (enfeebled regiments) to West Tennessee, to do garrison duty there and relieve fresh troops for the field. I have turned over to General Hurlbut all the directions for the expedition against Price. He is nearer and has better and speedier means of getting information than I have. I hear from General Banks every few days. He feels no alarm, or expresses none to me now, for the safety of his position. With the troops and transports I have sent him, he will find no difficulty in keeping the river clear from Port Hudson down. Above that I will take care of the river. My troops from Jackson are now arriving. The railroads from there in every direction are destroyed beyond repair for this summer. The enemy have lost an immense amount of rolling-stock by Sherman's expedition. Johnston's army was much demoralized, and deserted by the hundreds. I do not believe he can get back to Mobile or Chattanooga with an effective force of 15,000 men. The army paroled here were virtually discharged the service. At last accounts Pemberton had but 4,000 left with him, and they were no doubt men whose homes are in the States east of here, and are only waiting to get near them to desert, too.

The country is full of these paroled prisoners, all of them swearing they will not take up arms again if they are exchanged. Thousands have crossed the Mississippi River, and gone west; many buy passages north, and quite a number expressed a strong anxiety to enlist in our service. This, of course, I would not permit.

The Ninth Army Corps has just returned from Jackson, and will return to Burnside as fast as transportation can be provided.

My troops are very much exhausted, and entirely unfit for any present duty requiring much marching. But, by selecting, any duty of imme-

diate pressing importance could be done. It seems to me that Mobile is the point deserving the most immediate attention. It could not be taken from here at this season of the year. The country through which an army would have to pass is poor and water scarce. The only present route, it seems to me, would be from some point in Lake Ponchartrain. I have not studied this matter, however, it being out of my department.

Either Sherman or McPherson would be good men to intrust such an expedition to. Between the two, I would have no choice, and the army does not afford an officer superior to either, in my estimation. With such men commanding corps or armies, there will never be any jealousies or lack of hearty co-operation. I have taken great pleasure in recommending both these officers for promotion in the regular service.

Immediately on taking possession of Vicksburg, I directed Captain Comstock, chief engineer, to lay out a line of works suitable for a garrison of 5,000 men. The work will necessarily progress slowly, for I do not want the white men to do any work that can be possibly avoided during the hot months. I also authorized the raising of a regiment of twelve companies of 150 men each, to be used as artillerists, and also to be drilled as infantry to garrison the place. I selected one of the colored regiments that had been officered by General Thomas for this purpose. The regiment selected had but few men in it at the time. It is now filled to nearly a complete infantry regiment.

Should my course not be sustained, all the surplus men can be transferred to other organizations. The negro troops are easier to preserve discipline among than our white troops, and I doubt not will prove equally good for garrison duty. All that have been tried have fought bravely.

Before raising any new regiments of colored troops, I think it advisable to fill those already organized. General Herron's trip to Yazoo City gave us a great many recruits, and General Ransom's expedition to Natchez has given and will give several thousand. The absence of General Hawkins has been a great drawback to the perfect organization of the black troops. I have no one to fully take his place.

Should Schofield require more troops than are already sent him (I do not believe he will) to drive Price south of the Arkansas River, I will furnish them. Kirby Smith's forces now occupy Delhi, Monroe, and Harrisonville, besides points on the Red River. They are represented as being in a demoralized condition, requiring one-half to hold the other in service. I may, when my troops are a little rested, clear out the Harrisonville and Monroe forces, but I do not think this of sufficient importance to allow it to interfere with any movements east of the river. Sending a force to Natchez was a heavy blow to the enemy. At this point the troops west of the river cross their munitions of war, and cattle for the eastern army cross at the same place.

Ransom secured 5,000 head of Texas cattle, nearly 500,000 rounds of infantry ammunition, some artillery ammunition, many horses and mules, prisoners and small-arms. A part of the cattle were sent to Banks. He also called on me for 2,000 mules, which we are able to supply as fast as transportation can be provided.

The wounded and sick prisoners, of which there was about 5,000 who would not bear land transportation, I am sending to Mobile and Alexandria. Pemberton's army may be regarded as discharged the service, and we stand credited with about 31,000 of them paroled and 7,000 or 8,000 sent north since the 1st of April.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

BIG BLACK, *July* 24, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

General Sherman, with his command, is encamped to-night at Champion's Hill. He directs me to say to you that he will cross the Big Black at Messinger's to-morrow morning early with his command, and establish his headquarters at Parson Fox's. All well.

JOHN MCARTHUR.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 200. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 24, 1863.

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V. Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, will proceed with his command to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, commanding Department of the Ohio. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp near Baker's Creek (Champion's Hill), Miss., July* 24, 1863.

I. 1. Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith will proceed to Messinger's Bridge, on Big Black, and prepare for the crossing of this corps to the west bank during to-morrow. He will see that the bridge is kept clear, and that all wagons are moved on the west bank so as to leave the road open.

2. He will call upon the commanding officer there for a sufficient detail to guard the bridge and to carry out this order. He will construct in the cornfield on the east bank a large corral, in which to collect horses, mules, &c., now in the possession of soldiers and officers belonging to this army, which have been plundered and taken from the inhabitants of the country.

3. He will appoint suitable officers or agents of the quartermaster's department to take, by force if necessary, all horses ridden by any officer or soldier of this army not entitled by law to be mounted, and collect out of the wagons all articles of furniture, chairs, tables, books, papers, &c.—anything not belonging to the usual equipment of an officer or soldier. He will take steps to do this effectually and expeditiously, so as not to delay the passage of the bridge by the troops. Officers having escorts, mounted orderlies, or servants, will keep them near their persons, or, if required to detach them, will give them a written paper designating their office. Such horses will not be disturbed, but all else will be taken, and the horses, mules, &c., turned into the corral for safe-keeping.

4. A board of survey, to consist of Colonel Walcutt, Forty-sixth Ohio; Major Giesy, Forty-sixth Ohio; and Captain Harland, Sixth Iowa, will assemble at the corral thus provided near the bridge at 8 a. m., July 26, to hear and determine all rights to horses, mules, or other property claimed as private, and their decision shall be final, and property thus pronounced by said board of survey as private shall be restored to the

claimants, and the remainder will be taken possession of by the quartermaster and properly branded and accounted for. A schedule or inventory thereof will be made out and filed at these headquarters, and the property will be taken up on the quarterly returns and accounted for as if purchased. Should useless property be thus acquired, the same board of survey may order it burned, or sent to Vicksburg for sale for the benefit of the United States.

5. Should sick men be conveyed in carriages, buggies, or vehicles other than the usual army wagons or ambulances, they must be taken out, and the carriages, buggies, &c., disposed of according to this order, and colonels and surgeons of regiments will send back promptly to Messinger's their proper ambulances, to take to camp the sick thus conveyed. No excuse will be received for the passage of any unauthorized vehicle until its title is ascertained in the manner herein set forth.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, *Natchez, Miss., July* 24, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventeenth A. C.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Major Worden, commanding my mounted infantry, returned last night from a two days' scout into the country, having passed east, through Washington, 15 miles toward Meadville, thence southeast to Kingston, and thence across the country to this point.

About a mile east of Washington Major Worden found concealed in a ravine and destroyed 207,000 rounds infantry ammunition and fifty-six boxes of 6 and 12 pounder artillery ammunition. Sixteen miles from here, near Kingston, he found a pile of 750 bales C. S. A. cotton. He reports large quantities of private cotton everywhere in the country.

The rebel General J. L. Logan, with from 800 to 1,000 mounted men, crossed Pearl River last Sunday, *en route* for Meridian. The large droves of C. S. A. cattle before reported have been driven to the northeast, and are probably mostly across Pearl River. I hear of 2,000 head at Union Church, about 30 miles a little north of east from here.

The people of the country back of here have been running their negroes and horses into Alabama. Very few good horses were found.

The people through the country are reported by Major Worden to be discouraged and hopeless of the rebellion, and ready to do almost anything that will keep their negroes in the fields. There was a large public meeting at Hamburg on the 22d, to consider the question of abandoning the Confederacy. I have not heard the result of it.

If you can send me a train of 50 wagons and harness, I could press mules, and haul in the 750 bales of C. S. A. cotton near Hamburg and other C. S. A. cotton.

I have also information that a Captain Smith, formerly in the United States naval service, who assisted in turning a Government vessel over to the C. S. A., has about 200 men raised now in Wilkinson County, near Woodville, and intends organizing a battalion to patrol the country in our rear, to cut off our small parties and also to burn all the cotton in the country liable to fall into Federal hands.

I have a great many applications from the people of this city and from traders, well indorsed by the Government authorities at New Orleans, for permission to allow the citizens to be supplied with family groceries

and other items of prime necessity from New Orleans. Can any privileges of this kind be given?

If consistent with the interests of the service, I would like to have a reasonable number of my men furloughed, as contemplated in the thirty-second section of the conscription act, p. 19, General Orders, No. 73, Adjutant-General's Office, current series. Shall I forward any such applications?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, C. S. Army:

Your note of this date just received. I have authorized the provost-marshal-general the furloughing of all paroled prisoners who have returned to our lines, when it is their desire to receive furloughs. It will be optional with these prisoners, however, to go north as prisoners of war, if they prefer it. It is impossible to furnish boats further than they are now being furnished. It is impossible to furnish any boats for several days.

Respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth A. C.:*

I am sending Kimball's division to Helena. These are the only troops I have not worn out with long and fatiguing marches through the dust and heat. In addition to this division, I will send several regiments that are the most reduced by sickness to Memphis, thus enabling you to take well regiments for field service.

I am so far away, and know nothing of Price's movements except what is contained in the dispatches forwarded by you, that I shall instruct the troops going to Helena, and those now there, to report to you for orders. In fact, I think it will be best to add all territory in the department as far south as the Arkansas River to the Sixteenth Army Corps. You may give directions accordingly. Telegraph directly to Washington the number of troops you can send after Price and whatever of the orders you give them you deem necessary. I do not know anything of Kimball's merits as a commander, and have no officer here senior to him to send in his stead. Steele would probably be the best man, but he is not here and cannot well be spared. I will, however, see Sherman by to-morrow night, and, if Steele can be gotten, will send him up at once. I send two batteries from here with Kimball; more could be sent, but I doubt the necessity for it. If you deem more necessary, send them, and I will replace all you send from here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., July* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson having reported at these headquarters for duty, is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry of the Sixteenth Army Corps, headquarters at Memphis, Tenn.

Col. W. H. H. Taylor, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty as chief of cavalry.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH A. C.,
Port Hudson, July 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate, by direction of the major-general commanding this department, the following telegram from him:

NEW ORLEANS, *July 25, 1863.*

Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The enemy having been driven from the Lafourche country, there is no immediate necessity for General Grant's troops. Send word to him that we will rest for the present.

N. P. BANKS.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 25, 1863.

General WASHBURN:

Send immediately to Helena all the boats that are loaded. There is no necessity of waiting to get all the troops embarked.

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 25, 1863.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Man in from Mobile; left 21st, and Okolona 22d. Joe Johnston's army at Morton, 30 miles east of Jackson. Government stores from Joe Johnston sent to Mobile, and from along railroad to Okolona. Rolling-stock of Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, from Marion, Meridian, Enterprise, and other stations, run to Mobile last week. Breckinridge went to Mobile 19th, and returned 20th. Joe Johnston's army not to exceed 30,000. Hardee and Forrest passed through Meridian to Joe Johnston. Forrest still suffering from wounds, and not fit for duty. Pemberton and staff gone east, and his army scattered. Currently reported Hardee's corps to join Joe Johnston, but none of it had passed Meridian to 22d.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 25, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: Yours of 21st has been received. The clearing of the country about Jackson and Canton has completely relieved my front. Chalmers has retired toward the Mississippi Central Railroad, probably to Coffeeville. Ruggles is, so far as I can learn, disposing his force to

cover Columbus. Roddey is said to be falling back through Alabama toward Bragg, who is retreating upon Atlanta.

I have learned that 20 locomotives and 200 cars are at Water Valley, and have sent orders to Dodge to send down and destroy them.

This line is entirely quiet now, except from guerrilla parties up above, in the neighborhood of Jackson, Brownsville, and other points, who are conscripting. I think that a notice to these men, permitting them to return to their homes unmolested, on taking the oath, and also that conscription within our lines is in violation of the laws of war, and that persons so found will not be considered as prisoners of war, would have an effect in bringing these scattering gangs to order, and quieting the country. I hardly know what course to pursue. If I send cavalry, they break up and scatter, and my own cavalry commit depredations in following them. The people of the country themselves are more afraid of the guerrillas than of our troops, and therefore will not report them. If I was authorized to make serious examples of such as are caught in acts of robbery and violence, it would be beneficial. I do not consider them soldiers, but feel bound by your order recognizing Richardson's band.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

CORINTH, *July* 25, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

Have Colonel Phillips get ready to move to-night, with eight days' rations, to join Colonel Hatch, going north. I will telegraph when and where to join him.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *July* 25, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

Colonel Hatch will move at daylight, and Colonel Phillips will join him at Bolivar.

G. M. DODGE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 26, 1863.

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II. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, commanding First Brigade, Ninth Division, is assigned to the command of the Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, during the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER, *Supt. Military Railroads:*

GENERAL: Your two letters of the 20th just received.* In regard to opening the railroad east from Corinth, I am not yet prepared to say whether any move will be required. With the present force in West

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* Not found.

Tennessee, it would not be possible to give adequate protection to extensions beyond Corinth.

I am anxiously waiting for some general plan of operations from Washington. It is important that the troops of different departments should act in concert; hence the necessity of general instructions coming from one head.

Nothing is required from above for the road here. We captured five locomotives in Vicksburg and a number of cars. Only 11 miles of the road is being used, and that only for army purposes. All that will have to be supplied hereafter by this road will be 2,000 or 3,000 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: Herewith I send you dispatch just received from Washington.* In consequence of Price's movements, I am called upon to send forces to Helena to move against him. I am also compelled to send the Ninth Army Corps back to Kentucky.

These moves are taking all the transportation that can be raised, and I fear that a week more will not see all the troops off. Should I hear in the meantime that the forces are not sufficient for the services required, I will send the freshest division I have, although all of them are much in need of rest. Sickness is showing itself to a very great extent in this command, though there is but little fatal disease.

I am inclined to believe that Kirby Smith has withdrawn most of his forces that were at Monroe and thereabouts to Shreveport, or at least taken them from where they were. I have taken no pains, however, to find out about them, not being prepared to make any move against them just now.

By the time transportation can be gotten, I will be ready to co-operate with any army corps, if necessary, for the extinction of Smith's forces, should no move be ordered from Washington requiring my troops elsewhere.

If my troops are to rest for some time, I shall send an army corps to Natchez, instead of keeping them all here. In that case there will always be a force there disposable to give very great assistance, should you require it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 203. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 27, 1863.

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VIII. Maj. Gen. F. Steele is hereby assigned to the command of the army to take the field from Helena, Ark. He will proceed immediately to Helena, and report by letter from there to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, for special instructions.

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By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Halleck to Grant, July 22, p. 542.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 27, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

The troops sent into Arkansas will act under the orders of Major-General Schofield. This, however, will not prevent you from recalling them to your command, if you should find it necessary to do so.

H. W. HALLECK.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
July 27, 1863.

Major-General GRANT:

I report that the leave to General Thayer was granted. General Steele is now ordered away, and it leaves a division without a commander. We should make an inflexible rule that at least one general officer should be with a division, one field officer with a regiment, and one commissioned officer with a company. If we don't look [out], our army will take leave *en masse*.

W. T. SHERMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp at Fox's, near Big Black, July* 27, 1863.

I. The First Division, General Steele, will take post at the railroad crossing of Black River, the troops being disposed as far back as Bovina.

II. The depot of supplies for the Fifteenth ARMY Corps will be at the railroad on Black River, to which point the chief quartermaster and commissary will remove, and make all proper arrangements for receiving and issuing supplies.

Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, the chief quartermaster, will have charge of the railroad and cars, and make suitable arrangements for the carriage of mails, passengers, &c., daily. He may deliver to each division quartermaster a spring wagon to run to and from the camp and the depot for the carriage of mail matter and as a messenger wagon. He will also prepare a proper code of regulations for travel on the road, to be approved at headquarters and announced in orders.

General Steele will furnish to the quartermaster all suitable details to enable him to carry out the objects of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Camp at Fox's, near Big Black, July* 27, 1863.

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II. Pursuant to instructions from department headquarters, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele will report in person to Major-General Grant, at Vicksburg. Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer will assume command of the First Division, and carry out the orders already issued.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 15TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp on Black River, Miss., July 27, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Fifteenth Army Corps:

When, in progress of the war, time and opportunity present a favorable occasion, we should pause and reflect upon the past.

In November of last year we were mostly at Helena and Memphis. The enemy lay in force behind intrenchments of his own choice at the Tallahatchee, boastful of his power and strength, defiant and insulting in his tone. In combination with our fellow-soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, we advanced directly against him, whilst a force from Helena, thrust laterally at Grenada, made him leave in haste and confusion, and fall behind the Yallabusha and the Yazoo, with Vicksburg, and its frowning hills and batteries, as his impregnable stonghold.

It then became our part of the grand drama to strike this stronghold, and we moved against it with expedition and a firm resolution to succeed. But there are in war, as in peace, limits to the power of the bravest men, and we failed to carry by a dash the line of forts and bluffs that had been prepared with consummate art and defended by a brave and skillful enemy. Not daunted, we drew off to prepare anew for a more powerful blow. Time offering the opportunity, instead of waiting in idleness, we turned against Arkansas Post, and, by a quick and skillful movement, we reduced and captured Fort Hindman, with all its garrison and material of war. Then, returning to the original purpose of the campaign, we were again at Young's Point, and began that series of preparation which has resulted in final success. The labor and toil of those dark and gloomy months were not spent in vain. The gunboat fleet, commanded by Admiral Porter, explored every bayou and creek of the network of streams that afforded any chance of reaching the land above Vicksburg, and it was our pleasing task, when, in March last, during one of these expeditions, when the safety of our gunboat fleet was threatened, to hasten through water and swamp and canebrake and storm to its assistance, and we now know that to the labor and energy then displayed the country owes to us in a great measure the safety of the iron-clads, which have done so much to open the Mississippi.

At last, when it was demonstrated that nature and art had made Vicksburg impregnable from the river on its north side, and our general had resolved to reach it from the south, we aided much in passing the necessary fleet of boats below Vicksburg, and when the first battle was to begin at Grand Gulf we had the important but ungrateful task of deceiving our enemy by a feigned attack on Haynes' Bluff. That feint or diversion was perfectly successful, and for weeks we succeeded admirably in confusing and deceiving the enemy as to our purposes, and contributed largely thereby in gaining a successful foothold on land below Vicksburg. Then, by a rapid march, we overtook our comrades, and with them swept the enemy before us to Jackson and back again to Vicksburg, reaching, after unexampled skill, the very points we had aimed to secure in December.

Of the siege of Vicksburg, it ill becomes your commander now to speak. That the Fifteenth Army Corps performed its full share of labor and fighting, our general-in-chief has borne full testimony, and our colors will ever bear, in proud remembrance of that great historical event, the appropriate mark. But before the fall of that city, one of the most skillful generals of the mighty rebellion was known to be hurrying to our rear with a large army, threatening our safety, and

boasting that he would not only relieve his comrades of the beleagured city, but destroy and annihilate our army. We were in part called from our trenches to watch this dangerous enemy, and it is now known that our watchfulness baffled his purposes; and when at last, on the very birthday of our nation, Vicksburg sank, helpless and a penitent, into our military power, we were called on, without rest, to drop the pick and seize the musket, and drive away that army which had insolently threatened our very existence. History affords few parallels of the rapidity and success of this march. Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July. We crossed Black River on the 6th, and on the 8th we had forced the enemy to take refuge behind his trenches at Jackson. Again we had to resort to pick and shovel, but our enemy, reading his certain doom in the fate of Vicksburg, availed himself of the cover of night and fled across Pearl River, and the valley of the Mississippi became "at last free of the presence of a hostile army."

Having then destroyed the Great Central Railroad for 100 miles in extent, and thereby made it useless to our foe in after campaigns, we have quietly returned to our camps and supplies, ready for any new events that may require our services.

Your commander, in thus briefly reciting the events of the past seven months, thinks in them every officer and man has good reason to flatter himself that, in producing this grand result, he has borne a part. In after years, it will be the subject of pride to himself and children; and we know how our fellow-countrymen were wild with joy when the telegraph spread the good tidings that the Mississippi was again made free by the courage and perseverance of their brave volunteers, and that once more every American could steam up and down this majestic river without fearing the hissing shell or whizzing bullet of a foe from its ambushed shores.

Let the magnificent result give to all new hope and assurance that, by discipline, by patient industry, by courage and confidence in our country and cause, the United States of America will, instead of sinking into Mexican anarchy, arise with proud honor and glory, and become what Washington designed it—"The freest and best regulated Government on earth."

W. T. SHERMAN.

CORINTH, *July* 27, 1863.

Colonel MIZNER, *La Grange:*

Biffle, Wilson, Newsom, and Forrest have crossed the Tennessee River at Swallow Bluffs and Point Pleasant, and are making toward Jackson. Order Hatch, with one brigade, to go there. I will have Phillips report to him at any place he desires; also will send one brigade from here north to intercept them.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *July* 27, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The scouts that have been watching Roddey have come in. He was ordered to Georgia some ten days ago, while Biffle, Forrest, Wilson, and company were left to conscript and fill up the new regiments. When Roddey undertook to run, his men deserted by the company, and the order was countermanded, and the force, most of it, returned. It is now thought he will go back to Russellville.

G. M. DODGE.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 28, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

The Confederates at Raymond have sent in for medicines and provisions for their sick left there, about a hundred and fifty in number. Having stripped the country thereabouts, of course we can do no less than supply them, but they have brought no teams. The country having been stripped of them also, I will have to call on you to forward these things from Big Black as soon as I can get them there, and if you have captured teams and carriages, you may send them there in place of our own and they need not be returned.

U. S. GRANT.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 28, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

It will be ten days or more before transportation can be provided to move troops to Natchez. Ord is now here, and could be sent off at any time. You can take your choice between staying where you are and going below.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *July* 28, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg:*

Under the circumstances I think Ord ought to be sent. My corps is now in good, healthy camps, convenient for instruction or service. I prefer to remain here to going to Natchez. I think Harrisonburg should be attacked at once. The road from Natchez is good, distance not to exceed 45 miles, and it is near the confluence of Washita, Tensas, and Bayou Macon, but it can be done by a detachment from here or Natchez, as you may prefer.

Dispatch received. I will await your report.

W. T. SHERMAN.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 28, 1863.

GENERAL: As this army will probably be inactive for a short time, and the general commanding knowing that it is almost absolutely necessary that many volunteer officers be permitted to visit their homes for a short time, he has determined to grant leaves of absence to meritorious officers, under section 31 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

One field officer at least for each regiment and one company officer to each company must remain with their command.

No leaves of absence, however, will be granted under this act unless the approval of the corps commander is indorsed on the application.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Black River, July 28, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for assignment to duty, pursuant to Special Orders,

No. 195, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, July 19, 1863, is hereby assigned to the command of First Division of this corps. He will assume command, and establish his headquarters at once near the railroad bridge on Black River.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 28, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I herewith inclose communication of Colonel Mizner, with accompanying documents. I can send 2,000 cavalry and still hold my line good; that is, after the cavalry returns. If the cars are not yet burned, we could make a dash with the cavalry and follow up with the infantry, repair the road, and move all in a body. It would not do to scatter our force so far south. The Engineer Regiment can be easily spared from the line of the railroad, and the troops now coming up the river could be used for the expedition. It is my impression that if the cars are not already burned, if we have evacuated Jackson, they will run them south. It is possible that the owners may have influence enough with Chalmers to save them, preferring that they should fall into our hands, instead of being burned.

Before I moved north with the cavalry, I had all my cavalry ready to start to destroy the cars; they were to take ten days' rations, and to work back by way of Okolona. The move north and the return of Roddey prevented for the present the movement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

LA GRANGE, TENN., *July* 28, 1863.

Conductor Howell had a leave of absence for sixty days, granted at Canton July 16. Mr. Glenn left a day or two later. Glenn spent a day at Grenada. Chalmers was there with part of his command. His artillery and wagons had gone to the Mobile and Ohio road. He understood the wagons were to return for supplies yet to be transferred, after which Chalmers would move over. There was no guard with the cars when Glenn left Water Valley. He traveled on railroad track.

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL R. R., SUPT.'S OFFICE,
Statham's, June 27, 1863.

Conductor GLENN:

I wish you to go to the So. R. R., Mobile and Ohio roads, Gainesville Branch, and Mississippi and Alabama River road, and take an inventory of all our cars that may be on them. You will note place, number, and condition of each car, keep an accurate account of your expenses, and make a return of all promptly on your return. Use all possible dispatch in completing your mission. When at McDowell, you will make inquiries after four car-loads of coal we have there. On your return

you will go to Brookhaven and report the number of our cars burned there by the enemy this week, and report what cars we have left down there.

Respectfully,

E. D. FROST,
Superintendent of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

LA GRANGE, TENN., *July* 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Corinth:

GENERAL: The information in regard to rolling-stock at Water Valley is, I believe, reliable. It has been reported to me as follows: From the Mississippi Central Railroad, 32 locomotives and about 200 cars; from the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern road, 28 locomotives and upward of 150 cars. All employés from the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad had returned to Canton, leaving the cars above the Otoclaffa, at Water Valley. This information was given by Conductors Howell and Glenn, who are known to Mr. Stanton, assistant superintendent on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and General Webster tells me they are considered reliable.

Mr. Frost, the superintendent of the Mississippi Central Railroad, told Mr. Howell that Chalmers had orders to burn these cars, and that they had been run up the road for that purpose, but he and others opposed the burning. I have heard nothing further from Water Valley. It seems to me to be possible to save these cars. The condition of the road as far as repaired by General Grant is good. The bridge at the Tallahatchee admits of a hand-car being passed over. From Oxford to Water Valley, 17 miles, the road is out of repair, and Glenn said a great deal of work would be necessary. If the Engineer Regiment and 3,000 infantry can be spared, I can furnish from 800 to 1,000 cavalry, and if we can reach Water Valley before the cars are destroyed, I believe with proper energy we can get them away. It would be necessary to occupy and hold the road and defend this stock against Ruggles and Chalmers. I am not aware that there is any force in Northern Mississippi, except that under Ruggles and Chalmers. If you think it advisable and proper to undertake the work, I will cheerfully do all in my power to insure its success.

Colonel Hurst's capture resulted from his mistaking two of the enemy for his own men while detached from the main column. I think his experience will be an advantage to him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 29, 1863.

General SHERMAN:

Did you receive a dispatch from me about furnishing transportation for supplies to Raymond?

Our troops passing through there have left the country destitute both of transportation and subsistence. I am sending the required supplies out, and authorized you to turn over to them, to keep, transportation taken from the country if you have it; if not, send the stores out by our teams, they to be returned.

U. S. GRANT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 205. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 29, 1863.

I. The Thirteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord commanding, will be held in readiness to move to and take post at Natchez, Miss., as soon as transportation can be furnished. On the arrival of one division of the Thirteenth Army Corps at Natchez, the troops now there will return to Vicksburg.

The commander at Natchez will be charged with keeping the river open to navigation from Rodney, Miss., to the Louisiana and Mississippi State line.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, July* 29, 1863.

I. The cavalry forces of this corps, the Sixth Missouri, Major Montgomery, the Third Illinois, [including] one company Fourth Indiana, Captain Carnahan commanding, and the Second Illinois, Major Marsh, are all placed under command of Major Fullerton, Second Illinois Cavalry, who will make tri-weekly reports of the entire strength of his command to these headquarters, through Lieut. Col. D. B. Bush, chief of cavalry for this corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July* 29, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Colonel Hatch had a skirmish at Lexington; captured two caissons, a Colonel [A. W.] Campbell, and 25 prisoners.

A dispatch was captured on Colonel Campbell from Governor Harris, which develops the intention of throwing troops into West Tennessee to control the elections on first Thursday in August, and to enforce conscription. I have ordered 1,000 men from Columbus to join Hatch at Paris, and drive out or destroy the bands now crossing the Tennessee, and shall keep cavalry moving through the district until the emergency is over. Those men who enforce conscription within our lines should not be treated as prisoners of war.

S. A. HURLBUT.

CORINTH, *July* 29, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Scout has got in from east side of Tennessee River. Gunboats caught Biffle crossing, and cut off half his regiment, leaving about 200 on east side of Tennessee River. No more troops had gone from Roddey down the Tennessee, but two regiments of mounted infantry had come from Bragg to him last week. It was said he was crossing some forces at

Florence Sunday, but it was not reliable. Rosecrans' cavalry was within 50 miles of Savannah, on a scout. Heard of some forces crossing the Tennessee, down near Paris, but could not learn how many. Gunboats gone down there.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, MISS., *July* 29, 1863.

Lieut. Col. HENRY BINMORE, *A. A. G., Sixteenth Army Corps:*

COLONEL: I send what information I have gained from time to time from scouts who have been to Mobile, as it may be of service to the Government just now.

In rear of city, works stretch from Mobile River on the east to Dog River on the south; nearest point to city, 2 miles; they are all detached batteries except one or two on north approach, which are inclosed works of about 2 acres; in none of these works are there any heavy guns mounted, and they are not connected; they form two lines, and are said to be well-constructed batteries. On Mobile River, at the mouth of Francis Bayou or River, is a battery. This bayou sweeps round partly to rear of Mobile, and the fort commands that approach by water. Right in front of the city, and almost in it, are two iron-clad batteries, built on piles; said to be very fine ones; they are considered impregnable; they lie between the city and mouth of Dog River. Two hundred and fifty yards from these batteries commence two lines of piling, running down the bay for over a mile. Boats to approach the city have to come up between this piling and in face of the batteries. Down the bay are sand batteries, but not considered of much account until the main forts are reached. In addition to this, in the harbor, they have seven gunboats and rams, three iron-clads; the most formidable one, and the one they depend most upon, is a large iron-clad ram, not yet quite finished, the iron and wood sides being 6 feet through. One of the boys, an engineer, has been all over this boat lately, and he considers it a very large, strong, and well-clad boat; has powerful machinery, and is also mounting guns of English manufacture, I believe called the Brooke gun. I have a rough sketch of the place, with the batteries, but it being taken by the eye it cannot be relied upon. Every exertion is now being made to make Mobile strong, but the citizens all say if attacked it will be sure to fall, the natural strength of the place not being equal to many others. The fortifications are said to extend 20 miles in rear and south of the city. Demopolis, where Johnston is now taking stores to, is the terminus of the Selma and Meridian road, on the east side of Tombigbee River.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH A. C., *Memphis, Tenn., July* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General ASBOTH, *Columbus:*

GENERAL: You will perceive by the inclosed copy of telegram that there is a prospect of collision between our forces and the enemy at or near Paris. You will direct your expeditionary column to move up as rapidly as possible and report to Colonel Hatch. Send an intelligent man across to inform Hatch. If with a written message, he must destroy it if captured. This movement is intended to give the impression

that an election can be held in West Tennessee by the rebels. The election day is the first Thursday in August. It will probably be necessary to keep the force moving until after that day. If unsuccessful in this move, they will not come into our region again. I have ordered the Second Illinois Cavalry to Fort Pillow by land. From that point they can actively co-operate in breaking up the bands that will gather north of the Hatchie, and must be kept at that work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

[Inclosure.]

CORINTH, *July* 29, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

The cavalry force joined at Lexington, and had a skirmish, in which they captured Colonel Campbell, of Twenty-third [Thirty-third] Tennessee, two caissons, 2 lieutenants, and 25 privates. On Colonel Campbell was found the following dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, *July* 29, 1863.

General GID. PILLOW:

General Bragg agreed this morning to send Roddey's command to West Tennessee, leaving his present headquarters on 25th instant, so to reach the greater part of West Tennessee before the election day. I wish to send Colonel Campbell and Captain Clark with Roddey, to visit Tennessee to superintend the election matter. They are ordered to report to you. I doubt not they can do much in the matter of recruiting then, and at the same time render important service in securing the holding of elections. I therefore suggest that you assume the authority, and clothe Campbell with full powers to recruit according to your plans. He can render the State important service by securing elections, and I have no doubt raise a command. I confidently rely upon his being sent, and therefore give him full instructions with regard to the elections.

Respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Colonel Hatch says Biffle has gone down to cross in the neighborhood of Paris, where it is said part of Pillow's forces are crossing. Hatch has moved on Paris in two columns, and will join at that point. None of Roddey's forces have left Bear Creek that I can learn, except Biffle, Forrest, Newsom, and Wilson. If it is possible, a force should move out from Columbus, and report to Hatch as soon as they join him.

G. M. DODGE.

[JULY 29, 1863.—For General Orders, No. 100, Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 408.]

WASHINGTON, *July* 30, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

You will send Major-General Banks a corps of 10,000 or 12,000 men, to report at such point as he may designate; probably at New Orleans.

H. W. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, *July* 30, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

I am very desirous of receiving your views in regard to the policy of attempting to organize a civil government in Mississippi, to be in subordination, however, for the present, to the military authorities.

H. W. HALLECK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, July* 30, 1863.

I. The Ninth Division, General Osterhaus commanding, and the Fourteenth Division, General Benton commanding, are hereby consolidated, and are assigned as the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to the command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers.

II. The brigades of the two divisions heretofore known as the Ninth and Fourteenth of this corps will be numbered by the major-general commanding First Division as the First, Second, Third, and Fourth, according to the rank of their respective commanders.

III. The command of cavalry heretofore reported with the division commanded by General Osterhaus will, under its commander, Maj. H. Fullerton, form a separate command, and will report through Colonel Bush, chief of cavalry, to headquarters of the corps.

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By order of E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Volunteers:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 30, 1863.

General PARKE:

I was in hopes to meet you at Vicksburg, but you left the day before I got in. My corps is encamped on beautiful ground about 2 miles back of the railroad and Messinger's bridges, with fine shade and plenty of water. I want to recruit and reorganize here, ready for the fall campaign. I trust we may meet again about Atlanta in October; we by way of the Alabama River and you by Chattanooga. I may not have done justice in my oral and written expressions to my feelings toward you and your corps. Be kind enough to assure all of my hearty respect. When you see Burnside, give him my love. Tell him for me that we are armed against all the enemies to law and Government; that we fire upon the secessionist of the South, the autocrat of the North, and the anarchist everywhere. If another Vallandigham arises, let him be banished to that land from which there is no appeal on earth. Our Government must govern, and not be ruled by every agitator of the hour.

W. T. SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, *July* 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Communicate with Major-General Schofield, at Saint Louis, in regard to his plans of campaign.

Brigadier-General Davidson, with a large cavalry force, was moved south to co-operate with the troops from Helena.

The main object is to break up Price and occupy Little Rock.

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

GENERAL: Your letter of resignation has been received at the War Department. I have also seen your private letter to the President on the subject.

I admire the tone of these letters, and fully appreciate your motives in writing them. The reasons for your wishing to return to your pro-

fession and business are weighty, but not more so than those which I and many other officers could offer. We all must make sacrifices for our country.

The truth is, general, the war is not so near its end as you seem to suppose. The enemy will now make a desperate effort to repair his losses. He will force into his ranks every man capable of bearing arms. His fellow traitors and copperhead coadjutors at the North will do all in their power to help him by opposing the draft, which is the only possible means of supplying the loss of our forces by the expiration of the terms of those enlisted for nine months and two years. The patriotism of some of our old Democratic friends seems to have been destroyed by the heat of party spirit.

If the North were as united as the South, and would fill up our ranks now, we could soon end the war. But unfortunately the enemies of the Administration make themselves the enemies of the country, and will ruin the latter for the sake of defeating the former. The draft will be enforced, but it will take time. Under these circumstances we cannot consent to dispense with your services.

General officers who obey orders, who perform their duties faithfully, who do not quarrel with those temporarily placed over them, who neither protect thieves nor steal themselves, are not so numerous that we can well spare one, who, like you, has faithfully, honestly, and ably performed every duty. The President and Secretary of War are both anxious you should remain in service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

PORTER'S CREEK, *July* 30, 1863.

R. K. RANDOLPH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Over 1,000 rebel cavalry passed here, going south. Said to be Richardson's men. Seemed to be in a great hurry. Crossed the railroad one-half mile east of here. Crossed about 12 o'clock.

L. KING,
Captain, Commanding.

CORINTH, *July* 30, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

Get some spies on their track; find out to a certainty where they are. Run a hand-car to Mizner, so you can reach him by telegraph, and inform him; say to him, for me, to get on their track if possible. I think it is Forrest and company going away from our forces.

G. M. DODGE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July* 31, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication dated the 13th instant, received from Rear-Admiral Porter, and to recommend his suggestions touching the disposition of the Marine Brigade to your favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to the General-in-Chief.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Flag-Ship Black Hawk, off Vicksburg, July 13, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: The want of steam transportation in the army is very much felt. The Marine Brigade consists of a large number of vessels, capable of transporting 10,000 men. I would recommend that the brigade and vessels should be turned over to the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, who should properly direct all military movements here. I find the Marine Brigade and army do not get along very well together when co-operating. I would, therefore, recommend that General Grant should take charge of the whole concern, excepting the ram fleet, which should be turned over to the Navy for transports. They are mostly worn out and are run at great expense.

The brigade as it is now is so small that it is not available against the bodies of guerrillas which infest the Mississippi. If it is placed under General Grant's orders altogether, he can use the vessels to throw into any place a body of 10,000 men. I have offered to order the brigade to report to him for what duty he may wish to assign it, but he would prefer to have it placed entirely under his control, that he may make permanent arrangements with regard to a proper organization. At present there are a good many complaints about the Ellet Marine Brigade, which, whether true or not, seem to require that a better organization should exist.

I recommend most urgently that I may be ordered to transfer the brigade and vessels permanently to the Army, and that an order may be received from the War Department to deliver up to the Navy the rams, to be used as transports, or else to have them turned over to the quartermaster's department of the army, where they are much needed. General Banks has just called for twenty steamers, and General Grant has to curtail his transportation to comply with the request. The brigade is at present employed at a distance, and the whole effective force is about 500 men. If the army had the steamers, they could make better use of them.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
No. 207. } *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 31, 1863.

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VI. The Ninth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. G. Parke commanding, will return to the Department of the Ohio as rapidly as transportation can be provided. On arriving at Cairo, General Parke will telegraph to the General-in-Chief of the army and to Major-General Burnside for further instructions.

The provost-marshal-general of this army will send north all prisoners of war not authorized to be paroled, in charge of the Ninth Army Corps. They will be left at Indianapolis, or such other point as the General-in-Chief may direct.

In returning the Ninth Army Corps to its former command, it is with pleasure that the general commanding acknowledges its valuable services in the campaign just closed. Arriving at Vicksburg opportunely, taking position to hold at bay Johnston's army, then threatening the forces investing the city, it was ready and eager to assume the aggressive at any moment. After the fall of Vicksburg, it formed a part of

the army which drove Johnston from his position near the Big Black River into his intrenchments at Jackson, and, after a siege of eight days, compelled him to fly in disorder from the Mississippi Valley. The endurance, valor, and general good conduct of the Ninth Corps are admired by all, and its valuable co-operation in achieving the final triumph of the campaign is gratefully acknowledged by the Army of the Tennessee.

Major-General Parke will cause the different regiments and batteries of his command to inscribe upon their banners and guidons "Vicksburg" and "Jackson."

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., July* 31, 1863.

I. In accordance with orders from headquarters of department, Brigadier-General Lee, commanding Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Corps, will commence embarking for Natchez, Miss., on board steamers of the Marine Brigade on the morning of the 2d of August.

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By order of E. O. C. Ord, major-general of volunteers:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND WEST TENN. CAV., *Saulsbury, July* 31, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

SIR: My scouting parties have returned, but have failed to fall in with the force which crossed the road near Porter's Creek. They seem to have been in great haste, leaving hats, guns, and broken-down horses. Some were armed and others not. Force estimated at 700, though they stated it at 1,700. Are said to have gone to Ripley. Richardson and Colonel Forrest were along.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July* 31, 1863.

[Major-General HURLBUT:]

MY DEAR GENERAL HURLBUT: Your letter by Mr. Dana was duly received. I now learn that your resignation has reached the War Department. I also learn that an active command has been assigned you by General Grant. The Secretary of War and General Halleck are very partial to you, as you know I also am. We all wish you to reconsider the question of resigning; not that we would wish to retain you greatly against your wish and interest, but that your decision may be at least a very well-considered one.

I understand that Senator [William K.] Sebastian, of Arkansas, thinks of offering to resume his place in the Senate. Of course the Senate, and not I, would decide whether to admit or reject him. Still, I should feel great interest in the question. It may be so presented as to be one of the very greatest national importance; and it may be otherwise so presented as to be of no more than temporary personal consequence to him.

The emancipation proclamation applies to Arkansas. I think it is valid in law, and will be so held by the courts. I think I shall not retract or repudiate it. Those who shall have tasted actual freedom I believe can never be slaves or quasi slaves again. For the rest, I believe some plan, substantially being gradual emancipation, would be better for both white and black. The Missouri plan, recently adopted, I do not object to on account of the time for ending the institution; but I am sorry the beginning should have been postponed for seven years, leaving all that time to agitate for the repeal of the whole thing. It should begin at once, giving at least the new-born a vested interest in freedom which could not be taken away. If Senator Sebastian could come with something of this sort from Arkansas, I, at least, should take great interest in his case; and I believe a single individual will have scarcely done the world so great a service. See him, if you can, and read this to him; but charge him to not make it public for the present. Write me again.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[JULY 31, 1863.—For Hurlbut to Davidson and Steele, in reference to operations in Arkansas, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, pp. 413, 414.]

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*Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of July, 1863.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters:							
Staff	18	.....	18	28	.....	.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
Engineer troops	13	414	427	562	.....	.....	
Total	31	414	445	590	.....	.....	
Ninth Army Corps (Parke):							
Staff and escort	13	31	48	74	.....	.....	Milldale, Miss.
First Division (Welsh)	202	3,229	4,419	5,826	.....	6	Do.
Second Division (Potter)	212	3,151	4,062	5,837	.....	10	Do.
Reserve Artillery	4	116	125	146	.....	6	Do.
Total Ninth Army Corps	431	6,527	8,654	11,883	.....	22	
Thirteenth Army Corps† (Ord):							
Staff and escort	11	38	67	88	.....	.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
Pioneers	6	272	307	322	.....	.....	Do.
First Division‡ (Washburn)	296	4,631	7,732	11,684	.....	27	Do.
Fourth Division‖ (Crocker)	265	4,376	5,893	7,668	.....	.....	Do.
Tenth Division (A. J. Smith)	217	2,788	4,098	6,406	.....	12	Do.
Twelfth Division§ (Lee)	208	3,605	4,546	6,918	.....	.....	Do.
Cavalry	28	570	724	903	.....	.....	Do.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps.	1,031	16,280	23,367	33,989	.....	39	

*Compiled from the subordinate returns.

†The District of Eastern Arkansas transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps July 29.

‡The Ninth and Fourteenth Divisions consolidated under C. C. Washburn July 30.

‖Formerly Lauman's (Fourth) division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Transferred July 28. Crocker assigned to command July 23.

§Lee commanding since July 26, *vice* Hovey, absent on leave.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Fifteenth Army Corps (Sherman):							
Staff	15	.....	15	17	.....	.....	Big Black River, Miss.
First Division* (Dennis)	297	4,363	6,419	9,555	.....	16	Do.
Second Division† (Lightburn).	272	4,337	5,655	8,914	.....	16	Do.
Third Division (Tuttle)	218	3,419	5,074	7,004	.....	10	Bear Creek, Miss.
Fourth Division‡ (Ewing)	338	5,796	7,642	8,896	.....	16	Messinger's Ford, Miss.
Cavalry Brigade§ (Stephens).	83	1,174	1,768	2,362	.....	.....	Big Black River, Miss.
Total Fifteenth Army Corps.	1,223	19,089	26,573	36,748	.....	58	
Sixteenth Army Corps (Hurlbut):							
Staff	13	.....	13	14	.....	.....	Memphis, Tenn.
District of Memphis (Veatch)	406	8,007	10,498	13,022	24	22	Do.
Sixth Division (Asboth)	213	3,918	5,511	6,921	31	17	Columbus, Ky.
Left Wing (Dodge)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Corinth, Miss.
Staff	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	Do.
Second Division (Dodge)	411	7,192	9,133	11,004	25	27	Do.
Third Brigade, Third Division.	147	3,148	3,948	4,415	.....	10	La Grange, Tenn.
Cavalry Division (Mizner)	299	4,837	6,422	8,032	.....	12	Do.
District of Eastern Arkansas (Prentiss).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Helena, Ark.
Staff	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	Do.
Thirteenth Division (Salomon).	169	2,838	4,400	6,294	.....	21	Do.
Kimball's division	223	3,930	6,148	8,137	.....	6	Do.
Total Sixteenth Army Corps.	1,894	33,870	46,086	57,852	80	115	
Seventeenth Army Corps (McPherson):							
Staff and escort	10	35	83	106	.....	.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
Third Division‖ (Stevenson)	300	4,753	6,572	9,407	.....	28	Do.
Sixth Division¶ (Chambers)	253	3,706	5,124	6,825	.....	16	Do.
Seventh Division (John E. Smith).	226	3,507	4,888	7,411	.....	14	Do.
Total Seventeenth Army Corps.	789	12,001	16,667	23,749	.....	58	
Post of Vicksburg** (John E. Smith).	58	1,068	1,883	2,020	.....	.....	Do.
District of Northeastern Louisiana (Shepard):							
Milliken's Bend (Scofield)	80	1,362	2,287	2,708	.....	.....	Goodrich's Landing, La.
Goodrich's Landing (Crandall).	32	1,041	1,247	1,366	.....	.....	
Total	112	2,403	3,534	4,074	.....	.....	
Herron's division†† (Herron)	198	3,707	5,556	6,844	.....	18	Port Hudson, La.
Grand total Department of the Tennessee.	5,767	95,359	132,765	177,749	80	310	

* Thayer assigned July 27, *vice* Steele. Dennis assigned July 28.

† Blair absent on leave since July 26.

‡ Formerly First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Transferred July 28. Ewing assigned, *vice* W. Sooy Smith, July 20.

§ Bussey's brigade, Thirteenth Army Corps. Stephens assumed command July 31.

‖ Stevenson commanding since July 22, Logan being absent under orders from Grant.

¶ The First Brigade at Lake Providence and the Second at Natchez; Chambers commanding since July 30, *vice* McArthur, absent on leave.

** Smith assigned to command July 21, *vice* Logan.

†† Transferred from Vicksburg to Port Hudson July 24 and 25.

VICKSBURG, MISS, *August* 1, 1863.
VIA CAIRO, ILL., *August* 8.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Everything indicates a withdrawal of Kirby Smith's troops to Natchitoches and Shreveport. Mobile can be taken from the Gulf Department, with only one or two gunboats to protect the debarkation. I can send the necessary force. With your leave, I would like to visit New Orleans, particularly if the movement against Mobile is authorized.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Milldale, Miss., August 1, 1863.

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: My report is ready and will be forwarded to you to-day. I was very sorry not to meet you in Vicksburg.

We are at our old camp (Milldale), under orders for the Department of the Ohio, but waiting transportation.

Be assured that we fully appreciate the kind feelings expressed toward the Ninth Corps. They are fully reciprocated. I sincerely hope that the small part borne by us in the recent campaign met your approbation. I need hardly tell you that the campaign has been very severe upon both my officers and men. Still, I hope, after we are recruited, that we may again meet, and the proposed rendezvous, Atlanta, would meet with a cheerful response.

I will convey your messages to General Burnside.

JNO. G. PARKE.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August* 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: There being every prospect of a short season of rest for my command, I desire to reorganize it and place it on the best footing possible for an active campaign. One of the first steps necessary will be to consolidate the regiments, which have been greatly reduced by the casualties of the service, and I respectfully request that I may be authorized to consolidate two or more regiments from the same State into one, so as to bring the number of effective men in each regiment to about 650, leaving the deficiency to be filled with drafted men. This method, I am satisfied, presents many advantages over that prescribed in General Orders, No. 86, War Department, April 2, 1863. It enables us to make a selection of the best field and company officers, those who have shown a capacity to command men, and who have distinguished themselves in the battle-field; also to form brigades of three or more regments, instead of an indefinite number of small battalions, inconvenient to handle on the battle-field. This order, as it stands, will muster out of service some of the very best officers in my command, and my experience has shown that the value and efficiency of a regiment depend almost entirely upon the officers; that there is no such thing as a worthless regiment, as far as the enlisted men are concerned, when the officers, from the colonel down, do their whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 1, 1863.

I. All regularly organized bodies of the enemy having been driven from those parts of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and from all of Mississippi west of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and it being to the interest of those districts not to invite the presence of armed bodies of men among them, it is announced that the most rigorous penalties will hereafter be inflicted upon the following classes of prisoners, to wit: All irregular bodies of cavalry not mustered and paid by the Confederate authorities; all persons engaged in conscripting, enforcing the conscription, or in apprehending deserters, whether regular or irregular; all citizens encouraging or aiding the same; and all persons detected in firing upon unarmed transports.

It is not contemplated that this order shall affect the treatment due to prisoners of war, captured within the districts named, when they are members of legally organized companies, and when their acts are in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare.

II. The citizens of Mississippi within the limits above described are called upon to pursue their peaceful avocations, in obedience to the laws of the United States. Whilst doing so in good faith, all United States forces are prohibited from molesting them in any way. It is earnestly recommended that the freedom of negroes be acknowledged, and that, instead of compulsory labor, contracts upon fair terms be entered into between the former masters and servants, or between the latter and such other persons as may be willing to give them employment. Such a system as this, honestly followed, will result in substantial advantages to all parties.

All private property will be respected except when the use of it is necessary for the Government, in which case it must be taken under the direction of a corps commander, and by a proper detail under charge of a commissioned officer, with specific instructions to seize certain property and no other. A staff officer of the quartermaster's or subsistence department will in each instance be designated to receipt for such property as may be seized, the property to be paid for at the end of the war, on proof of loyalty, or on proper adjustment of the claim, under such regulations or laws as may hereafter be established. All property seized under this order must be taken up on returns by the officer giving receipts, and disposed of in accordance with existing regulations.

III. Persons having cotton or other produce not required by the army, will be allowed to bring the same to any military post within the State of Mississippi, and abandon it to the agent of the Treasury Department at said post, to be disposed of in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may establish. At posts where there is no such agent the post quartermaster will receive all such property, and, at the option of the owner, hold it till the arrival of the agent, or send it to Memphis, directed to Capt. A. R. Eddy, assistant quartermaster, who will turn it over to the properly authorized agent at that place.

IV. Within the county of Warren, laid waste by the long presence of contending armies, the following rules to prevent suffering will be observed:

Major-General Sherman, commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, and Major-General McPherson, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, will each designate a commissary of subsistence, who will issue articles of prime necessity to all destitute families calling for them, under such restrictions for the protection of the Government as they may deem

necessary. Families who are able to pay for the provisions drawn will in all cases be required to do so.

V. Conduct disgraceful to the American name has been frequently reported to the major-general commanding, particularly on the part of portions of the cavalry. Hereafter, if the guilty parties cannot be reached, the commanders of regiments and detachments will be held responsible, and those who prove themselves unequal to the task of preserving discipline in their commands will be promptly reported to the War Department for muster-out. Summary punishment must be inflicted upon all officers and soldiers apprehended in acts of violence or lawlessness.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August* 1, 1863—12 m.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

You have authority to mount infantry, but the arms they are to use must be such as the Ordnance Department can furnish. The proposition to permit them to purchase Spencer's navy rifles cannot be entertained.

H. W. HALLECK.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August* 1, 1863—4.30 p. m.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Scout in from Tuscumbia; left July 21. Roddey has moved his stores to Rome, and he remains in valley with three regiments and one battery. Over half the men from Alabama in Bragg's army are armed and in the mountains, and refuse to go back. Force at Smithville moved to Pontotoc, leaving no force east of Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Lieutenant [Stephen] Davenport, Twenty-sixth Mississippi, left Johnston four days since. Bulk of his army at Meridian—part to go to Mobile and part to Demopolis.

S. A. HURLBUT.

WASHINGTON, *August* 3, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

Your views in regard to organizing negro troops are approved. Adjutant-General Thomas is now on his way to Vicksburg, to assist in the organization, and to put some officer in place of General [John P.] Hawkins, now absent sick. If in your opinion it be deemed advisable, you are authorized to enlist and organize into regiments deserters and citizens of Mississippi. It will be well to keep up the impression in your army that Mobile will be the next point of attack.

H. W. HALLECK.

BLACK RIVER, *August* 3, 1863.

Messrs. JESSE REED, W. B. ANDERSON,
Hinds County Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of August 1 is received.* I withdrew from Jackson purposely to avoid the destruction to private property, always

* Not found.

incident to the occupation of an army. You have seen enough of armies to know that they are so intent on overcoming their opponents that the poor people receive very little consideration at their hands. I do not believe we will again have occasion to visit Hinds County, and the people who have wives and children to feed and protect should, as soon as possible, begin to reorganize a government capable of protecting them against the bands of scouts and guerrillas that infest the land, who can do no good, and may do you infinite mischief.

I am satisfied General [W. H.] Jackson, C. S. Army, will restrict the operations of his scouts, and I will do the same with ours, and in that way I hope and trust the citizens may have enough leisure to study their real interests, which must lead them to the conclusion that war was not the remedy for grievances, or supposed grievances, for which our forefathers provided the Supreme Court of the United States to arbitrate and remove. You may safely count on all United States officers in authority to encourage the return of the people of Mississippi to the peace and prosperity that they enjoyed under the Union.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 158. HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 3, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. Col. Alexander Chambers, commanding Third Brigade, Sixth Division, will order the Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, under command of Col. John Shane, to embark on the steamer Champion No. 3, and proceed at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning to Yazoo City, under convoy of the U. S. S. Rattler, to occupy that place during the attempt to raise the vessel De Kalb, and to render the navy such assistance as may be necessary. Ten days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man will be taken. The selection of this [regiment] is made on account of its discreet and competent commander.

By order of Major-General McPherson:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CORINTH, *August* 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT:

Forrest, with about 800 men, was at Jack's Creek day before yesterday, and moved toward Tennessee River, to cross at Yellow Bluff. I raised all the mounted men I could, and sent them yesterday morning to endeavor to check him. Yellow Bluff is 60 miles from here. He must have evaded Hatch after the Lexington skirmish. It was Richardson who crossed the railroad at Porter's Creek, going south. That force went direct to Chalmers.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *August* 3, 1863.

Major-General HURLBUT, *Memphis:*

Colonel Hatch sends word from Mifflin that he has been within 20 miles of Fort Heiman; met no forces; and that Forrest, Biffle, and Wilson are making for the Tennessee River with not over 800 men. Says they are entirely broken up and their men deserting them from every

quarter. Colonel Hatch has divided up his command, and is sweeping south on all the roads and picking up what he can.

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *August* 3, 1863.

Col. AUG. MERSY:

I sent a regiment of cavalry to look after Newsom and company near Jack's Creek yesterday. They were going to try to cut off their crossing of the river, and are up near Yellow Bluff now. Did Aldrich hear anything of Hatch or Rowett?

G. M. DODGE.

CORINTH, *August* 3, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

I have pretty reliable news that Falkner with 400, Smith with 375, and Richardson with about 1,500 men, are at Orizaba. Men coming from there say it is their intention [to go to] Saulsbury, Pocahontas, or Grand Junction. You must keep a close watch well south of your lines, so we can get good notice of their approach, and have your weak posts well prepared for them.

G. M. DODGE.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 4, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the post and town of Natchez, Miss., until further orders. Division and brigade commanders will respect the post orders in force and require their men to respect them. The post commander is responsible for the police and good order of the town; his command will extend to the camps of divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, at either extremity of the town, and to the east of the town limits. General Ransom will, as soon as may be, arrange a permanent camp under cover of intrenchments at Vidalia, for the contrabands now at Natchez, and remove them to that camp. A brigade will be assigned as garrison to that side of the river.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord:

S. S. SEWARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH A. C., *Camp, August* 4, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg:*

I can make up a party of about 1,000 cavalry to go up to Grenada. I would suggest that a gunboat and one light transport go to Yazoo City with provisions, to communicate with this cavalry and await its return; that the officer in command be ordered to strike the railroad above the bridge and follow it to Grenada. The bridge at Grenada to be burned, so that the locomotives and cars can alone be taken northward. If you think proper, the road could be repaired from Memphis to Grenada, and all these cars taken to Memphis, and our cavalry could go into Memphis and return by water.

W. T. SHERMAN.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: I had determined to direct Hurlbut to send a force down the Mississippi and Memphis road, and if there would not be too much labor in repairing the road, to collect all the rolling-stock cut off from the south and take it into Memphis. I think, therefore, two or three days hence will be early enough for our cavalry to start. The bridges at Grenada must not be destroyed; otherwise the rolling-stock on the Central road cannot be gotten on the other.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH A. C., *Camp*, *August* 4, 1863.

General GRANT:

I will order my cavalry to be ready on short notice, subject to your orders.

I did not propose to burn the Grenada bridge until after the locomotives and cars were above the Yalabusha. I think the Yalabusha is as far as the Memphis forces should attempt to operate south. All below that point will be of no importance to us in a military sense. The Yazoo country will hereafter be absolutely at our mercy, with water communication.

All quiet here as Sunday, and I begin to feel like doing something, but until recruits arrive, and our furloughed men get back, I suppose we had better keep quiet.

W. T. SHERMAN.

CAMP ON BIG BLACK RIVER, *August* 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit for the action of the general-in-chief the proceedings of a general court-martial in the case of Private [James O.] Tebow, Sergeant [Henry] Blanck, and Captain [William B.] Keeler, of Company A, Thirty-fifth Iowa. These constitute one case, all involving the burning of a cotton-gin during our march from Jackson back to our camps on Big Black.

The amount of burning, stealing, and plundering done by our army makes me ashamed of it. I would quit the service if I could, because I fear that we are drifting to the worst sort of vandalism. I have endeavored to repress this class of crime, but you know how difficult it is to fix the guilt among the great mass of an army. In this case I caught the man in the act. He is acquitted because his superior officer ordered it. The superior officer is acquitted because, I suppose, he had not set the fire with his own hands, and thus you and I and every commander must go through the war justly chargeable with crimes at which we blush.

I should have executed the soldier on the spot, and would have been justified, but he pleaded his superior orders, and now a volunteer court-martial, tainted with the technicalities of our old civil courts, absolves the officer on the old pleas, good when all men were held responsible alone for the acts done by their own hands. I believe there is a remedy; General Grant can stamp the act as a crime, and can pronounce the officer unworthy a commission in the Army of the United States. This will in a measure relieve our General Government of the obloquy

attached to such acts of vandalism, and this would form a good occasion for a general order announcing to all that our province is to maintain good law, and not to break it. The burning of this building in no way aided our military plans. No enemy was within 50 miles. A major riding behind his regiment is not the man to know the policy of the General Government of the United States. I have issued orders again and again on this subject, but our commands change so often that time is not afforded to prohibit all sorts of misdemeanors to each new command, nor is it necessary. This major had no reason to presume that he, in the presence of his regimental, brigade, and division commanders, should judge of the policy of the Government, and I was close at hand and he knew it. He knew that he had no right to order this burning, or, if ignorant, he is unworthy a commission.

I ask that he be dismissed summarily and in disgrace. Not that I would visit upon him undeserved punishment, but that the United States authorities should wash their hands of the obloquy attached to such wanton acts of destruction.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth A. C.:*

GENERAL: The destruction of the railroad at Jackson, Miss., has cut off a large amount of rolling-stock from the enemy. This stock, numbering from 40 to 70 locomotives and several hundred cars, is now north of Grenada. If the labor of reconstructing the bridges on the Mississippi and Memphis Railroad will not be too great, it might pay to rebuild them for the purpose of getting the stock into Memphis. An expedition sent out for the purpose of collecting it, if rightly conducted, might have a beneficial effect. In this part of Mississippi the people acknowledge themselves subjugated, the Southern cause lost, and are holding meetings to devise plans for coming back into the Union. If we can send troops through the State who will respect the property of the people and advise them what is being done about Jackson and Natchez, and that saving this stock and repairing the road might lead to the opening of trade with them, the effect might be good. I will send cavalry from here to collect all rolling-stock and take it as far north as the road is in running order. You can send troops from Memphis to meet them, and repair the road northward sufficiently to pass the cars.

You will want to get these troops off as early as possible. The troops from here will be all cavalry, 1,000 in number, and can remain with the party until they get through to Memphis, if necessary, and return by water. I will start the cavalry from here on the 8th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am now about to start for Cairo to meet General Schofield and arrange the plan of campaign in Arkansas. So far as I can ascertain, Davidson has committed a very serious blunder in coming

down Crowley's Ridge, leaving Marmaduke with some regiments at Jacksonport. He should have struck them. By his proposed movement to Des Arc or Clarendon, he opens Missouri to a raid. I had already sent him my views, and to-day sent him Schofield's order directing him to strike for Jacksonport.

Steele is pressing the formation of his expeditionary corps. Prentiss is disappointed in not having the command. I have ordered him to report here. Kimball will scarcely bear the trip; and if he makes up his mind that he cannot go, is to report to me and be assigned to Columbus.

Hatch is now returning from a splendid march of ten days through West Tennessee; everything in force has been driven out up to Fort Heiman.

If I relieve Asboth, which I must do, where shall I send him?

I congratulate you on the highly worded reply of General Halleck on acceptance of your report. It was thoroughly deserved.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

SAULSBURY, *August* 4, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

My scout has just returned from within 4½ miles of Bolivar, and report from 150 to 200 Confederates there. The Third Michigan was there yesterday, and the rebels had scattered in this direction, and returned this morning.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, *August* 5, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, *Secretary of the Navy:*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting a copy of a communication from Rear-Admiral Porter, suggesting that the Marine Brigade be turned over to the commanding general of the Army of the Tennessee, and that the ram fleet be transferred to the Navy, I have the honor to inform you that, upon reference of the same to the General-in-Chief, that officer has made a report in the following words, to wit:

> This matter having been fully discussed in Cabinet, and decided, I see no good reasons for changing the decision there made.
>
> H. W. HALLECK.
>
> AUGUST 4, 1863.

—in which opinion this Department concurs.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. M. STANTON.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August* 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Sixteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: I have ordered Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith to proceed without delay to Columbus, Ky., and relieve Brigadier-General Asboth from his command. The latter will report to you. He need not be assigned to duty till the result of the inspection which I have ordered is known. If Colonel Thurston has not already started for Columbus when this is

received, be good enough to see that he proceeds at once, and is supplied with such special instructions as you may think advisable.

Should the inspection result as I anticipate, or as facts seem to indicate, I shall order General Asboth to report to the Secretary of War.

The steamer now plying between Helena and Memphis as a special packet must be discontinued, the mail facilities afforded by the steamers to this place being sufficient for all way points.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—Since writing the above, your communication of July 31 has been received.

General Kimball will have to be retained in his present command, and General Ross having tendered his resignation, will be excused from taking command of troops in the field.

SAULSBURY, *August* 5, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

A messenger has just arrived, stating a detachment of my men sent on the Ripley road have been badly cut up 5 miles out and scattered. The detachment sent out last evening to Ripley has not been heard from, and I have not men to re-enforce. Let me hear from you immediately. The force seems to be 150 to 200.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
Colonel Second West Tennessee Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., August* 5, 1863.

By the advice of the medical director of this army corps, the following regulations are prescribed:

I. All working parties will invariably be supplied with rations of bitters, prepared as prescribed below, and to be given twice a day to the individuals of each party under the direction of a commissioned officer, in quantities not to exceed half a gill at a time.

II. All guards and scouting parties out at night will likewise have administered to them, under the direction of a medical officer, a half ration of bitters. It will be given to them between retreat and tattoo.

III. The bitters to be issued will be made as follows: Ninety-six grains of sulphate quinia, 160 grains of sulphate cinchona, to each gallon of whisky; or, for each barrel of 40 gallons, 8 ounces of quinine, 13 ounces of sulphate cinchona; this will make about thirteen hundred full rations.

IV. Medical directors of divisions will make prompt requisitions for the necessary supplies to carry this order into effect.

V. Division, brigade, and detachment commanders will see to the execution of this order, and direct the issues under it to be accurately stated in the weekly sanitary and inspection report.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 6, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

Please send a special messenger to Major-General Banks with the following telegram, and also give him all necessary assistance for its execution:

Major-General BANKS, *New Orleans:*

There are important reasons why our flag should be restored in some part of Texas with the least possible delay. Do this by land, at Galveston, at Indianola, or at any other point you may deem preferable. If by sea, Admiral Farragut will co-operate. There are reasons why the movement should be as prompt as possible.

H. W. HALLECK.

H. W. HALLECK.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August* 6, 1863.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN:

I have directed General Hurlbut to send a force from Memphis to meet one from here, to collect rolling-stock on the Central and Memphis roads, and repair roads, and take it to Memphis, if possible.* Start your cavalry on Monday next. Let them collect the stock on the Central road and get it on to the Memphis road; then push north until they meet the party from Memphis. If the whole force is necessary for security, the cavalry from here can remain with that from Memphis until they get through, then return by the river. Impress upon the men the importance of going through the State in an orderly manner, abstaining from taking anything not absolutely necessary for their subsistence whilst traveling. They should try to create as favorable an impression as possible upon the people, and advise them, if it will do any good, to make efforts to have law and order established within the Union. It should be our policy now to make as favorable an impression upon the people of the State as possible.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
August 6, 1863.

General GRANT:

Your instructions about the cavalry expedition are received. It will give me excessive pleasure to instruct the cavalry as you direct, for the policy you point out meets every wish of my heart. I have seen gentlemen from Clinton.

Some of Wirt Adams' cavalry are about Jackson, and the rascals ate some of our bread, under protest of the people. It is said Johnston is at Morton, at a station east of Brandon, his cavalry near Brandon. Why he stays there, I can't imagine. His advance had got out to Chunkey's, 68 [miles] from Jackson, but, it seems, have moved back this way. My informant says he thinks Johnston hates to give up Mississippi, and remains as near Jackson as he has railroad, but his men are dispirited, and are deserting.

W. T. SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Big Black, August 6, 1863.

I. The brigade of Colonel Sanford, of the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, will move to Oak Ridge Post-Office and take post there,

* See p. 575.

taking tents, sick, and all its transportation, General Ewing will also designate a four-gun battery to accompany this brigade. The commanding officer of this brigade will make his morning reports to, and receive instructions, as heretofore, from, his division commander.

II. The cavalry of this corps, viz, the Third and Fourth Iowa and Fifth Illinois, under the command of Colonel Winslow, of the Fourth Iowa, will start on Monday next, provided with four days' rations, and completely equipped in all respects for service, on an expedition concerning which the commanding officer will receive minute and full instructions. The corps quartermaster, Lieut. Col. J. Condit Smith, will turn over to the brigade quartermaster of Colonel Winslow the sum of $3,000 for the use of this expedition, taking receipts therefor.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN, *August* 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH, *Dist. of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that Capt. H. C. Forbes, commanding the expedition, as ordered by you to report to me from the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, proceeded, as ordered, on the Horn Lake road to the road forming a junction with the Hernando road; proceeded on said road, returning on Hernando road to the city. The captain reports having seen no enemy or heard of any in that direction. I would here state that I am highly pleased with Captain Forbes. He is one of the most efficient and gentlemanly commanding officers I have seen.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

SAULSBURY, *August* 6, 1863.

Colonel MERSY:

My dispatch of 3 o'clock is in every particular erroneous. It was simply a collision between my two detachments, in which no particular damage was done.

The scout of yesterday is in. It went through Ripley and found no enemy. Disguised a scout, and learned that General Ruggles was 10 miles below, with 2,000 men. [W. W.] Faulkner is there, but has no command. Col. Job Stewart [?] has been arrested and sent south. Richardson has gone to Okolona. Ruggles has several pieces of artillery; number could not be learned. His men all mounted. There are some other scattering forces.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

CORINTH, *August* 6, 1863. (Received 7 p. m.)

Colonel MERSY:

Order Colonel Clayton, with all his Tennessee Home Guards, to meet the Henderson County Home Guards and some troops I am sending

from here, at or near Purdy to-morrow. They are being sent up into Tennessee to collect together the Union men and use up the rebels.

G. M. DODGE.

CAIRO, ILL., *August* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The steamer Ruth, on her trip down the river with cargo of stores, and between two and three millions of money, in charge of eight paymasters, for Vicksburg, burned last night between Cairo and Columbus. I have sent the steamer Crawford to render all assistance possible, and requested Fleet Captain Pennock, commanding navy station at Cairo, to make all efforts for the recovery of the money boxes. The wreck is in Lucas Bend, 4 miles below Norfolk. Between 20 and 30 lives are supposed to be lost.

ASBOTH.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from the General-in-Chief, directing me to send you an army corps of from 10,000 to 12,000 men. I have made the order designating the Thirteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord commanding. I take from it one division, recently attached to it from the garrison at Natchez, to hold the river from Rodney to the Louisiana State line, and attach the division of General Herron, previously sent to your department. This gives, I think, a force of fully 13,000 well, effective men present for duty, exclusive of furloughed men, who will return soon. General Ord will be directed to report by telegraph from Port Hudson.

Moving so many men north, I am almost entirely without transportation to move these troops with. If you can send any boats from below, it will expedite the movement materially.

General Halleck's dispatch does not seem to be in response to any dispatch received from you or myself. I cannot tell, therefore, whether this looks to any immediate movement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Black River, Miss., August 7, 1863.

The following dispatch has been received from Vicksburg:

General SHERMAN:

If you have any deserving young men in your command between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, fit for a cadetship, send in the names of five or six of them, to be forwarded to receive appointments from the State of Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT.

Division commanders will cause five or six selections as above mentioned to be made from their commands, and order the young men to report to the general commanding at these headquarters between the hours of 10 and 2 to-morrow, for examination, in order that the requisite number may be selected and their names forwarded.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HERRON'S DIVISION,
Below Port Hudson, La., August 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Comdg. Dept. of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, received late last night. About a week since I received an order by telegraph from Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, assistant adjutant-general of this department (a copy of which is inclosed*), to turn over all the transports of this [department] to the chief quartermaster of the department at New Orleans, which was done, with the exception of two hospital and one commissary and quartermaster's boats. Since that time the boats have all been under his orders, and have been and are being used as he directs.

I am in receipt of no orders or official communications from Major-General Banks since his visit to Vicksburg, and have no intimation as to the final disposition to be made of my command, though, from my previous intercourse with General Banks at New Orleans, I certainly expected to have seen him as he passed down the river, or have heard on his return to New Orleans.

My division is encamped below the town and outside of the line of works, with the exception of one brigade, now absent escorting an artillery regiment from this point to Baton Rouge, by order of General Banks. Brigadier-General [George L.] Andrews is in command of the post and fortifications. Brigadier-General Vandever, commanding my First Brigade, is absent at New Orleans, as president of a court-martial, by order of General Banks. Left as I am in this department without orders of any kind, I find myself placed in a very unpleasant position. These boats having been taken possession of by Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster of this department, it will probably require an order from you to enable me to return them as you desire. I should prefer to send them up the river, and as most of them are lying here, will do so if armed with authority from you.

Assuring you that no effort shall be spared to serve your wishes, and trusting to hear from you by return mail, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., August 7, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

IV. The Thirteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord commanding, will proceed with as little delay as possible to Port Hudson, and report from there by telegraph to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf, for orders.

V. The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker commanding, is hereby transferred from the Thirteenth Army Corps to the Seventeenth Army Corps, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

VII. Herron's division, Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron commanding, now at Port Hudson, is hereby assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord commanding, and will report accordingly.

VIII. Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will send the Fourth Division of his corps, Brig. Gen. M.

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* Not found.

M. Crocker commanding, to Natchez, Miss., as fast as transportation can be furnished for that purpose, to form the garrison of that place. His jurisdiction will extend from Vicksburg to the Louisiana State line.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *August* 8, 1863—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Your dispatches of the 1st and 3d received. Ord's corps goes immediately to General Banks' department. Will send a list of candidates for cadetship on Monday, after giving them an examination.

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH A. C., *Camp on Big Black, August* 8, 1863.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW, *Fourth Iowa Cavalry:*

SIR: In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 156, of the 6th instant, you will take command of the cavalry forces designated in these orders, and start on the 10th instant for the north. You will strike for the lower Benton road, and follow it to Mechanicsburg and thence to Yazoo City. There you will find a gunboat and a supply of provisions, with which you can replenish. After a short rest, keeping very quiet as to your destination, proceed to Lexington, and thence strike the Great Central Railroad, and ascertain, if possible, if the locomotives and cars belonging to the road are still above Grenada. At our last accounts there were between Grenada and Water Valley an immense number of locomotives (70) and nearly 500 cars. If you find any locomotives below Grenada, you will endeavor to have them and all cars sent up to and above Grenada, and you will proceed to that place with your cavalry. General Grant has ordered a force from Memphis to meet you at or near Grenada. Communicate with them as soon as possible, and with your joint forces use all possible efforts to get these cars and locomotives into Memphis. I take it for granted that parties are now employed in repairing the track out from Memphis, and that you will find everything done on that end of the road. You know that we have so crippled the road from Canton, south, that no railroad stock can be carried off by the enemy, and, therefore, we have no interest in destroying it, and, therefore, you will confine your labors and efforts to save it by moving it toward and into Memphis. You will find plenty of engineers and conductors whom you can employ, or, if necessary, use force to compel them to work their engines and trains.

I am satisfied all of Jackson's cavalry is at or near Brandon, east of the Pearl. If any detachments have been made, they are toward Natchez. The Memphis forces will, of course, drive out of that neighborhood all of Chalmers' men and other detachments of guerrillas more intent on collecting conscripts than in fighting. No matter which force you meet, attack promptly and resolutely, and so handle your forces that they cannot count your numbers. Do not stay in Grenada, but occupy the bank of the Yalabusha, the other side of Grenada, till you are in connection with the Memphis forces, after which act according to

your judgment. You carry money with you, as it is now to the interest of our Government that all plundering and pillaging should cease. Impress this upon your men from the start, and let your chief quartermaster and commissary provide liberally and fairly for the wants of your command by paying. Union people and the poorest farmers, without being too critical as to politics, should be paid for their corn, bacon, beef, and vegetables. But where the larger planters and farmers have an abundance to spare, you can take of the surplus, giving in all such cases a simple receipt, signed by your chief quartermaster and commissary; also, when your horses break down, you can take a remount, exchanging the broken-down animals, and giving a certificate of the transaction, fixing the cash difference in value to boot. Deal firmly but fairly with the inhabitants. I am satisfied a change of feeling is now going on in this State, and we should encourage it. Much importance is attached to this branch of the subject, and you will see that every officer and man is informed of it. Punish on the spot and with rigor any wanton burning of houses or property without your specific orders. If at Grenada you find the Memphis force fully competent to the task of saving the railroad stock enumerated, you can return via Yazoo City, but if there be any doubt, remain with them and go on into Memphis and return to my command by the river. On your application, the quartermaster, Captain Eddy, will furnish boats.

Report to me by letter as often as possible, either by the route you go or around by way of Memphis. I inclose you the best map we are able to compile; add to it as you progress, and on your return I shall expect it to be well filled with roads and names of localities not now on it.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH A. C., *Memphis, Tenn., August* 8, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I will be ready to move a force down on the line of the Memphis and Grenada Railroad, so as to co-operate with the force you send up.

My information is that the engines and cars are held by a light guard, with instructions to destroy them in case any of our troops appear, and they will do so. I fear the amount of repairs necessary to transport the stock will exceed its value, as there will be three bridges to repair or reconstruct between this point and Panola. My opinion is that the rolling stock will have to be destroyed. If the stock was, as I supposed it, near Water Valley, it might be brought to La Grange with much less expense, but I understand from your letter that it is on the other road.

Steele is pushing his preparations for his movement. He thinks Kirby Smith is re-enforcing Holmes and Price. This is doubtful, but in any event I consider him strong enough for their combined force.

The President and General-in-Chief have fairly complimented me into a withdrawal of my resignation until better times. I will send to you by next mail a copy of the President's letter, which contains his views on questions of great public importance.

General Prentiss has tendered his resignation. I think it should be accepted. He thinks himself undervalued, and in all such cases it is

well to relieve the army and make way for men who are not plagued in that way.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 9, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

There is no objection to your visiting New Orleans, leaving an officer at Vicksburg to receive and carry out any orders that are sent from Washington. The orders sent through you to General Banks will indicate what operation is next to be undertaken.

H. W. HALLECK.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, D. C., August* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I see by a dispatch of yours that you incline quite strongly toward an expedition against Mobile. This would appear tempting to me also, were it not that, in view of recent events in Mexico, I am greatly impressed with the importance of re-establishing the national authority in Western Texas as soon as possible. I am not making an order, however; that I leave, for the present at least, to the General-in Chief.

A word upon another subject. General Thomas has gone again to the Mississippi Valley, with the view of raising colored troops. I have no reason to doubt that you are doing what you reasonably can upon the same subject. I believe it is a resource which, if vigorously applied now, will soon close this contest. It works doubly—weakening the enemy and strengthening us. We were not fully ripe for it until the river was opened. Now I think at least 100,000 can and ought to be organized along its shores, relieving all the white troops to serve elsewhere.

Mr. Dana understands you as believing that the emancipation proclamation has helped some in your military operations. I am very glad if this is so.

Did you receive a short letter from me dated the 13th of July?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Black River, August 9, 1863.

Col. JOHN M. CORSE, *Comdg. Brigade, Oak Ridge:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, and am directed by the general commanding to say that your action as stated therein meets his entire approbation. You can supply such of the destitute families in your neighborhood as may be by you deemed worthy with necessary provisions, and the amount will be made up to you.

With reference to the enemy's cavalry reported to be in the vicinity of Benton, I would state that a force of our own cavalry will start in that direction to-morrow, and effectually rid the country of their presence.

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 10, 1863.

I. At all military posts in States within this department, where slavery has been abolished by the proclamation of the President of the United States, camps will be established for such freed people of color as are out of employment.

II. Commanders of posts or districts will detail suitable officers from the army as superintendents of such camps. It will be the duty of such superintendents to see that suitable rations are drawn from the subsistence department for such people as are confided to their care.

III. All such persons supported by the Government will be employed in every practicable way, so as to avoid, as far as possible, their becoming a burthen upon the Government. They may be hired to planters or other citizens, on proper assurances that the negroes so hired will not be run off beyond the military jurisdiction of the United States; they may be employed on any public works, in gathering crops from abandoned plantations, and, generally, in any manner local commanders may deem for the best interests of the Government, in compliance with law and the policy of the Administration.

IV. It will be the duty of the provost-marshal at every military post to see that every negro within the jurisdiction of the military authority is employed by some white person, or is sent to the camps provided for freed people.

V. Citizens may make contracts with freed persons of color for their labor, giving wages per month in money, or employ families of them by the year on plantations, &c., feeding, clothing, and supporting the infirm as well as able-bodied, and giving a portion, not less than one-twentieth, of the commercial part of their crops in payment for such service.

VI. Where negroes are employed under this authority, the parties employing will register with the provost-marshal their names, occupation, and residence, and the number of negroes so employed. They will enter into such bonds as the provost-marshal, with the approval of the local commander, may require, for the kind treatment and proper care of those employed, and as security against their being carried beyond the employers' jurisdiction.

VII. Nothing in this order is to be construed to embarrass the employment of such colored persons as may be required by the Government.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 217. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 10, 1863.

I. The establishing of mails within the insurrectionary States of this department being for the exclusive benefit of the military authorities and those connected therewith, the following regulations are established and will be observed, until otherwise ordered, by all persons employed in their transmission, at all military posts south of Memphis, Tenn.:

1. Postmasters will transmit no letters but those coming from designated military authorities, nor deliver any received at their respective offices to citizens or civilians, excepting through the same channels.

2. Mails will be made up at department, corps, division, and post headquarters, and by all provost-marshals, quartermasters, and com-

missaries, sent regularly to the post-offices by them, and promptly forwarded by the postmaster of each post.

3. The military authorities above designated will forward no letters from any citizen in any insurrectionary State in this department, without first examining the same and marking their approval thereon.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

T. S, BOWERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am fully informed that the rolling-stock and cars are just below Water Valley. The whole are covered with fence rails, ready to be set on fire. An attempt is now being made to work them off south, by repairing the road temporarily. An expedition is on the point of starting from La Grange to save them; if practicable, to bring them in. I am satisfied they will be destroyed by the enemy before we can reach them.

I inclose copy of the President's letter to me. You will see his view. In connection with this, I would state that a large number, some fifty, very prominent men in Mississippi apply for leave to hold a meeting in Northern Mississippi, to consider the ways and means of bringing the State into the Union. I propose to give them such permission, considering it the inauguration of an important movement. If they are not interrupted by the Confederate authorities, I shall consider the future of Mississippi as fixed, and shall, at their request, give them my personal views as to the present necessities of their condition. I shall carefully decline any official or representative capacity, but, as a citizen, place before them what I understand to be the proper course for their own salvation. I will send you a copy of my letter as soon as I can find time to write it.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, August 10, 1863.

Lieut. Col. R. LOOMIS, *Comdg. Sixth Illinois Cavalry:*

COLONEL: About 75 to 100 guerrillas are near Cuba, 18 miles north of here. They fired into the steamer Rose Hambleton last night. The people about there are tolerably loyal, and desire relief. In accordance with instructions from Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, you will detail from your command 75 men, under a good officer, to leave to-night, so as to arrive there about daylight, and break this gang up. Do not spare them at all, as they are simply some scattering part of Forrest's robbers. Instruct the officer who goes in command that he will be held responsible for the good behavior of the men, and that the persons and property of peaceful citizens must not be interfered with. Upon his return, he will send a written report of the expedition, through you, to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., August* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: Your two dispatches announcing the appointment of Sherman and McPherson as brigadiers in the Regular Army, and the non-receipt of my acceptance of promotion, and approval of my recommendations as to organization of colored troops, &c., are received. As soon as notified of my appointment, I filled out the required oath of office, and forwarded it to the Adjutant-General of the Army. If this has not been received, I will be glad to fill out a duplicate and forward as soon as notified of the non-receipt.

I took great pleasure in notifying Sherman and McPherson of their appointments. These appointments could not have been more worthily bestowed, and however much others may desire the same honors, I am sure they will acknowledge the merits of these two.

I feel under many obligations to you, general, for the interest you have ever taken in my welfare and that of the army I have the honor to command. I will do the best I know how to satisfy you that your confidence has not been misplaced.

Although this letter is intended as private, I will mention some matters which might be regarded as semi-official at least. I have no doubt movements here seem slow since the fall of Vicksburg; but this could not possibly be helped. As soon as Port Hudson fell, General Banks made requisition on me for twenty-two steamers, coal, forage, &c. I supplied him all the boats then possible, and all the other articles. Sick and wounded had to be sent north, wounded rebels sent south, troops sent to Helena and to Banks. An expedition to Yazoo City seemed to be highly necessary, and was sent, and Natchez had to be occupied. Under all these circumstances, I am only now getting off the last of the Ninth Army Corps, and moving at the same time the Thirteenth Corps to New Orleans.

There are said to be about 80 locomotives and 600 or 800 cars on the two roads north of Grenada. These I am trying to save, by having them all worked through to Memphis, but hardly hope to succeed. A cavalry force is now on its way north to where they are, and another coming south to meet them, for the purpose of taking these cars through. But I understand the rebels have a small force guarding them, and in all probability will burn them rather than let them fall into our hands. This will be better than to risk them falling into the hands of the enemy.

As soon as transports can be had, I shall drive what forces Kirby Smith has near me back to the Red River. Forces will move from Natchez to Trinity and Harrisonburg, and from here by Lake Providence, or Goodrich's Landing, to Floyd and Monroe. This will, I think, force the few troops left by Smith to annoy the plantations across the desert country between the Ouachita and Red River to Shreveport, where they will remain.

This State and Louisiana would be more easily governed now than Kentucky or Missouri if armed rebels from other States could be kept out. In fact the people are ready to accept anything. The troops from these States, too, will desert and return as soon as they find that they cannot be hunted down. I am informed that movements are being made through many parts of Mississippi to unite the people in an effort to bring the State into the Union. I receive letters and delegations on this subject myself, and believe the people are sincere.

Ord's command will probably all be off in one week. The health of this army is much better than there was any reason to hope for. The troops are physically ready for another campaign.

The artillery is very much of it entirely worn out, many of the pieces having been fired over three thousand times. Some I have been able to replace here from captured guns, and others requisitions have gone in to replace. The total of guns captured at this place proves to have been one hundred and seventy-four, and since leaving Milliken's Bend, I believe, two hundred and sixty-eight.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH A. C., *Memphis, Tenn., August* 11, 1863.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 31st of July, I desire to submit the following remarks as the result of my observations:

1. The rank and file of the Southern army have begun to awaken to the knowledge that they are not fighting their own battle, but the battle of the officers, the politicians, and the plantation class. You may remember I predicted this result more than a year since. One evidence of this state of things is that arrests are being made in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi of soldiers and citizens on suspicion of membership in secret Union societies.

2. Davis' last proclamation is a cry of despair, not courage.

3. The iron vigor of their military discipline is relaxed. Doubt, fear, and indecision mark the councils of the Southwestern armies.

4. Heavy bodies of deserters, with their arms, hold the mountains of Northern Alabama, and defy conscription.

Thus treason to their treasonable government is being inaugurated, and the justice of Heaven presses to the lips of the struggling Confederacy the poisoned chalice of their own brewing.

5. As to Tennessee, I am satisfied that this State is ready by overwhelming majorities to repeal the act of secession, establish a fair system of gradual emancipation, and tender herself back to the Union. I have discouraged any action on this subject here until East Tennessee is delivered. When that is done, so that her powerful voice may be heard, let Governor Johnson call an election for members of the Legislature, and that Legislature call a convention, and in sixty days the work will be done. Then we can use upon the Tennessee troops in Southern service the same tremendous lever of State pride and State authority which forced them into hostile ranks.

Moral causes, in my judgment, will have as much to do with the downfall of the Confederacy as physical ones.

Battles are valuable by breaking up the solid array of force—more valuable as they break the hedge of steel, and allow men to think and act.

The days of chivalry are gone in the South as elsewhere.

6. The emancipation proclamation and the arming of negroes is the bugbear in Mississippi.

I have now an application from some fifty men of mark and position in Mississippi, asking if they may hold a meeting to consider the probabilities of recognition by the United States. I shall answer them unofficially, and will send the answer. Substantially, it will be this: Both as a State and as individuals you have committed treason. Your property in slaves by State law is forfeited by the act of treason. As aliens by your own act, you cannot appeal to the Constitution. The

Confederacy, the embodiment of treason, cannot be treated with. The States can. The terms must be prescribed by Congress. I think that if you continue in armed resistance six months longer, you will have no slave property to quarrel about. It is now for you simply a question of time and of means. Accept the facts before you, let yourselves down easily and gradually, or go down by the run and find your State held by armed negro troops. Admit emancipation as a fact, an accomplished fact, and settle your own time for doing so and come back, or have it forced upon you peremptory, immediate, and armed, and take the consequences.

Mississippi is thoroughly broken-spirited.

7. I have sent for Judge Sebastian to see me. Arkansas, soon as relieved from Price and Holmes by the expedition now on foot, will come readily in, because it is not a plantation country, but one of small holders.

The terror inspired by General Thomas' mission of arming negroes will hasten all these results.

So far as lies in my power I will contribute to the regeneration, and if the faithful presentation of practical truths in distinct and fearless words will do it, I will effect it. I know these people in their strength and weakness, and have no hesitation in making them feel it.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 12, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a slip taken from the Missouri Democrat.

The Secretary of War directs that you report any answer you may have received from General Taylor to your communication to him on the treatment of colored troops and of white officers of such troops. You will also report any reliable evidence you may have of the alleged ill-treatment of any of our troops by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

[Inclosure.]

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

REBEL BARBARISM—HOW THE OFFICERS OF THE NEGRO REGIMENTS AND THE NEGROES THEMSELVES WERE TREATED.

The following is given us upon the authority of Lieutenant Cole, of the Mississippi Marine Brigade:

The day after the battle of Milliken's Bend, in June last, the Marine Brigade landed some 10 miles below the Bend, and attacked and routed the guerrillas which had been repulsed by our troops and the gunboats the day previous. Major Hubbard's cavalry battalion, of the Marine Brigade, followed the retreating rebels to Tensas Bayou, and were horrified in the finding of skeletons of white officers commanding negro regiments, who had been captured by the rebels at Milliken's Bend. In many cases these officers had been nailed to the trees and crucified; in this situation a fire was built around the tree, and they suffered a slow death from broiling. The charred and partially burned limbs were still fastened to the stakes. Other instances were noticed of charred skeletons of officers, which had been nailed to slabs, and the slabs

placed against a house which was set on fire by the inhuman demons, the poor sufferers having been roasted alive until nothing was left but charred bones. Negro prisoners recaptured from the guerrillas confirmed these facts, which were amply corroborated by the bodies found, as above described. The negroes taken were to be resold into slavery, while the white officers were consumed by fire. Lieutenant Cole holds himself responsible for the truth of the statement.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, August* 29, 1863.

General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your letter of the 12th instant, owing to my absence from headquarters for a few days, is just received. The letter referred to contains an extract from the Missouri Democrat (entirely sensational, I think), detailing horrors said to have been committed upon officers and soldiers said to have been captured at Milliken's Bend, in July last. Inclosed I send copy of correspondence which ensued.*

I have no evidence of ill-treatment to any prisoners captured from us further than the determination to turn over to Governors of States all colored soldiers captured.

Owing to movements now going on west of the Mississippi, I cannot communicate well with either General E. K. Smith or General Taylor. As soon as I can, however, I will do so, and inclose a copy of the President's retaliatory order. I am also in hopes of having on hand by that time a number of prisoners of war from Smith's command, which would add great force to anything I might say.

The expedition from Goodrich's Landing is now five days out. Between Steele's movement and this one, it will confuse the enemy so as to make Banks' entry into Texas easy.

U. S. GRANT.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding to the case of one Maj. M. W. Simms, of General Hébert's staff, C. S. Army, who, with Lieutenant Sparks, also of General Hébert's staff, is charged with ordering the murder of two Federal officers, taken prisoners by them near Lake Providence, La., in the month of June last, from sworn statements made before Capt. W. H. Welman, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, by citizens of Monroe and vicinity. It appears that Major Simms and Lieutenant Sparks did cause two Federal officers to be taken into the woods at night, and then shot and partially buried. Statements are also made that it is well known by the citizens of Monroe and vicinity that Major Simms caused four ministers to be dragged from their beds and brutally murdered; also that he hung a negro soldier near Delhi, La., in the month of June. Major Simms is now in confinement at this place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Provost-Marshal-General.

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* See Grant to Taylor, p. 425; Taylor to Grant, p. 443; and Grant to Taylor, p. 469.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *January* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Grenada:*

Reported that there is no force of the enemy south of Corinth or east of Holly Springs.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE, SECOND DISTRICT,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 20, 1863.

Capt. D. H. THOMAS, *Post Quartermaster:*

DEAR SIR: I must again call your attention to the necessity of constructing the commissary warehouses without longer delay. Large quantities of corn and other stores will be arriving, and it is absolutely necessary to have protection for them as soon as landed, to prevent loss and damage. About twenty-five kegs nails are required, and as a portion of the lumber is now here, and the balance will be here in a few days, I hope you will attend to having it carried to the place where the houses are to be erected at once. I will give you carpenters, and render any and all assistance in my power; but as I cannot control transportation, I must call on you to do so.

T. B. REED,
Major and Chief of Subsistence.

[Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX:]

I have purchased about 40,000 bushels of corn, now on the bank of the river, a great deal of which, however, owing to a want of steamboat transportation, will be lost from rot by exposure to recent rains. I have contracted for 100,000 pounds bacon, 100,000 pounds flour, and 1,000 bushels of salt. Government salt will be shipped to this point in large quantities if transportation from the mines in Iberia to the Mississippi River can be obtained, but this is doubtful.

Very respectfully,

T. B. REED,
Major and Chief of Subsistence.

P. S.—I have just received per steamboat T. D. Hine, now at the landing, 107,467 pounds of salt, 40,166 pounds of flour, 2,738 pounds lard, 6,556 pounds bacon, and 460 hogs, averaging 200 pounds.

Statement of subsistence stores on hand at the commissary depot, Vicksburg, Miss., January 20, 1863.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rations.	Weight.
			Pounds.
Corn	7,860 bushels	352,100	440,160
Peas	9,840 bushels	3,936,000	590,400
Flour	43,500 pounds	39,555	----
Salt	35,000 pounds	777,700	----
Rice	73,500 pounds	735,000	----
Coffee	19 sacks	----	2,850
Wine	17 boxes	----	----

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, *Grenada, Miss., January* 20, 1863.

I. This corps will be organized as follows, viz:

First Brigade.

1st Mississippi Regiment.
4th Mississippi Regiment.
28th Mississippi Regiment.
Balch's battalion.

Second Brigade.

3d Arkansas Regiment.
2d Missouri Regiment.
1st Tennessee Regiment.
Ballentine's regiment.

Third Brigade.

3d Texas Regiment.
6th Texas Regiment.
9th Texas Regiment.
Whitfield's Legion.

Fourth Brigade.

Regiments now under the command of Colonel Roddey.

Reserve at General Headquarters.

Baxter's scouts.
Sanders' battalion.
Company Regulars.

The regiment now *en route* to join the corps from Montgomery will be assigned to the weakest brigade. When the proper general officers are assigned to command, the corps will be organized into two divisions, as follows: The First and Second Brigades will form First Division; the Third and Fourth Brigades will form Second Division.

II. The organization of brigades will be made at once, the senior colonel present commanding. Brigade commanders will get their regiments together without loss of time, and put them in condition for the road. Report will be made as soon as practicable, showing the number of serviceable horses, as well as the effective strength present of their commands.

General W. H. Jackson will command the First, Second, and Third Brigades as a division until further orders.

By order of General Van Dorn:

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Grenada, January* 21, 1863.

Hereafter the organization of the army, Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, will be as follows, viz:

The army will consist of two divisions, to be known as First and Second Divisions, and commanded respectively by Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring and Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. Each division will consist of two brigades.

First Division comprises [L.] Tilghman's brigade, [A.] Rust's brigade, and Waul's Texas Legion, Colonel [T. N.] Waul commanding. General Tilghman will take command of the brigade hitherto under command of Brigadier-General [W. E.] Baldwin.

The command hitherto known as Rust's division is merged into one brigade, to be known as Rust's brigade.

Second Division comprises [J. S.] Bowen's brigade and [M. E.] Green's brigade. The command hitherto known as Bowen's division is resolved into two brigades, Brigadier-General Bowen taking command of one,

Brigadier-General Green having command of the other. The light batteries will remain as at present organized, with the exception of being attached to divisions in place of corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *January* 21, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Have your troops in position by daylight, and establish your field batteries. Do you think you will need more troops at Snyder's Mill? You must look out for that point. Hurry on the intrenchments, and have all the river batteries in fighting order. Report any confirmation of your suspicions. If they attack you, they will probably attack Port Hudson simultaneously.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *January* 21, 1863—8.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. FRANK GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

There are indications of another attempt on Vicksburg. It is probable they may make one simultaneously on you. Be on the alert.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *January* 21, 1863.

Capt. W. M. JONES, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of a letter from George Williams, Government agent at Saint Joseph, urging me to send boats for Government corn on the banks of the river, now rotting from exposure to the recent rains. Unless this corn is immediately removed the larger part of it must be lost. Can you not send more boats for it? Mr. Williams offers to go with the boats if they will report to him and show where the corn is accumulated.

Respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON,
Special Government Agent.

The above letter was returned with the following subscription as answer:

Mr. W. H. JOHNSON:

The steamer Charm leaves for Saint Joseph to-night to load the above corn.

Respectfully,

WM. M. JONES,
Assistant Quartermaster.

VICKSBURG, *January* 21, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson, Miss.:*

Purchases made by Mr. Johnson, under contract, and approved by Colonel [W. A.] Broadwell under date of 7th December. Salt from

Corpus Christi and Iberia. Prices of all articles not yet agreed upon. Boat having just arrived, could not report cargo until received and weighed. When in Jackson, you told me such things ought to be taken when possible.

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

JACKSON, *January* 22, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Strengthen the works at Snyder's Bluff. Put some rifle guns in position there for the defense of that point.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, January 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, *Comdg. Brig. of Stevenson's Div.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you that you will hold your brigade in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE, SECOND DIST.,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, January 22, 1863.

Maj. JNO. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the directions of the major-general commanding, I would respectfully state that, in addition to the stores on hand, as per statements inclosed to Maj. J. G. Devereux,* assistant adjutant-general, on yesterday, we have a sufficient quantity of sugar and molasses to supply all the troops at this post for five months, the time for which we are directed to provide. There is more than this quantity now here, which can be reserved if required. There are some 2,000 head of cattle at Edwards Depot, which are driven to this post in such quantities as the troops require, and I am informed that 7,000 more are crossing the river at Rodney, of which a sufficient number will be driven to Edwards to supply all the men here. Several thousand of the beeves can be driven here at any time by giving one or two days' notice, when it may be considered necessary, but they are kept there because pasturage is much better than here. The cattle all belong to the Government, and a large number of them are very poor and almost entirely unfit for issue. The troops are complaining very much of the quality of the meat, but as we are not permitted to buy, but directed to consume the Government cattle first, the evil cannot be remedied. I have had opportunities to buy about 2,000 fine beeves during the past five or six weeks, besides several small lots previous to that time. There is a man now here who has 700 good cattle for sale;

*See p. 591.

and if an arrangement could be made by which these cattle and other cattle could be bought, it would be of great benefit to the service and tend to improve the health of the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

JANUARY 22, 1863.

Maj. T. B. REED:

DEAR SIR: I have been for the last two weeks on Deer Creek, and find that I can purchase for the use of the Government from 300,000 to 400,000 bushels of corn of a much superior quality to that obtained on the Yazoo, for $1 per bushel, delivered on board the boat. It is of the utmost importance that this corn should be removed as soon as possible, for the levees on the Mississippi River are all down, and the Deer Creek country is subject to from 4 to 6 feet overflow. I wish to obtain from you the authority to purchase this corn and an order for sufficient transportation to move it to this place (Haynes' Bluff). I am thoroughly acquainted with all the planters, and they know me, and I think I can be of more service to you than any one else. Should you see fit to send me to attend to the purchase and removal of this corn, please direct me to the proper person to warrant me in payment of same. I would suggest that one of the large freight-boats be ordered to Haynes' Bluff, to be used as a depot store [for] this corn. I would suggest the steamer Magnolia, now lying at Yazoo City. The boat I shall need is a small one to run the Sunflower River, named the Ben. McCulloch. If this is not under your control, please send this letter to the proper officer, and give the matter your personal attention. You will greatly oblige me by so doing.

Respectfully,

B. ROACH.

[Indorsement.]

JACKSON, *January* 24, 1863.

I have authorized the purchase of 100,000 bushels of corn, at a price not to exceed $1 per bushel ($100,000). I am unwilling at this time to increase the quantity to be purchased at more than 75 cents as the maximum price.

THEO. JOHNSTON,
Major and Chief of Subsistence, Dept. of Miss. and East. La.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, Jan.* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding Vicksburg:*

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding department to say that your letter of the 9th instant reached here yesterday, and was only placed in his hands to-day. In answer to your inquiries, he desires me to say that you are fully authorized to construct any additional works on the right of our line that you may deem necessary, and for that purpose you are hereby authorized to impress the necessary number of negroes from the surrounding country to insure their speedy completion. The chief quartermaster of the department will at once take effective measures to receive and keep constantly on hand a supply of

forage for not less than sixty days. Your suggestion in regard to transportation from Snyder's Mill will be acted on by the chief quartermaster. The chief of subsistence will see that you are furnished with an ample supply of subsistence for a period of not less than sixty days constantly on hand. In reference to this subject, I beg leave to inclose you copies of letters from Majors Johnston and Reed, of subsistence department.* Major [L.] Mims will make you a shipment of corn from this point to-morrow, and you will be immediately supplied with salt for packing of beef and pork.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, Miss., January* 22, 1863.

I. Maj. A. B. Cooke, quartermaster Provisional Army of Confederate States, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with orders from the War Department at Richmond, is hereby assigned to duty as chief paymaster of this department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. All quartermasters connected with the pay of the troops of this department will immediately report by letter to Major Cooke, at Jackson, Miss, stating whether they have been regularly appointed and have executed their bonds. All estimates of funds for the pay of the troops of this command from district corps or division quartermasters will be forwarded to him at Jackson, Miss., for consolidation.

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By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 2D DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *January* 22, 1863.

The undersigned, in pursuance of General Orders from Department Headquarters, assumes command of this division.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen will assume command of the Missouri brigade, now commanded by Brigadier-General Green.

III. Brigadier-General Green will assume command of the Arkansas brigade, now commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [W. H.] Dismukes.

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *January* 23, 1863.

In a conversation two days ago between Generals Pemberton and Van Dorn and myself, the following statement was made by General Pemberton, viz: That 100,000 men could not have taken Vicksburg, and

See pp. 591, 593–595.

that since the attack was abandoned by the enemy he had strengthened his works of defense very much; that he could spare General Bragg 8,000 men, but would not make the proposition for fear of accidents.

STERLING PRICE.

[Indorsement.]

The above statements were made to General Price and myself in the office of Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

EARL VAN DORN.

MONTGOMERY, *January* 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Please place at Meridian four regiments, either those put there from General Bragg's department, or four equal, as you may prefer, with a brigade near Jackson.*

J. E. JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, *January* 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The enemy have landed quite a force on the peninsula, near the canal, apparently with the intention of crossing at Warrenton. That we may contest their landing, I request that you will send [T. H.] Taylor's brigade and my two batteries of artillery. No movements on the Yazoo. My artillery horses are in rear. Please order them forward. I suggest that our transports be ordered not to pass Blackwater at present.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *January* 23, 1863—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding Vicksburg:*

Will order Taylor's brigade and field batteries, but the railroad is in such bad condition the movement will be slow. Shall leave for Vicksburg at 7.30 to-morrow. Shall direct no steamboats pass Blackwater until further orders. You had better have another brigade ready to resist approach by Warrenton, and not wait for Taylor's. I hardly think they will attempt it, though.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *January* 23, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Grenada:*

I am informed, by letter of the 27th, that the Yazoo River Pass is not yet obstructed. It must be done at once. Send a courier direct to Major [G. L.] Blythe, with this order.

[J. C. PEMBERTON.]

JACKSON, *January* 23, 1863.

Maj. G. L. BLYTHE:

You will immediately use your whole force, if necessary, to obstruct the Yazoo Pass effectually. Impress as many negroes as you deem necessary, and do the work at once.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* Request withdrawn. See Johnston to Pemberton, January 25 and 26, pp. 602, 605.

JACKSON, *January* 23, 1863

Major-General LORING, *Grenada:*

Have Price's entire command and [T. N.] Waul's Legion in readiness to move here at a moment's notice. I shall order up transportation immediately, but no movement will be made until you receive further orders.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *January* 23, 1863.

Major-General EARL VAN DORN:

You must not take the cavalry of Waul's Legion. They must be left, in addition to the 800 or 1,000 heretofore directed. I shall need them at Vicksburg most probably.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *January* 23, 1863.

Col. W. M. WADLEY, *Raleigh, N. C.:*

General Pemberton telegraphs from Jackson, Miss., that if he cannot control the railroads in his department, the business of the department and subsistence of the troops will fail. He begs you may be sent there at once, and the Secretary of War concurs, and desires you to proceed at once to Mississippi.

S. COOPER.

VICKSBURG, *January* 23, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson, Miss.:*

How many beeves on hand at Edwards Depot, and how many more will arrive from Rodney, and how soon?

T. B. REED.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE, SECOND DIST.,
DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, January 23, 1863.

Maj. JNO. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I am informed by Mr. F. F. Kerr, who has charge of Government cattle at Edwards Depot for Mr. M. N. Yocum, Government contract butcher for the department, that the stock at that place is getting very low, and that unless the 7,000 head, which Maj. T. Johnston says are crossing at Rodney, arrive very soon, they will be out of beeves entirely. I fear, from what I learn in regard to the cattle reported crossing at Rodney, that the number to arrive at Edwards will not be sufficient for the demand, and would respectfully urge that means be adopted to secure as many beeves as possible from private sources.

Very respectfully,

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

I have also received, in addition to above, 2,296 pounds bulk pork, 1,487 pounds bacon, 2,295 pounds lard, 29,965 pounds flour, 104,293 pounds salt, and 90,000 pounds pork on foot.

Approximate recapitulation of stores now on hand at depot and post commissary warehouse.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rations.
Corn	10,521 bushels	471,348
Peas	693,995 pounds	4,626,633
Flour	126,496 pounds	113,328
Salt	183,928 pounds	3,936,954
Rice	79,700 pounds	797,000
Coffee	3,480 pounds	.....
Wine*	180 gallons, 17 boxes	.....
Pork	3,096 pounds	4,197
Pork on foot†	94,300 pounds	125,733
Bacon	7,087 pounds	9,116
Soap	506 pounds	12,650
Rice flour	500 pounds	.....
Brandy*	120 gallons	.....

Sugar and molases are here in quantities to supply the whole district.

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., ARMY OF MISS., *Grenada, January* 23, 1863.

During the temporary absence of the major-general commanding, Brigadier-General Bowen will assume command of the Second Division, Army of the Mississippi.

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *January* 24, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

The enemy is landing his forces on the west bank, 5 miles above Vicksburg. A memoranda book taken on the person of Col. [Warren] Stewart, chief of cavalry, killed yesterday, gives strength of Sherman's corps, present, 21,000.

[G. W.] Morgan's corps, in number of regiments, greater than Sherman's, but no aggregate given. McClernand commanding. On 18th, Grant arrived. Told McClernand Vicksburg must be taken; if necessary, would send his entire force.

A special order orders opening the canal. Main force is now encamped along it. The corps are the Thirteenth and Fifteenth. If successful in opening canal, landing will be attempted near Warrenton. This may compel me to withdraw forces from Grenada.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *January* 24, 1863.

General JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Enemy in full force again opposite the city, with indications of attempting to force his way below. This necessarily separates my command. Must have large force at Warrenton. Cannot place troops at

* For hospital.

† Or 460 hogs, averaging 205 pounds.

Meridian without weakening this place. Book captured from Yankee colonel, killed yesterday, says Vicksburg must be taken. If necessary, will send his whole force; also states canal cut across. Statement says Sherman's corps numbers 20,000. Morgan's regiments greater. Supposing the same strength, the number is 40,000.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. MAURY'S DIVISION, *January* 24, 1863—8.15 p. m.

Major-General STEVENSON:

GENERAL: My picket from Terrapin Neck (Willis', 40 miles above Vicksburg), has just reported. He left his station at light yesterday morning, and reports that on Wednesday eighty-three steamers, eight of which were gunboats, passed down. On Thursday nine steamers passed down. On Friday, he met fifteen steamers going down, making in all one hundred and seven steamers, fourteen or fifteen of which are gunboats or mortar-boats. The sergeant brings with him 3 deserters, whose statements are not of much interest, further than that these are for the most part the same boats and same troops who were repulsed from here on the 29th ultimo, and that they have not been farther up than the Arkansas River; that the transports are going back for more troops.

Very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 24, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding.

C. L. STEVENSON.

GRENADA, *January* 24, 1863.

Col. J. R. WADDY:

[Thomas] Henderson's scouts report most of Grant's army in Memphis; 10,000 left on the 20th, under McArthur, and the remainder is to follow immediately for Vicksburg. Are pressing all boats and sending up the river for others. Railroad mostly guarded by cavalry.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *January* 24, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

One hundred and seven steamers, of which fourteen or fifteen are gunboats and mortar-boats, passed Terrapin Point between 21st and 23d. Scouts just in report most of Grant's army in Memphis. Ten thousand left on the 20th for Vicksburg; the remainder to follow immediately. They are pressing all boats and sending up river for others, [and are] working hard at the canal.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *January* 24, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

There are nineteen brigades in this department, commanded by the following brigadier-generals, viz: Tilghman, Rust, Bowen, Green, Tracy, Taylor, Barton, [Louis] Hébert, Moore, Vaughn, [S. D.] Lee, Baldwin,

Beall, [John] Gregg, Maxey, Martin, and [W. H.] Jackson. Colonels Reynolds and Moore command brigades. Brigadier Generals Ruggles and [John] Adams command military districts, the troops in which are not brigaded.

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J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *January* 24, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

There are nineteen brigades and nineteen brigadier-generals, two of whom command military districts, the troops in which are not brigaded. Two brigades are, therefore, commanded by colonels.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *January* 24, 1863.

Maj. J. R. WADDY:

First Division, commanded by [W. W.] Loring, consists of [A.] Rust's and [L.] Tilghman's brigades and [T. N.] Waul's Legion. Second Division, commanded by [S.] Price, consists of [J. S.] Bowen's and [M. E.] Green's. Cavalry commanded by Colonel [R.] McCulloch.

W. W. LORING.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, *January* 24, 1863.

Captain [J. W.] YOUNG, *Quartermaster:*

There is in General Price's command at this point five batteries of four guns each. Total aggregate present, 5,322; cavalry used as body-guards and couriers, 155; horses and servants belonging to the field and staff of thirteen regiments; two brigade commanders and one division commander.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *January* 24, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Grenada, Miss.:*

Move no more troops to the front until further orders. Do not send any to Panola.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *January* 24, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Grenada:*

Send Waul's Legion by railroad to Vaughan's Station. Direct him to march to Yazoo City; there take steamboat to Snyder's Mill. Let him bring six days' rations. Send him through as quickly as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

Memoranda handed Maj. Theo. Johnston..

VICKSBURG, *January* 24, 1863.

The planters along the Rolling Fork, Deer Creek, and Bogue Phaliah, offer to sell corn to the Government to the extent probably of 300,000 bushels. These streams are now at high stage, in good boating condition, and the opportunity should not be lost. If the river rises much higher, the swamps will be filled, and the banks of these streams on which there is already much corn stored submerged, and the corn lost. There should be reliable, energetic men sent up who should be instructed to collect these stores at the shipping points, to be taken thence to the depots by steamboats.

There are suitable steamboats on the Yazoo River for this trade. Much of the country from which this corn is to be had is too far from steamboat navigation to haul from. Keel-boats can reach these points. Flat-boats are to be had in these streams to some extent. It will be necessary to give these agents authority to control the keel-boats, and to construct flat-boats to bring from points above steamboat navigation this corn to a shipping point below.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

Your dispatch in cipher has been received. Nothing after the first word can be deciphered. Repeat. I withdraw the message sent from Montgomery.*

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *January* 25, 1863.

The PRESIDENT, *Richmond, Va.:*

I find no letter here. Pemberton reports the enemy again opposite Vicksburg yesterday.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GRENADA, *January* 25, 1863.

General PEMBERTON and Colonel WADDY:

The last of Waul's command left here this morning for Vaughan's Station. Effective strength, 641. Do you wish the cavalry of the Legion to march at once? They are ordered near here in case you wish them to move.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *January* 25, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Commanding Grenada, Miss.:*

I wish General Price's command sent to Jackson immediately, and Waul's cavalry to Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* Of January 23, p. 597.

VICKSBURG, *January* 25, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma:*

Enemy in large force. One hundred and seven transports. Sherman's and Morgan's corps are here. Ten thousand of Grant's left Memphis on 21st. They are cutting canal.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *January* 25, 1863.

ALEX. [C.] FERGUSON, *Natchez, Miss.:*

Send a courier immediately to General [R.] Taylor and Governor Moore, and ascertain who has charge of the steamer Webb. If either of them, ask if they will turn her over to me, temporarily, for important service on the Mississippi River. Send answer here with all dispatch.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

COLUMBUS, *January* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The following telegrams just received:

OKOLONA, *January* 24, 1863.

General RUGGLES:

Have just returned from scout near Corinth. Enemy re-enforced 8,000 from Oxford. On Thursday gunboat and transport came to Hamburg. Difficult to get into enemy's lines on account of high water. Citizens not allowed to enter as usual.

S. C. TULLY.

Approved:

C. R. BARTEAU,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

OKOLONA, *January* 25, 1863.

General RUGGLES:

Scout reports enemy at Corinth; intends moving forces up Memphis and Charleston Railroad eastward.

C. R. BARTEAU,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

(Copy sent to General Bragg.)

HDQRS. MAURY'S DIV., *Vicksburg, January* 25, 1863.

Major REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have just returned from Snyder's Mill. The loss of powder at that point was occasioned by the caving in of the slopes of the entrance of a magazine, and by the giving way of the revetments over the entrance, under the heavy rains of the night before last. For more than a week a force has been employed on the magazines, endeavoring to correct what seem to be mistakes in their original construction.

There has been since the rains commenced a want of means of repairing the injuries done to the works.

General [L.] Hébert informs me that the planters give up their negroes very reluctantly, and hide away their tools, so that he has not been able to keep a heavy force at work.

There does not seem to be at this time much danger of the raft giving way, although they are using every effort in their power to strengthen it. There is no current in the Yazoo when the Mississippi is as high as

it now is; and while the water continues as now, the force at Snyder's Mill seems ample to hold the position, for it can only be attacked by an infantry force with hopes of success along the front of the Graveyard Hill. I ordered parties to be sent out at once to impress negroes and tools.

Majors Jackson and Burnet have just returned from a reconnaissance; they report that there is no encampment of the enemy on this side of the river. They went as far as opposite the enemy's encampment on the other side, and exchanged shots with them. The enemy seems to be working on the canal.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

HDQRS. SECOND DISTRICT, DEPT. MISS. AND EAST. LA.,
Vicksburg, January 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. S. LOVELL, *Asst. Adjutant and Inspector General:*

COLONEL: Your note calling for a statement of the locations of the troops of my command has just been received. In reply I have the honor to state that the following positions have been assigned them: Major-General Maury, commanding the right, from Snyder's Bluff to Indian Mound; aggregate effective, 6,304. Brigadier General [S. M.] Barton, from Indian Mound to bend of Mississippi at Race Course; aggregate effective, 2,030. Major-General [M. L.] Smith, Vicksburg, the heavy artillery, supported by Lee and Vaughn's brigade; aggregate effectives, 6,127. [A. W.] Reynolds' brigade south of the city, at or near Warrenton; aggregate effective, 1,813. [T. H.] Taylor's and [E. D.] Tracy's brigades in reserve in rear of the line of entrenchments south of the city; aggregate effective, 4,207. Seven companies of Tracy's brigade leave to-morrow at 6 a. m., to guard the railroad bridge over Big Black and the approaches to it. Two companies of the same brigade guard the two and four mile railroad bridges; aggregate effective, 375. Aggregate effective of command, 20,856. But three of Taylor's regiments have yet arrived.

A slight change will be made in the locations to-morrow, which will be promptly reported to the lieutenant-general commanding.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA.,
Vicksburg, January 25, 1863.

Messrs. James Russell and David Reddit will proceed with the utmost dispatch to Point Lookout, and cut the levee effectually at that place, with the purpose of flooding the country now occupied by the enemy's army opposite Vicksburg. Either or both of these gentlemen are authorized and directed to call upon Messrs. A. Bass, William Deason, and Colonel Benton, for such assistance as may be necessary to accomplish the object.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *January* 26, 1863.

Col. J. R. WADDY:

The last of one brigade, Price's division, left for Jackson. Effective strength, 1,541. Lieut. Col. [W. H.] Dismukes commanding.

W. W. LORING.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 26, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

The following dispatch just received from Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

VICKSBURG, *January* 25, 1863.

Enemy, in full force, again opposite city, with indications of attempting to force his way below. Book captured from Yankee colonel, killed yesterday, says Grant is here; says Vicksburg must be taken; if necessary will send his whole force. Also states canal cut across. Statement says Sherman's corps numbers 20,000; Morgan greater; supposing same strength, the number is 40,000.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 26, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

I telegraphed yesterday here. No letter for me. I am still waiting. Lieutenant-General Pemberton reports Grant, with heavy force, near Vicksburg.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *January* 26, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

It would be well to bring Loring nearer to you. The message to send troops to Meridian* was on the supposition of quiet on the Mississippi. I recall it.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GRENADA, *January* 26, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In reply to your order, I have the honor to state that the effective total of [M. E.] Green's brigade is:

Infantry	2,826
Artillery	414
Total	3,240

The above includes the reserve artillery of the division, which has been encamped with that brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *January* 26, 1863.

General GARDNER, *Port Hudson, La.:*

Ferry-boat captured here; evidently preparing to go down river. Look out for her. Have signal in advance to notify you of her approach. Have batteries ready to open upon her if she attempts to pass down.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *January* 26, 1863.

Major-General PRICE, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Your troops are ordered to Jackson. Most probably will come here. I shall be in immediate command; you, the next in seniority. Unless

* Of January 23, p. 597.

most urgent necessity prevents, advise you to be with your command.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SNYDER'S MILL, *January* 26, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Comdg. Dept. of Miss. and E. La.:*

GENERAL: Upon examination of the raft, and information received from the person in charge of it, and Mr. Snyder, who has lived here for a number of years, I have concluded that it will be almost impossible to remove the drift from the raft; and that it will not be absolutely necessary to do so unless the Mississippi River should fall very rapidly, which may not be expected for the next four or five months. Mr. Snyder informs me that generally at this stage of the Mississippi River the current runs up in the Yazoo. The drift is not at all packed, and resting mostly against the end of the raft on this side, which rests against the rocks. A boom is now in position, supporting the second raft, and two booms running from it will support the first one, which will greatly add to its strength. More stone should be put in the crib, against which rests the end of the third raft. It will be necessary to blast the rocks to get the stone required. For this purpose, drills should be sent here as soon as possible. I understand they can be had in Vicksburg. Lumber is greatly required here to construct a depot magazine, and to repair the batteries. I shall write to Yazoo City to send some down immediately. Up to this, 1.30 p. m., no negroes or spades have arrived.

I send a little diagram of the raft to show how it is braced.

More chains are necessary to secure the lower end of the first raft, and should be sent as soon as possible. I understand the chains can be had in Vicksburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. LOVELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

VICKSBURG, *January* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

DEAR SIR: I am informed that Maj. Theodore Johnston, commissary of subsistence of the Department of Jackson, and M. N. Yocum, Government contract butcher, say that there are only about 3,000 Government cattle in the department. There are about 1,100 at Woodville, on the east side of the Mississippi River, which Major Johnston has ordered (or will order) to be bought. I am expecting 500 beeves here this evening and 600 more have been started for this place from Rodney some two days since.

Very respectfully,

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

JACKSON, *January* 27, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

All troops arriving here to-night will go forward at once. Four engines in readiness to move.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *January* 27, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Chief Commissary, Jackson, Miss.:*

There must be rations kept here all the time for 25,000 men. The men have no meat at all to-day.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *January* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Vicksburg:*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of this date, I have ample arrangements made to grind corn for 25,000 men per day. I have four pairs of stones at the Government mill in running order, three pairs of which are kept constantly at work, and they can grind about 400 bushels every ten hours. By running day and night, I can very easily turn out 800 bushels every twenty-four hours, and when the corn is dry and in good order can supply from 30,000 to 36,000 men per day.

Very respectfully,

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

VICKSBURG, *January* 27, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson:*

Not one beef here. Big Black up, and cannot tell when cattle can cross. When will the lot from Rodney arrive? Send us some by some means, as troops are suffering.

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

VICKSBURG, *January* 28, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson:*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to buy cattle and hogs. I wish to start an agent up Deer Creek to buy corn immediately; also want him to buy meat. Send me all the money you have, and get as much as possible from Dameron.

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

GRENADA, *January* 28, 1863.

Col. J. R. WADDY:

The command is waiting. Without sufficient transportation; moving very slowly for want of it.

W. W. LORING.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, January 28, 1863.

His Excellency Gov. THOMAS O. MOORE, *Opelousas, La.:*

SIR: I have written to Captain [Beverly] Kennon, of the steamer Webb, requesting his co-operation in preventing the canal across the neck opposite Vicksburg. It is essential that this be done, because it not only endangers the two main points on the river, but the interior of Louisiana. With the Webb and Captain Kennon, together with the co-operation of our land batteries, the mouth of the canal on this side can be held. Feeling assured that Your Excellency will think with me, and that you will be willing to do anything in your power to assist me, I have requested Captain Kennon to proceed to this point with all possible dispatch.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, January 28, 1863.

Maj. L. MIMS:

Chief Quartermaster, or Officer acting as Chief Quartermaster:

I am directed by Lieutenant-General Pemberton to say to you that he wishes no more troops to go to Vicksburg until further orders.

I am, major, very respectfully,

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JANUARY 28, 1863.—For Pemberton to Taylor, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 963.]

RICHMOND, *January* 29, 1863. (Received January 30.)

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Has anything or can anything be done to obstruct the navigation from Yazoo Pass down?

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GRENADA, *January* 29, 1863.

Col. J. R. WADDY, *Jackson:*

Scouts report General [W. A.] Gorman returned to Helena from White River. Reported a failure there. Enemy still falling back on Charleston Railroad toward Memphis. Reliable information makes the enemy 77,000 effective men to operate against Vicksburg. All accounts agree to their demoralization.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *January* 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

I will send the troops of Brigadier-General [T. H.] Taylor's brigade to Vicksburg, unless otherwise ordered.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, January 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS,
Commanding Fourth Military District:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you that your command and that of Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen commanding reserve corps, will act and be entirely independent of each other. The general commanding said corps will, however, upon your requisition furnish such troops from time to time as you may require to perform police and other duty within the limits of your military district.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-Generdl.

JACKSON, *January* 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

The strength of Bowen's command for duty, 3,100; present effective, 4,200; total present and absent, 6,900.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE, SECOND DIST.,
DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, January 31, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON,
Comdg. Department Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana:

SIR: I have received your communication authorizing me to purchase cattle and hogs, and am taking steps to secure them, but it is impossible for me to purchase without funds. I have called on the chief of subsistence several times, but have not yet received anything from him. I am about sending up Deer Creek for the purpose of getting corn as well as meat, and am only prevented from laying in supplies by the want of money. Please direct that funds be sent me at once, and also

order a steamboat to be turned over to me, that I may send up Deer Creek and the Yazoo immediately and secure corn, which is already engaged up there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

VICKSBURG, *January* 31, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Jackson:*

Got salt at Bolton for 25. Shall I bring it here or send it to you? Six hundred beeves came yesterday. Mr. Kerr reports very small supply at Edwards. See that some more are sent by next week. I want funds badly to send up Yazoo; can you send some to-morrow?

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., January 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 14th instant, containing a statement of the rules you have established for suppression of trade with the enemy, has been received. The power to seize private property as being illegally employed has been regulated by law, and a statement of the laws will be the readiest mode of ascertaining the extent of the power.

By an act of Congress of 21st May, 1861, the exportation of cotton or cotton yarn otherwise than through a Confederate port was prohibited, and marshals and officers of the revenue were directed to prohibit and prevent all violations of the act. If any person should violate or attempt to violate this act, the cotton or cotton yarn thus illegally exported or attempted to be exported, was forfeited to the use of the Confederate States. The person guilty was liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, by the sentence of a competent court. The informer was entitled to half the proceeds of the articles forfeited. Any justice of the peace, upon an affidavit of a violation or attempt to violate the act, may issue his warrant and cause the cotton or cotton yarn specified in the affidavit to be seized and retained until an investigation can be had before the courts of the Confederate States. Every steamboat or railway car which may be used with the consent of the owner shall be forfeited in like manner to the use of the Confederate States. (See Acts of Provisional Congress, No. 177.)

Act No. 204, passed August 2, 1861, extended the provisions of the act of May to embrace tobacco, sugar, rice, molasses, sirup, and naval stores.

An act of April 19, 1862 (Acts of Congress, first session, chap. 58, p. 46), rendered it unlawful for any person by himself or his agent to transport to any port or place in the Confederate States which may be in the possession of the enemy, or to sell in the same, any of the articles before mentioned. This act extended the forfeiture so as to include the value of the thing transported.

The proper mode of proceeding under these acts is to libel the goods taken in the district court of the Confederate States. An order of seiz-

ure is issued by the judge upon the exhibition of the libel, and the property is condemned upon proof of the facts charged. A suit in the same court may be brought against those who have succeeded in evading the vigilance of the officers. If this property has become the property of any of the officers of the United States or the camp followers, or is found in their camps, magazines, &c., it will fall under the fifty-seventh article of the Articles of War.

As trading with an enemy is prohibited by the general laws of nations, the property thus acquired may be treated as still belonging to the enemy, and is disposable as other property taken in war. The act of sequestration provides for the disposition of property of this description.

This statement of the laws in force will sufficiently enable you to act so as to carry into effect their object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, for Secretary of War,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Abstract from return of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, commanding, for January 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
First District (Ruggles)	117	1,290	1,717	3,119	Headquarters, Columbus, Miss.
Second District (Stevenson):					
Stevenson's division	634	8,429	10,775	16,785	Headquarters, Vicksburg.
Smith's division	465	5,824	8,516	10,520	
Maury's division	417	5,049	7,471	11,584	
Total Second District	1,516	19,302	26,762	38,889	
Third District* (Gardner)	1,019	11,353	15,802	20,733	Headquarters, Port Hudson, La.
Fourth District (John Adams)	22	80	172	388	Headquarters, Jackson, Miss.
Loring's division	483	5,715	7,413	10,032	Cavalry not accounted for.
Van Dorn's cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received.
Grand total	3,157	37,740	51,866	73,161	

Organization of the troops in the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1863.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

13th Alabama Battalion, Partisan Rangers.
3d Mississippi Battalion, State troops.
4th Mississippi Cavalry.
5th Mississippi Regiment, State troops.
Gillelyn's Mississippi cavalry company, State troops.
Warren's Mississippi Partisan Rangers.
White's Mississippi cavalry company.
2d Tennessee Cavalry.
Owens' Arkansas battery.
Thrall's Arkansas battery.
Rice's Tennessee Heavy Artillery.
Heavy Artillery Battalion.

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* Known also as the District of Louisiana, or Gardner's division.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.*

First (Barton's) Brigade.

40th Georgia.
41st Georgia.
42d Georgia.
43d Georgia.
52d Georgia.
Botetourt Virginia Artillery.

Second (Tracy's) Brigade.

20th Alabama.
23d Alabama.
30th Alabama.
31st Alabama.
46th Alabama.
Waddell's Alabama battery.

Third (Taylor's) Brigade.

34th Georgia.
36th Georgia.
39th Georgia.
56th Georgia.
57th Georgia.
Cherokee Georgia Artillery.

Fourth (A. W. Reynolds') Brigade.

3d Tennessee (P. A.)
31st Tennessee.
43d Tennessee.
59th Tennessee.
3d Maryland Battery.
Vandyke's Tennessee cavalry company.

SMITH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH.

Lee's Brigade.

17th Louisiana.
26th Louisiana.
28th Louisiana.
31st Louisiana.
4th Mississippi.
46th Mississippi.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery.
Haynes' cavalry company.
Smyth's Mississippi cavalry company.

Vaughn's Brigade.

79th [60th] Tennessee.
81st [61st] Tennessee.
80th [62d] Tennessee.

Beltzhoover's command.

27th Louisiana.
1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery.
8th Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery.
Anderson's artillery detachment.
Bains' artillery company.
Wade's Missouri battery.
Sappers and Miners (one company).

MAURY'S DIVISION,

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY.

Hébert's Brigade.

3d Louisiana.
21st Louisiana.
2d Mississippi Regiment, State troops.
2d Mississippi Battalion, State troops.
3d Mississippi.
7th Mississippi Battalion.
36th Mississippi.
37th Mississippi.
38th Mississippi.
43d Mississippi.
Yazoo Rangers.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Batteries G and H.
Appeal Arkansas Battery.
Tobin's Tennessee battery.

Moore's Brigade.

37th Alabama.
40th Alabama.
42d Alabama.
35th Mississippi.
40th Mississippi.
2d Texas.

* Or First Division Army of East Tennessee.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.*

Maj. Gen. FRANKLIN GARDNER.

Beall's Brigade.

27th Alabama.
31st Alabama.
6th Alabama Battalion.
11th Arkansas.
14th Arkansas.
15th Arkansas.
16th Arkansas.
17th Arkansas.
18th Arkansas.
23d Arkansas.
1st [8th] Arkansas Battalion.
1st Mississippi.
39th Mississippi.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery (three batteries).†

Gregg's Brigade.

9th Louisiana Battalion.
3d Tennessee (Volunteers).
10th Tennessee.
30th Tennessee.
41st Tennessee.
50th Tennessee.
51st Tennessee.
1st Tennessee Battalion.
Brookhaven, Miss., Light Artillery.

Maxey's Brigade.

4th Louisiana.
30th Louisiana.
Miles' (Louisiana) Legion.
42d Tennessee.
46th Tennessee.
48th Tennessee.
49th Tennessee.
53d Tennessee.
55th Tennessee.
7th Texas.
Boone's (Louisiana) battery.
Fenner's (Louisiana) battery.
Roberts' (Mississippi) battery.

Field Artillery.

Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery.
McNally's (Arkansas) battery.
Sengstak's (Alabama) battery.
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery.

Heavy Artillery Brigade.

1st Alabama.
12th Louisiana Artillery Battalion.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery Battalion.

Miscellaneous.

9th Louisiana Battalion, Partisan Rangers.
9th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion.
Garland's (Mississippi) cavalry battalion.
Johnson's cavalry company.
Lewis' infantry.
English's Mississippi battery.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.‡

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

1st Mississippi Battalion, State troops.
Bolen's (Kentucky) cavalry company.

LORING'S DIVISION.§

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

Tilghman's Brigade.

50th Alabama.
8th Kentucky.
14th Mississippi.
20th Mississippi.
23d Mississippi.
26th Mississippi.
Hedden's battery.
McLendon's (Mississippi) battery.

Rust's Brigade.

35th Alabama.
4th Alabama Battalion.
9th Arkansas.
3d Kentucky.
7th Kentucky.
15th Mississippi.
22d Mississippi.
31st Mississippi.
33d Mississippi.
1st Mississippi Battalion.
Hudson's battery.

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* Or Third Military District; headquarters at Port Hudson, La.
† Abbay's, Bradford's, and Herod's.
‡ Taylor's brigade and Waddell's battery ordered to Vicksburg.
§ Cavalry attached to Loring's division and Van Dorn's cavalry command not accounted for on original.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, February* 1, 1863.

Surg. W. D. Lyles having been assigned to duty in this department as inspector of hospitals, all commanders of troops and districts and all surgeons of hospitals of the department will afford him every facility in discharging his duties.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, February* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Comdg. Reserve Corps, Jackson, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to instruct you to direct Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen to proceed to Big Black Bridge, on Jackson side, select encampment for Major-General Price's division, and report the location immediately to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *February* 2, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson:*

Send corn forward more rapidly. It is much needed here now.

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

Organization of the Cavalry Corps, Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, commanding, February 2, 1863.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. W. T. MARTIN.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.	Col. P. D. RODDEY.
1st Mississippi.	Roddey's regiment.
28th Mississippi.	(Other troops not designated.)
Ballentine's regiment.	
Balch's battalion.	

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Brig. Gen. F. C. ARMSTRONG.	
3d Arkansas.	3d Texas.
4th Mississippi.	6th Texas.
1st Tennessee.	9th Texas.
Regiment from Montgomery, Ala.	Whitfield's (Texas) Legion.

* As reorganized by General Orders, No. 8, Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Okolona, Miss., of this date. For organization January 20, see p. 592.

RICHMOND, *February* 3, 1863.

General E. KIRBY SMITH, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Arrange, if you can, with General Pemberton for the exchange of General Price and his command for troops under your command to the west of the Mississippi. It is desired that General Price and his command should be transferred as soon as may be, consistently with the safety of General Pemberton's command.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

NATCHEZ, *February* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Comdg. Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday was received by me at 8.05 a. m. I immediately forwarded a copy by Government courier to General Taylor's headquarters, and also sent a special courier to mouth of Red River. This courier arrived at that point before dark last evening, and returned at noon to-day. He succeeded in stopping every boat that was coming up, to wit: the Eleanor, Red Chief, and Era No. 2. The latter steamed safely up Red River with the information.

The Conestoga landed at Vidalia last night at 10.15, searched the village, and fired 2 rifle-shots at Col. Z. York, Fourteenth Louisiana, but he escaped unhurt. She left Union Point, 40 miles below here, at daylight this morning, bound down.

ALEX. C. FERGUSON.

VICKSBURG, *February* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The transportation master at this post, Capt. W. M. Jones, has informed me that the two Government boats, Charm and Paul Jones, had returned from Saint Joseph, where they had been sent by his order for Government corn, but brought nothing.

I addressed Captain Jones on the 10th, 17th, and 21st instant [ultimo], urging him to furnish transportation to this place for large quantities of corn bought by the Government, and accumulated at various landings along the river, both above and below Saint Joseph. I enumerated these landings, and informed him that Government agents at Saint Joseph and Waterproof, La., were instructed to go with boats that would report to them and show these lots of corn. I repeatedly urged him to furnish transportation as quickly as possible, telling him that these stores, in the aggregate some 30,000 bushels, were, from exposure to rains, in a damaging condition. I am now informed that the boats were ordered to Saint Joseph, and that, as no corn was found at that point, they returned empty.

Respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON,
Special Government Agent.

TULLAHOMA, *February* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

Your dispatch of February 1 just received;* orders given. What do you suppose enemy designs, and can you resist them?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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* Not found.

JACKSON, *February* 5, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Richmond, Va.:*

Large numbers of deserters from Federal army are daily coming in. I respectfully renew my application to parole them and permit them to go home. Please answer.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 5, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Assign General [W. S.] Featherston to the command of Moore's brigade, Maury's division.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *February* 5, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson:*

About 4,500 bushels corn turned over by quartermaster. Please send the balance—15,000—forward immediately. It cannot arrive too soon.

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, *Jackson, Miss., Feb.* 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WADDY, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Jackson:*

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to present accompanying report* from Capt. W. M. Gillaspie, post and depot quartermaster, showing quartermaster's stores now on hand at this post. From an examination of the requisitions now on hand, I find that they can be two-thirds supplied, with the exception of tents, socks, and blankets. Major Anderson, quartermaster at Columbus, informs me he has 100 tents ready, with the exception of the rope, and has on hand material for the making of 2,000 suits of clothing.

As I am just collecting the hides taken from the public beeves, and Messrs. Knox & Co., of the Magnolia works, not having had time to complete the tanning of the hides received by them, I have not been able yet to commence the making of shoes at this point, as I contemplated. In little while I hope to commence the work on a large and, I trust, profitable scale for the Government. I learn from Capt. W. M. Gillaspie, acting depot quartermaster, that he receives by purchase from different contractors throughout this department an average of 4,000 pairs monthly.

We have three depots for the procurement of supplies: Columbus, Maj. W. J. Anderson, quartermaster, furnishes about 700 suits of clothing per week; for the present, however, we are employing all the force there in the making of tents, 250 tents per week being manufactured. Enterprise, Capt. G. P. Theobald, quartermaster, furnishes 25 wagons per month, 400 pairs of shoes, and 250 complete suits of clothing. Jackson, Capt. W. M. Gillaspie, post and depot quartermaster, furnishes

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*Not found.

1,000 suits per week; manufactures 40 blankets per day. The most of the purchasing done for the department is made through these depots. It should be mentioned that Jackson also manufactures about 25 tents per day; they are incomplete, however, for the want of rope. Three factories—the Jackson, Woodville, and Choctaw—work constantly for us, making a sufficiency of woolen goods. They do not make enough cotton goods for the requirements of the department.

Having almost exhausted this department in the way of cooking utensils, and wishing to increase the making of tents, I dispatched Major Whitfield to Mobile, and Columbus, Ga., to contract for a large supply of both. At the same time he was charged to examine into and, if possible, correct the evils complained of in regard to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I have, in addition to the supplies set forth in accompanying reports, 12,000 shirts, the same number of drawers, and 8,000 pounds of leather.

In regard to means of transportation, I would state that the Dixie works, at Canton, and other contractors, furnish 50 wagons per month. Harness is also made sufficiently fast to supply the demand. The quartermasters at Enterprise, Columbus, and Port Hudson are authorized to purchase horses and mules. We have up to this time had mules on hand fully sufficient for all demands made upon us, and fully 150 mules remain, and though these are required, being young and afflicted with distemper, they are not of much service now. I have 100 horses, purchased in Tennessee, which I expect here every day, and purchase on an average 100 per month.

In regard to the more important subject of corn and fodder, I have the honor to state that I am informed by the reports of Capt. D. H. Thomas, Maj. J. W. Patton, and Captain [Samuel] O'Neill, that there is now in store in Vicksburg belonging to this department 30,000 bushels of corn, one-half of which is in sacks. I have, through my agents on the Yazoo River, already purchased 100,000 bushels of corn, an amount of which fully sufficient for the wants of Vicksburg is to be delivered at Snyder's Bluff. Under instructions, a wagon train of 100 teams is to be constantly engaged in transporting corn to Vicksburg, and, so far as my department is concerned, Captain O'Neill, in charge of forage at Vicksburg, is instructed to supply the animals entirely from the Bluff, and not encroach on that in store. The reports of Major Bennett and Captain Raphael, at Port Hudson, advise me there are 30,000 bushels now stored at that point. At this place and Forest, before transferring any corn to the subsistence department, we had 25,000 bushels in sacks. I am informed by the report of Capt. F. Ingate, quartermaster at Okolona, that he has already shipped to Meridian and Enterprise about 20,000 bushels, and that he has engaged on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad 68,000 bushels. Capt. W. B. Lucas, at Macon, reports 5,000. I have given instructions to quartermasters and agents to purchase all that can be procured, and I have good reason to believe that our supply will be abundant. I have directed Mr. [J.] McFarland, my agent on the Yazoo, to use every boat on that river to facilitate the purchase and transportation of corn, and I know that, with the assistance I have sent him as well as that he will employ, that he will employ all means to accomplish the prompt collection of all the corn to be procured on that river and its tributaries. I should also state that we have made large engagements of fodder. As soon as the press for removal of the troops is over, we will furnish it as required. I know of no way to supply Port Hudson during the blockade of the river than by sending forward corn for this place. If you direct, will commence this transportation.

I will renew my efforts to procure forage, and allow no chance to pass to procure everything required in my department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. MIMS,

Major and Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of Miss. and East. La.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., February* 6, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON, *General Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: A day or two since I telegraphed, and have since written,* General E. Kirby Smith, on his passage through your department, to endeavor to arrange with you for the exchange of troops from his department for General Price's command, or, at least, General Price and his Missouri troops. It has long been contemplated and desired by the department, as soon as the safety of your command would allow, to transfer General Price, with his Missouri troops, to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Late events increase the wish, and if the matter can be arranged so as not to weaken your army materially, it would be very gratifying to the Department to have it accomplished without further delay. Should you be unable to arrange this exchange, then, as soon as you can spare General Price and his Missouri troops without seriously endangering your command, you are requested to order him and them to the Trans-Mississippi Department, to report to General Smith. Great confidence is felt by the Department that, under your skillful leadership, the attack now being made against Vicksburg will be triumphantly repelled, and it is hoped that then it will be in your power to make safely the desired transfer.

With high esteem, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON.

JACKSON, *February* 6, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Unless the enemy designs landing below Vicksburg and a protracted investment, perhaps first capturing Port Hudson, I can see no purpose in his arrangements. Gunboat has returned. I am fitting out an expedition against her.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 6, 1863.

J. M. WHITE, *Natchez:*

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. S.] Lovell has been ordered to take command of the Webb.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, Miss., Feb.* 6, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM WREN:

SIR: You will repair without delay to Brookhaven, where you will be furnished by Maj. M. R. Clark with two companies of cavalry, with which you will proceed to such point on the Pearl River as you may

* For letter, February 5, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 781.

deem best adapted to the object in view, under your instructions from the War Department. You will dismount the battalion of Partisan Rangers, at present commanded by Maj. A. C. Steede, and from it you will select, if practicable, men with horses sufficient for two full and efficient companies, for duty. You will, with the companies placed at your disposal by Major Clark, at once proceed to arrest all stragglers from Steede's battalion or any other organized corps of the army, together with all conscripts absent from camps of instruction, and all persons liable to conscription, who are enrolled and not exempt. Such persons, as fast as they are arrested in sufficient numbers, will be forwarded to this place; but if this be not practicable, you will establish a rendezvous for them at Monticello, Miss. In the discharge of this duty you will have the active assistance of Maj. A. C. Steede.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, February 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires to be informed why General Green's brigade, of General Bowen's division, has not yet left.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, February 7, 1863.

Messrs. N. R. JENNINGS and GEORGE FEARN, *Committee:*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of the 2d February, embodying a resolution of the board of directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad in relation to the defense of the Eastern District of Louisiana, I regret to say that I have no troops at present available for that purpose. You are aware, I presume, that the enemy is much superior in force to that I am able to bring against him, has been for some time past, and is now, threatening the two most important military positions in this department. In the present juncture of affairs the possession of the district of country which you refer would, in my opinion, be of little value to the enemy, as it has no advantages as a base of operations which are not exceeded by points within his control on the Mississippi River. It must be evident to you that any force sent to protect the lake shore of Louisiana or Gulf counties of Mississippi must by so much weaken the more important positions of Port Hudson and Vicksburg. To protect local and private interest is always a duty incumbent, when it can be done without prejudice to more general or vital interests, but the former must not in any way interfere to the prejudice of the latter. In my opinion the disposition of a sufficient force to insure protection to the lake shore is at this time incompatible with the safety of more serious interests.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *February* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

From the movements of the transports yesterday and to-day, I think the water has forced the enemy to move their camps, which were below the canal, on this side, to Milliken's Bend.

C. L. STEVENSON.

YAZOO CITY, *February* 9, 1863,
VIA VAUGHAN'S STATION, *February* 9.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The enemy have cut the Yazoo Pass levee; contemplate, perhaps, assailing us down the Yazoo.

If we had two heavy guns from Mobile to send by way of Grenada and Yalabusha River to its mouth, we might there control the navigation, as the gunboats could attack only two abreast. Overflow would prevent enemy's attack on flank. Our Pass obstructions will only delay the enemy.

ISAAC N. BROWN,
C. S. Volunteers.

JACKSON, *February* 9, 1863.

Capt. I. N. BROWN, *Yazoo City:*

There is no probability of getting heavy guns from Mobile. Nor do I think the movement probable. If they should attempt it, we must depend on light artillery and rifles.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson*, *February* 9, 1863.

Maj. L. MIMS, *Jackson:*

MAJOR: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inform you that Brigadier-General [A.] Rust's brigade will move by march over the country roads to the Big Black River. He will need transportation by railroad for his heavy baggage only.

I am, major, very respectfully,

W. H. MCCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Jackson, Miss., February* 9, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WADDY, *A. A. G., Jackson, Miss.:*

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency Governor Pettus to inform the lieutenant-general commanding this department that there are a large number of men in the northern portion of the State within the age of conscription, but many of them are within the enemy's lines, and many others are in such close proximity to the Federals that they are beyond the reach of the conscript officers, whom they are determined to avoid as long as possible. The most of these men would organize themselves into companies and join the service, either State or Confederate, if they could have any assurance that they would not be dismounted and conscripted as soon as they should get within reach of the conscript officers.

The Governor directs me to ask if there is any good reason why such men should not be allowed to organize themselves in companies, as above mentioned. They can do much service to the country. They are bold, brave men, and know the country well.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. RIVES,
Private Secretary.

JACKSON, *February* 9, 1863.

His Excellency JOHN J. PETTUS, *Governor of Mississippi:*

GOVERNOR: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Pemberton to say, in answer to your communication of this date, that he can see no objection to the men referred to entering the State troops, and that said men shall not be interfered [with] so long as the State troops shall remain in the service of the Confederate States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE, *Vicksburg, February* 10, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, &c.:*

MAJOR: In accordance with instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, I beg leave to submit the following report of my recent reconnaissance on the Big Black River. I was unable to find any point on the river where the high ground abuts against the river at the same point on both sides of the river, and I do not believe such a state of affairs exists on the river.

At Baldwin's Ferry there is a bluff on the east bank some 15 feet above high-water mark, and a mound on this bluff 12 or 15 feet higher, as shown in the accompanying sketch.* Below the ferry the river is straight for 600 or 700 yards. Above the ferry, and less than 200 yards from the mound, there is a very sudden bend, difficult of passage even for small boats. These advantages, together with the easy accessibility of this point from Edwards Depot, decided me in selecting it for the location of a couple of batteries and some rifle-pits, as shown on the sketch.

At Hall's Ferry, 10 miles below Baldwin's, on the east bank, high and commanding hills abut against the river, but the channel is so crooked that guns located at this point could hardly get more than one fire at a passing boat.

There is a bluff at Regan's, 1 mile above Hall's Ferry, on the west bank, where the same difficulty occurs. Five miles below Hall's Ferry occurs a bluff on the west bank, at a place called Ivanhoe, belonging to Miss Covington, but I think this too far from our central positions to be occupied by a small force. There is, however, at this point a natural raft, some 10 feet under high water, which might be made of service as an obstruction by making additions to it.

The Big Black River is a very crooked stream, narrow and difficult of passage, and I do not apprehend much danger from the enemy in any attempt to use it against us. It also overflows its bottom to such an extent that it would be extremely difficult for the enemy to land troops

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* Not found.

along its banks whenever the water is high enough for them to ascend it. They can only ascend when the water is out of its banks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Captain and Chief Engineer, Staff Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General Chalmers is hereby transferred from Department No. 2 to Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, and will report for duty to Lieutenant-General Pemberton, commanding.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *February* 11, 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

Colonel Barteau reports large force of Federal cavalry at Ripley.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

Above just received.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *February* 11, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

I have sent an order to Major [G. L.] Blythe to annoy enemy on Yazoo Pass, and ordered General [J. Z.] George to send his ranger cavalry. Can't you send steamer with forces from Yazoo City, to board and destroy all transports and gunboats while in Pass?

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *February* 11, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Letter from Captain Porter, of the Engineers, dated 8th, reports one ram and several transports in Moon Lake, and that in small boats (skiffs) the enemy are reconnoitering down the Pass. The current is swift, and the channel narrow and tortuous, and navigation difficult. He suggests the sending of cavalry and light artillery to the Pass and Coldwater, and states that opportunities for attack are good. He is at work making obstructions; progress not reported. States that Coldwater River cannot be obstructed without a steamboat and chains. Thirty cavalry have been sent to the Pass.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *February* 11, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Just received the following telegram from Captain Henderson:

Panola scout, Smith, reports, 10th, near Helena, some 10,000 men there. Two gunboats and two transports, with about 1,500 troops, went into Moon Lake 8th. Cap-

tain Forrest fired on gunboat yesterday; reported to have killed commander and 5 men. Maxwell said to have re-enforced him. Obstructions in Pass said to be impassable. Transports are going down river loaded with picks, spades, and wheelbarrows; one with cavalry. River falling slowly.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *February* 12, 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

The following dispatches have been received from General Johnston, February 11 and 12:

Brigadier-General Chalmers has been ordered to report to you; not yet recovered from a wound. Brig. Gen. Dan. W. Adams applies to be transferred to you. Have you an adequate place for him? also wounded.

Major Dawson reports that private cars take private freight over the Vicksburg Railroad, but Government cannot ship on it. Cannot the president of the road remedy this matter? This army is in great need of salt, molasses, and sugar.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *February* 12, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

General [T. C.] Tupper has received the following dispatch, and forwarded it to this office:

Three Federal gunboats and two transports made their appearance in Moon Lake Sunday morning (8th instant); landed some infantry and cavalry. One gunboat started down the Yazoo Pass. The blockade is thought to be ineffectual. The Mississippi River is not rising.

W. C. MAXWELL,
Captain, Commanding.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIVER BATTERIES, *Vicksburg, Miss., Feb.* 12, 1863.

Captain WILLIAM ELLIOTT:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your direction, I have examined the position indicated by you in rear of Colonel Beltzhoover's quarters, and find the bluff too high to work the Blakely gun upon to the best advantage, and that the depression requisite to command the landing, near the steamer Vicksburg, cannot be obtained. I would respectfully recommend that the gun be removed to the vicinity of the upper water batteries, where we are weak, and where guns of long range and heavy caliber can be used to great advantage, as in approaching the city the enemy's vessels will be exposed to the fire of the upper guns for a long time, and for a portion of the distance will be obliged to come head-on to the battery. I would also respectfully recommend that the upper water battery be further strengthened by heavy guns, which can command the doublings of the river, and that the light guns, such as smooth-bore 32-pounders, be removed to position lower down and more suitable to their range. If the enemy's iron-clads succeed in passing the upper batteries, they will have little difficulty in passing the others. If their plan of attack should be to use their iron-clads to silence our batteries in detail, and then get their transports where they want them, I think a successful resistance of the

plan could be made by a few more heavy guns planted at the point indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HIGGINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Approved, and respectfully recommended.

STEPHEN D. LEE.

HDQRS. SMITH'S DIV., *Vicksburg, February* 12, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson:*

DEAR SIR: I have received yours in relation to putting the mills on board the steamboat Scotland. I am informed that the corn received at Haynes' Bluff for this department is in a rotting condition, having been exposed to the rains, and kept in a leaky cotton-gin, where it has not even an opportunity to dry after being soaked by the late rains.

Captain Brooks, owner of the steamboat Edward J. Gay, is now here, and says he will send the boat down to Haynes', to serve as a store-boat, for the same price quartermaster's department pays for the Scotland. The Gay is a larger and better boat, and has an engine to which we can attach the mills at once. Major Scott, assistant commissary of subsistence of General Hébert, will have the stores put on her at once, and I think we ought to secure her at once, as the quartermaster's department will take her, if we do not. Answer this immediately on receipt, as Mr. McFarland has already left here for the purpose of having the Gay sent down to the Bluff for the quartermaster. I think it will be to the interest of the Government to secure her at once, in more ways than one.

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Vicksburg, February 13, 1863.

Lieutenant TAYLOR, *Aide-de-Camp*:

LIEUTENANT: The following is the information called for in your note of to-day:

Mississippi troops.	Aggregate effective present.	Brigade.
First Light Artillery	789	Lee's.
Third Infantry	572	Not brigaded.
Fourth Infantry	455	Lee's.
Seventh Battalion	170	Hébert's.
Thirty-fifth Infantry	414	Moore's.
Thirty-sixth Infantry	312	Hébert's.
Thirty-seventh Infantry	420	Do.
Thirty-eighth Infantry	264	Do.
Fortieth Infantry	217	Moore's.
Forty-third Infantry	483	Hébert's.
Forty-sixth Infantry	407	Lee's.
Second Regiment State troops	106	
Second Battalion State troops	88	

NOTE.—Companies A and G, First Mississippi Light Artillery, are detached with General Hébert's brigade; the Second Regiment and Second Battalion State troops are serving with Hébert's brigade.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. CHATTANOOGA, *February* 13, 1863.

The special order, No. —, assigning Brigadier-General Chalmers to duty in the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana is hereby revoked. He will report to General Braxton Bragg for duty.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., February* 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Comdg., Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The Department refers to you complaints of the president and directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company upon the management of that railroad by quartermasters acting under the authority of orders of Lieutenant-General Pemberton. These complaints are exhibited in a letter from the superintendent of the railroad,* which is inclosed, and have vent also in an article published in the city papers of the city of Mobile.*

The Department addressed telegrams to Lieutenant-General Pemberton and to Quartermaster Mims on this subject. Lieutenant-General Pemberton replied:

I have forbidden the shipment of corn and meat to private parties in Mobile and elsewhere out of the department, because I need it all for subsistence of troops and people of the State. Mobile must get supplies by Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. Mississippi navigation is cut off from this place.

Quartermaster Mims telegraphs:

General Pemberton issued a circular on December 12, disallowing any railroad to transport forage beyond the limits of this department, or private parties within it, until that belonging to Government was transported. Every pound then, as now, was required for the army. It was to secure it against the competition of speculators, especially on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, as well as to insure transportation, which before the order was continually complained of by quartermasters. No private party, upon a showing that his corn was for private use, has been denied transportation.

The order of General Pemberton has been in operation for above two months, and has been continued, notwithstanding the orders that have been given on the subject of transportation, in the appointment of Colonel [W. M.] Wadley, and other orders since that time. The assumption, you observe, appropriates the control over the railroad system of the State, and creates an embargo upon the domestic trade of an entire people. These are the highest powers of sovereignty, and are not to be justified unless upon an urgent and present necessity. The reasons assigned by General Pemberton are, however, recognized as very cogent, and their sufficiency must be judged by you.

The complaints of the conduct of the quartermasters in the department of Lieutenant-General Pemberton have been incessant. Imputations upon their integrity have come again and again to the Department. The subject is one of painful interest and importance, and is submitted to you for observation, and to take such measures to reconcile the apparently conflicting interests of the two communities and military departments as may be proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON.

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* Not found.

JACKSON, *February* 15, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Received following dispatch from Colonel [R.] McCulloch, near Coffeeville:

My scout just reports that the enemy would reach mouth of cut at Coldwater by this morning. Our gunboat and transport left the mouth of Coldwater this morning for Yazoo City, having given up obstructing the river. In present condition of roads travel very slow. In case I have to fall back, what had I better do in regard to my wagons? Don't you think wagons had better come on this side of Yalabusha?

W. W. LORING.

CONFIDENTIAL.] NEAR GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, *February* 15, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have just returned from an interview, at Greenville, with Capt. E. W. Sutherland, U. S. Navy,* held under flag of truce at his request. The ostensible object was to furnish me with a copy of his instructions, which please find inclosed, and to ask if I could not devise some means by which he would be spared the pain and mortification of having to perpetrate such barbarities, which he condemned in the strongest terms. I answered that I should obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi in every possible manner, communicate his instructions to my Government, and, while waiting instructions, retaliate as best I might. He also stated that he had orders to cut the levees at various points, and to burn all houses in the vicinity of places where boats were fired upon. So much for his official business. The real object of his interview, I have no doubt, is to find out whether, if he resigns from the Federal Navy, he can secure any position in our service, or, in fact, what terms he may make. He spoke very freely of his disgust at his present service, and even said, "Should I, by what influence I possess, be allowed to resign, I would not like to remain inactive during the war." He is the individual who married the widow Harris, of Skipwith's Landing, and I judge, from all that transpired, may be won to our side. Taking into consideration the monetary interests at stake in the South, and the probable influence of his wife, whom he tells me is most intensely true to the South, &c., I think it not impossible to gain him and his vessel, and would respectfully suggest that the trial be made. Could such a gunboat be secured, the supplies for the Abolition army at Vicksburg could be cut off entirely, and numbers of boats destroyed before they discovered it. I have written in great haste, and perhaps not as fully as the subject warrants. Captain S. informed me he was already strongly suspected by his Government, and expressed great uneasiness at what might be thought of his having sought this interview with me to-day, saying he would put it on the ground of arrangements about that hospital at Greenville. The subject merits attention, and is respectfully submitted, with a request for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

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* Captain Sutherland was not an officer of the U. S. Navy; he was employed by the Quartermaster's Department as an officer of the Ram Fleet.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Grenada, February 16, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond:*

DEAR SIR: I herewith inclose a copy of a letter addressed to Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, in answer to charges made against this road for delays in the transportation of troops from Grenada to Jackson, Miss. I have only to add to my reply to General Pemberton that there is just enough of truth in the charges made by General Bowen to give the semblance of truth to the whole, yet in almost all particulars they are untrue.

Yours, &c.,

W. GOODMAN,
President.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Grenada, February 14, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, C. S. A., *Comdg. Army of Miss.:*

DEAR SIR: I have received the communication of your assistant adjutant-general, R. W. Memminger, of the 5th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter of Brigadier-General [J. S.] Bowen, of the 31st of January, addressed to Lieut. Col. J. R. Waddy, assistant adjutant-general, in reference to the delay in the transportation of troops from Grenada to Jackson. In reply to the letter and charges made by Brigadier-General Bowen, I have to remark that this road is not chargeable with any delays occurring after the arrival of trains at Canton, the southern terminus of our road. So far as this road is concerned, I pronounce the charges made in the letter of General Bowen as untrue, except in a few cases of accidental detention occasioned by trains running off the track, accidents that do and will occur on the best managed roads. I ask, and think I have a right to claim, the most rigid examination into the truth or falsity of the charges made.

During the movement of troops from Grenada, some three, perhaps four, trains were delayed at different times by up, and in one case a down, train running off the track. The longest detention was six hours, others for a shorter period of time. In one or two cases trains were delayed from one to three hours for want of fuel, our wood at our principal station, Vaiden, having been consumed by troops stationed there, although we had used every means at our command to protect it for the use of our engines.

It is true there was an undue proportion of flat-cars in the trains, but that was no fault of ours. On the first intimation from Major Banks, chief quartermaster at Grenada, that a large amount of transportation for troops would probably be soon required, I stated to him that out of 500 cars belonging to the road not more than 50 or 60 were on the road in running order; that most of the residue had been taken from our road by military authority and in use on the New Orleans and Jackson, the Southern, and Mobile and Ohio roads, for the purpose of transporting sugar and others freights for military or private speculation; that many of the cars had been absent for six months, notwithstanding my frequent application to the officers of the roads and military authorities to have them returned, and I could not supply the number of cars he required unless ours were returned or cars belonging to other roads were ordered on to ours. Major Banks promised to order our cars home. They did not come, and we were dependent upon other roads for cars,

and were required to take such as they sent, many of them being in an unsafe condition.

Nearly all the trains were detained at Grenada from six to thirty-six hours for loading, and I am quite sure the troops must have suffered quite as much by their detention at Grenada, exposed to snow, sleet, and rain, as they did during the transit. As to overloading and crowding, the trains, when ready to receive their freights, were placed at the command of the quartermaster who superintended the movement of troops, and, if overloaded, it was done by military authority, and often in opposition to our protestations. Many of the box-cars, perhaps most of them, were used for the transportation of horses belonging to commanders, and the men were placed on platform cars, and this by direction of those claiming the right of directing how the cars should be loaded, and not by direction of railroad officials.

If the cars are or were in bad condition, it is no fault of the railroad officials; it has been occasioned often by malicious destruction by troops *in transitu*, without interference of their commanders, and the wanton destruction of material prepared for their repairs for fuel, simply because it happened to be well seasoned. As to worthlessness of engines, I have only to remark the charge made by General Bowen may be true, but this I know, that no road in the Confederate States ever had better equipments than the Central had one year ago, and, if his charge is true, it is because the Government has become the purchaser of all the materials that are required to repair engines, and refuse to permit railroads to obtain them when they may be found, and for the additional reason that Government officials are permitted to enter our workshops and entice away our mechanics by offering them increased wages.

I have neglected to state that in one, perhaps two, cases trains with troops were detained at stations between Grenada and Canton twelve or more hours, by direction of the officers in command of the troops thereon, in consequence, as I am informed, of the inclemency of the weather. Now, I state, and can prove, that our trains were run from Grenada to Canton in from nine to eleven hours, with the exceptions herein referred to, and that there was no unnecessary detention except from accidental causes. I also state, and can prove, that trains were detained at Grenada from six to thirty-six hours after their arrival by military officials, when by due diligence they could have been loaded in three hours. I deny that there were box-cars at way stations on the line of road in safe running order, except such as were sent to such stations by military requisition, for the purpose of transporting provisions to the army, it being stated that the troops were without bread and the cars must be provided without fail. I think I can convince any man possessing practical business information that the charges made in the communication of General Bowen are in the main untrue, and that all are based on slight foundation. I feel quite confident that "these railroad officials" referred to are quite as competent to manage the affairs intrusted to them as the military officials are to manage theirs, and that they have at all times and on all occasions exhibited as much zeal, made as great sacrifices for the public good, and are actuated by as patriotic motives in the discharge of their respective duties as any general or other military officer. That they will continue to do so, I do not doubt, until those military officers who make such groundless charges have been brought to "their senses," if a thing so devoutly desired can be effected.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

W. GOODMAN,
President.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *Tullahoma, Tenn., February* 16, 1863.

1. Brig. Gen. A. Buford, Provisional Army, having been ordered by the War Department, in Special Orders, No. 25, dated Richmond, January 30, 1863, to report to Lieutenant-General Pemberton, commanding Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, for assignment in his command, is relieved from duty with this army, and will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *February* 17, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Send the 32-pounder rifle and 30-pounder Parrott gun intended for General Taylor to Yazoo City immediately. Make all possible dispatch. All their ammunition will go with them. I prefer that these guns go in advance of the field battery, or even of a portion of the Texas regiment.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 17, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Yazoo City:*

If you find it impracticable to establish the batteries at the mouth of Yalabusha, you are authorized to stop [T. N.] Waul at Yazoo City.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

YAZOO CITY, *February* 17, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

By dispatch from Lieutenant [F. E.] Shepperd, C. S. Navy, of the 14th, from Tallahatchee, the enemy had driven off our parties from the Pass, and were coming through. I am trying to get boats ready to meet them. We shall need another regiment and a battery here, besides men to man these boats. Colonel Waul and command go on up to-day. A courier goes through with letters to Vicksburg.

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Commander.

YAZOO CITY, *February* 17, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: I have to-day received from Lieutenant Shepperd, C. S. Navy, who has been for some time engaged in obstructing the Yazoo Pass, a dispatch, dated Tallahatchee River, February 14, via Grenada, February 16, of which the following is a copy:

> The enemy have driven us off from the works on the Pass, and are coming through. Hasty obstructions with fortifications may save Yazoo City. I have done my best; worked under their noses, till their pickets came in 100 yards of me.

I am fitting out the Mary Keene and Star of the West, and shall need men to man them; unfortunately, I have no boat just now to send

for these men without interfering with the fitting out of the Keene. General [Col. T. N.] Waul has advised you of his intended movements. I regret that we have so little time to make preparations, so little, in fact, that I cannot be answerable for what may happen; in other words, I can give no assurance that we shall be able to stop the enemy, as we cannot tell with what amount or description of force he is coming through. We will do all we can.

I am, respectfully,

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Commander, C. S. Navy.

JACKSON, *February* 17, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Have 200 men, good and true, who will volunteer to man gunboats at Yazoo City, sent forward immediately, with proper complement of officers, to report to Capt. I. N. Brown. Has the field battery ordered gone forward yet? Send all the troops and ordnance ordered up Yazoo with all dispatch.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *February* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Just returned from Coldwater. The telegram I sent you was information given by a courier sent by Captain Forrest. I can't believe the Yankees have got through our obstructions yet. I shall return with negroes and intrenching tools to-morrow or next day. Can't you send troops and artillery? I believe a cotton-clad boat can take any gunboat they bring down. I shall obstruct and fortify above mouth of Coldwater, if I have time; otherwise across narrow neck between Tallahatchee and Yazoo, 300 yards wide; impregnable position when fortified and Tallahatchee obstructed. Obstructions worthless unsupported by artillery. Merriwether has gone up to sink boats, and do what he can to save time.

P. ROBINSON,
Captain and Chief Engineer.

MILLER'S PLANTATION, DEER CREEK,
Washington County, February 17, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Your dispatch of the 12th instant has just come to hand. As the expedition against which you warn me is falling back to the river, I have small scouting parties following them, but my force is too small to venture on an attack.

From a prisoner taken yesterday, I learn that a brigade of infantry, some cavalry, and a battery of artillery, under command of General Burbridge, landed at and a little above Greenville, about 10 a. m., for the purpose of capturing my command. They marched directly by the road over Fish Lake, to Deer Creek, and scattered up and down for a few miles. My command was at the time at Calhoun Hale's place, on Deer Creek, in Bolivar County, from which point I was opening a road to reach the Mississippi, near Catfish Point, opposite the battery on the Arkansas side. The incessant rains will render this route impracticable

for some days; meanwhile I shall fall back down Deer Creek to a more secure position, and recruit my horses and men, both exhausted from constant exposure and exertion, and with the hope that re-enforcements will be sent me. With an adequate support I can annoy the enemy exceedingly; at present my situation is most critical. Yesterday, when I heard of the approach of the enemy, I had but 10 of the cavalry in camp. All the rest were on picket-posts, absolutely necessary, except 40, who had been sent to the upper part of Bolivar, and who returned late at night. From the report of their commander, I learn of the existence there of a state of things requiring vigorous action. I will forward the written report as soon as possible, simply stating now that he found the whole community engaged in trading cotton with the enemy. He burned 94 bales, found on the river or *en route*, in which latter case he burned the wagons, and brought off the mules and negroes belonging to Reuben Stark. I shall retain the property until I receive orders on the subject. An express was sent by the citizens ahead of the command, and warned the trading-boats of its approach, thus enabling them to escape. None of the parties implicated could be caught on the hasty trip. Until my force is increased, I will not venture to send there again.

I am not acquainted with the construction or manner of using torpedoes, but would suggest that they might be employed advantageously at points where the gunboats are in the habit of landing frequently. As far as I can learn, they always tie up at the same spot. By using great secresy, and placing them at night, the plan may succeed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Major [W. A.] Hewlett, commanding Thirteenth Battalion Partisan Rangers, at Columbus, Miss., has been ordered to you for duty, by command of General Johnston.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *February* 17, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson:*

The major-general commanding desires 1,000,000 rations rice sent here immediately. Statement asked for will be sent soon as possible.

Respectfully,

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, February* 17, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I find it necessary to send Major Mayo, my chief of ordnance, to Richmond, to obtain necessary supplies of ordnance and ammunition for this department. Your Excellency is aware that two

gunboats have succeeded in passing the batteries at Vicksburg; our supplies by the Mississippi River cannot, therefore, be depended upon for the future. It is, moreover, possible that the enemy may succeed in opening the canal, or, by taking advantage of the darkness, may even run by some of his transports. In fine, either from above or below there is a possibility that troops may be landed and Vicksburg be invested by land and water. I do not know that we have the right to assign to any definite period the determination of his efforts to capture this important position; hence it is evident that there should be not only large supplies of subsistence, but also of ordnance stores, provided to meet the emergency which, by possibility, may arise. Stringent orders have been given (and, I believe, are as well enforced as such orders can be among volunteer troops) to prevent the waste of ammunition, and there is now on hand a sufficiency for a battle, but not for a protracted siege.

Many believe that the enemy will get through the Yazoo Pass, and I am informed that, by the use of steam saw-mills, three-quarters of a mile of solid obstructions were removed in two days. The whole country being under water, the enemy will be confined to boats in his operations in that direction, but the same cause prevents a land movement on my part to check his advance for the present. I do not apprehend anything serious from this demonstration; still, if it be the enemy's purpose to lay siege to Vicksburg, this is doubtless part of his plan to cut off our supplies, and would materially assist the investment of the place. Taking into consideration the foregoing facts, I respectfully ask that Your Excellency will direct as full a supply of ammunition to be furnished for the defense of Vicksburg as the state of the Ordnance Department will possibly admit of.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, February* 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. TUPPER,
Commanding Mississippi State Troops, Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you that transfers cannot be granted in such cases; that is, from the volunteers to the State troops. Inclosed is a copy of instructions as to the cotton trade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, February* 17, 1863.

J. H. HATCH, Esq., *Collector:*

SIR: Under the laws of war, all trade with the enemy is illicit, and the lieutenant-general commanding is ordered to prevent and put a stop to this trade. When goods are brought in without a manifest from foreign ports, they must be seized and turned over to the Confederate commissioner for his decision. In all such cases, if you can collect the duties and then turn them over, there is no objection to your doing so. If you give an assurance to the proper officer that the goods shall be turned over to the commissioner, they may be delivered up to you for that purpose; but all goods brought in, evidently purchased of the en-

emy, must be seized, and the decision of the Confederate commissioner had thereon.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

VICKSBURG, *February* 18, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

Captain Brown reports that the enemy were coming through Yazoo Pass on the 14th, our working party, under Lieutenant Shepperd, C. S. Navy, having been driven off.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *February* 18, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

Deserters report 10,000 men left six days ago for Yazoo Pass.

C. L. STEVENSON.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

Tell General Stevenson to hurry off the troops and guns I ordered yesterday, as soon as he can get transportation.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

Tell Major Mims he must hurry the boats to Snyder's Mill; tell him if anything is done there, it must be at once.

J. C. P. [PEMBERTON.]

JACKSON, *February* 18, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Yazoo City:*

You can, if you think Yazoo City preferable to mouth of Yalabusha for defense, stop Tilghman's brigade at Vaughan's Station, and order it to Yazoo City.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Hurry off the troops and guns I ordered yesterday as soon as you can get transportation. Send [J. Q.] Wall's battery as soon as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Do not intend to send Waul's cavalry to Yazoo City at present.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Do not allow our batteries to answer the mortar below canal.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 18, 1863.

Major-General LORING, or
Capt. I. N. BROWN,
Yazoo City:

Send steamboats down to Snyder's Bluff as soon as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *February* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

Van Dorn is moving to threaten Rosecrans' rear. If, as was believed when I left you, Northern Mississippi is impracticable, can the enemy threaten Grenada or cross Coldwater? I cannot read your dispatch after the word "can."

J. E. JOHNSTON.

(Repeated February 19.)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, February* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRANK GARDNER, *Comdg., &c., Port Hudson:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the inclosed letters from the honorable Secretary of War and Commissary-General at Richmond, Va., setting forth abuses and neglect in the subsistence departments respectively at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and desires that they may be corrected in future.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosures.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., February* 2, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a letter from Colonel Northrop, Commissary-General, in reference to losses of subsistence stores at Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and to invite your attention to the representation of facts contained therein. I must request that you will adopt adequate measures of prevention.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON.

SUBSISTENCE DEPT., *Richmond, Va., January* 23, 1863.

JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the following extract from a letter from Lieut. Col. W. A. Broadwell, chief commissary of subsistence in the State of Mississippi:

The management at Port Hudson and Vicksburg has not been good. Large quantities of public stores at each place are wasting from lack of storage.

Large quantities of corn have remained for weeks exposed to the weather; 60,000 bushels, I learn, have spoiled and been condemned.

I would respectfully request such action as will promptly correct and prevent such improvidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *February* 19, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS:

With consent of Governor Pettus to stop illicit trade, I respectfully ask the suspension of writ of *habeas corpus* in Jackson; is immediately necessary.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 19, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

I have ordered the Point Coupée Battery to Snyder's Mill. Let the guns go without the horses; they can follow.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., February* 20, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President:*

SIR: I am at a loss to conjecture what further powers are desired for General Pemberton. He has been expressly authorized by letter (known, from a telegram since, to have been received by him) to take all measures necessary to stop illicit trade in his department, and I have carefully, since your return, abstained from making any contracts contemplating trade or deliveries in Mississippi or on the lakes. The *habeas corpus* cannot, of course, be suspended, as Congress has been in session more than thirty days without legislation on the subject. A military prohibition threatening confiscation might effect the desired end. The Department has not been in the habit of confiscating goods seized by the military authorities for violations of military police, but has only used the occasion to seize such of the goods as were needed for the army, at moderate valuations. It leaves the Treasury Department to deal with the cases as violations of the revenue laws. Such threats of confiscation should come from the general of the department, as it must rest for its sanction not on law but military necessity.

The alleged purpose of the enemy to cut a canal from Lake Providence to the Tensas is practicable and dangerous. It is not, however, their best scheme, which would be to cut, at Ashton, La., a canal from the river to the Macon Bayou. The distance is only 2 miles, and just there the current rushes with great force against the bank. I have always favored such an effort. Measures should be taken at once, if it be practicable for our forces to reach the points, to obstruct both the Tensas and the Macon. I will telegraph and write General [E. K.] Smith to that effect, if you approve. Both streams, with a little time, could be readily barricaded with felled trees. The difficulty, I fear, will be to maintain a force on either with the enemy so near in command of all the country in front. I rejoice to hear you have felt well enough to venture out this fine day, but venture the liberty of urging that you should not prematurely task yourself with your usual labors.

Most cordially, yours,

J. A. SEDDON.

GRENADA, *February* 20, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

McCulloch says:

I received a dispatch from one of [my] scouts, dated February 19, and within 2 miles of the Pass, where the Federals are at work; says they are progressing slowly with the work, and that Captain Forrest thinks it will take them seven or eight days to cut through; and, from the best information, they have about 6,000, with three transports.

J. Z. GEORGE.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, February 20, 1863.

Lieut. Col. S. W. FERGUSON:

SIR: A few days since instructions were sent you in case you find that your position on the river could not be maintained, you should return. The same are now reiterated. I leave it to your judgment to determine the advisability of remaining or returning, inasmuch as no further supporting force can be now sent you. Admiral Porter's notice, threatening to treat as highwaymen and assassins persons who may be found interrupting the navigation of the Mississippi River, and giving no quarter to any person found burning cotton or levying contribution on the inhabitants along the river, has been forwarded by General Stevenson to me. You are authorized to say to Captain Sutherland, or any other Federal officers, that if this threat is carried out, retaliation in the fullest measure will be visited on the heads of such Federal officers and prisoners as I have, or may hereafter fall into my hands. I shall direct General Stevenson to notify Admiral Porter that any attempt to carry into effect this notice will be retaliated in the same manner upon such prisoners as I now have or may hereafter fall into my hands.

I am, very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, La., February 20, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Comdg. Dept. of Mississippi, &c.:*

GENERAL: I seize the first opportunity of advising you of the state of affairs here. Every facility was afforded to Lieutenant Colonel [W. S.] Lovell to enable him to equip the Webb and Grand Duke. He will report to you in person. The cost of the Grand Duke will be paid, I suppose, by your department, as I will send the boat to you. The Federal ram Queen of the West was scarcely injured in her engagement with my battery on the Red River. Struck thirteen times; only one shot affected her by cutting a steam-pipe. She left here last night to attack the Federal boat now lying at or near the mouth of Red River. One of my staff is in command, with orders to attack at all hazards. I confidently expect to hear of the capture or destruction of the enemy's boat. The Queen of the West will then proceed to Vicksburg, to attempt to destroy the enemy's battery, if it be not already removed. We must maintain our communications at any cost. You have doubtless learned from General Gardner that I have succeeded in throwing several cargoes of supplies into Port Hudson since the first boat passed Vicksburg; he was probably in great need of them. I have several boats loaded for him, which will go out, taking our gunboat. My battery on the Atcha-

falaya at Butte-a-la-Rose is ready for action. On the 16th, a large gunboat from Berwick Bay attempted to pass, loaded with troops. Her decks were swept in ten minutes by our sharpshooters posted on both sides of the river. [H. H.] Sibley reports over 50 of the enemy killed. We could have captured the boat had our men had the means of pursuing her. These means are now rapidly preparing, and I hope before many days to give a good account of the Yankee fleet at Berwick Bay. Accounts from above report the enemy cutting a canal from the river to Lake Providence, thence to the Bayous Macon and Tensas. The object is to pass small transports. I have sent a staff officer to examine and issue necessary orders to counteract these designs. The detachments of Tennesseeans and artillery sent by you, as well as a battalion of Texans *en route* for Port Hudson, will be sent to your side of the river as soon as the way is clear. I trust, general, you will forgive this hasty scrawl. My only apology is complete physical prostration. For many weeks, I may say, I have been in the saddle day and night, menaced, at different points remote from each other, by a largely superior force. I have been constantly on the move.

To defend Western Louisiana, I have not an effective aggregate today of 4,000 men. Let me know what I can do for you in the way of supplies, and I will cheerfully and promptly respond to the extent of my means.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, February* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. S. W. FERGUSON:

Your communication marked "confidential"* has been forwarded to me, and in reply you can say to the person referred to that, should he render the service, I shall have no hesitation in placing his conduct in such a light before the Government as will, I am confident, secure for him a proper acknowledgment. If, after mature consideration, you shall think there is a strong probability of a successful result, I shall, as soon as possible, send a proper person to take charge, and any additional assistance you may require, inasmuch as it might prove embarrassing for him to continue in his present position. Having great confidence in your judgment and discretion, with these general views I shall leave the whole subject in your hands. The service that could be rendered is so important and desirable, that, if successful, there can be no division of sentiment and feeling.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *February* 21, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Carter reports, 20th, 3 o'clock, enemy through main obstructions in Yazoo Pass. Scouting in citizens' dress all through the country. Had skirmish with Forrest yesterday, killing and wounding 6 of our men. Our cavalry has fallen back 6 miles on Swan Lake.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

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*See of February 15, p. 626.

JACKSON, *February* 21, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Yazoo City, via Vaughan's Station:

Henderson's scouts report on 20th enemy through main obstructions in Pass, and is scouting in citizens' dress through the country. Skirmishing on 19th with Forrest. Can you not send some of [R.] McCulloch's cavalry to assist? If the country is at all passable, wish you to do so.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 21, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Vicksburg:*

Featherston's brigade is on the Jackson side of the Big Black River.

J. R. WADDY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP PEMBERTON, *Yazoo River*, *February* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Upon my arrival here to-day, I found that Major [M.] Merriwether had, in accordance with my instructions, acted promptly in his selection of a place where we may be enabled to construct suitable works for the defense of this river. He has chosen this point (Beck's Ferry), and vigorously commenced the erection of works which I trust, when completed, will do much toward preventing the passage down of the enemy. The location is 2½ miles by land and about 4 by water below Greenwood. The banks are some 8 feet above water, and the guns will be mounted upon works constructed of earth and cotton bales, so as to place them at an altitude that insures a plunging fire upon the enemy's boat. The Tallahatchee and the Yazoo Rivers are only about 500 yards apart here, and the works commanding each will be connected by suitable lines of intrenchments. Colonel [T. N.] Waul with his troops is encamped here. He is judicious in his arrangements, and I would recommend that he be kept in command of this position.

The river here will also be obstructed with rafts, if it can be done before the enemy approach. This is highly probable, as there is not the least apparent prospect of their speedy descent, and no present indication of a further rise in the river. If, however, the obstruction by rafts cannot be completed in time, I shall use the C. S. S. Star of the West, as stated in my last dispatch, and, if necessary, sink her athwart the channel.

I would remove the two pieces sent by you to Yazoo City, but do not think it best to do so unless others could be sent there. That position, naturally strong, should be kept in a condition of defense in the event we should be compelled to abandon the works up the river.

I have given orders that those boats now being used for the transportation of supplies on the Tallahatchee and Yalabusha Rivers for Grenada, and on the Yazoo for Vicksburg, shall not be interfered with, and to this end the rafts which I have spoken of will not be placed in position to obstruct the streams until the enemy's approach renders it absolutely necessary to do so. Those boats not in use for this purpose are now being encircled with cotton bales, under the direction of Captain [I. N.] Brown, who will command them, and assist our works by boarding the enemy if he should attempt a descent of the river.

I have issued an order to Colonel [R.] McCulloch to hold his cavalry in readiness to march in the direction of the Coldwater, if a practicable road can be discovered.

Colonel Waul has established a line of couriers between this point and Vaiden, on the Central Railroad, through which channel communication with headquarters may be conveniently held.

I inclose you a rough sketch of the position here.* That portion in ink will represent the works that are being constructed. Colonel Waul will send you a more accurate sketch of the river and works as soon as the engineer can prepare it for you.

Will go up the Tallahatchee to-morrow in the direction of the Coldwater, with the view of finding some other suitable points for the erection of works or obstruction of the streams, proceeding up the Coldwater toward the Yazoo Pass. My progress up the latter, however, will depend entirely upon the information I may be enabled to obtain respecting the strength of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *February* 22, 1863.

Senior Officer of General Rust's Brigade, near Edwards Depot:

General [A.] Rust has been ordered to proceed forthwith to Port Hudson. You will leave heavy baggage, tents, and wagons under a guard. You will take ammunition, cooking utensils, three days' rations, cooked. The train, when it arrives, must not be kept waiting, but all must move promptly.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss.:*

Order 100 mounted men from [W. A.] Hewlett's battalion, or any other corps in your district, to report immediately to Major [H. M.] Mathews, at Fayetteville, Ala.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

Direct General [W. E.] Baldwin to report for duty to General [M. L.] Smith, for duty with his division. Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson was advised that no re-enforcements could be sent him, and directed to exercise his discretion in staying or withdrawing. His confidential letter replied to by messenger direct. This to save delay.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, February* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN:

GENERAL: As it is necessary to throw into Vicksburg all the commissary's supplies possible, the lieutenant-general commanding desires you to obtain your supplies of meal and meat in the vicinity of your

* Not found.

encampment, if possible. He is advised that this can be done, and you are authorized to purchase. He also learns that potatoes and turnips to a large amount could be obtained in the same neighborhood, which must be issued according to regulations, as a substitute for some other part of the rations. Advise the lieutenant-general commanding what amount of provisions can be had from these sources.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

MOUTH YAZOO PASS, *February* 22, 1863.

Capt. THOMAS HENDERSON:

DEAR SIR: To-day the Federals were working on the last blockade in Yazoo Pass, and finished clearing it out in the afternoon. About 4 o'clock they entered Coldwater. One gunboat and three transports are at the mouth of the Pass. They have a force of about 3,000 infantry and cavalry (300 cavalry) camped within 3 miles above the mouth of the Pass. The obstructions placed in Coldwater below the Pass have been washed off by the high water.

Very respectfully,

VOORHEIS.

P. S.—The water is very high, and I was compelled to go to the Pass in a skiff.

HEADQUARTERS WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION,
Camp Pemberton, February 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have the honor to report that the works are progressing; that my command is in position and in fine spirits. No work could be done yesterday on account of the exceedingly wet weather. To-day the sun shines brightly, and we can proceed rapidly. General Loring remained here yesterday. This morning he went on an expedition up the Tallahatchee and Coldwater Rivers as far as safe and practicable. I have sent with him 120 men as sharpshooters.

The general informs me that herewith he sends you a detailed account of our progress. I shall keep you advised of our action at this point.

I am, very respectfully,

T. N. WAUL,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *February* 22, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The following dispatch just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Barteau, at Okolona:

OKOLONA, *February* 22, 1863.

Five hundred Yankee cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, on road from Bay Springs to Fulton. Two prisoners captured from their advance guard yesterday, near Bay Springs, just sent in.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

HDQRS. FIRST DIST., DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA.,
Columbus, Miss., February 22, 1863.

His Excellency THOMAS O. MOORE, *Governor of Louisiana:*

GOVERNOR: I had the honor to receive on the 14th ultimo, on the eve of leaving Jackson for this place, your favor of the 2d of January, in reply to my letter of the 2d of December last.

Appreciating the candor of your declaration, I am constrained to accept the disclaimer which Your Excellency has been pleased to make as to any intention on your part of attributing wrong to me in motive or action.

This under ordinary circumstances would seem to preclude further consideration of the subject, but as Your Excellency has not thought proper to recall that most unjust letter to the President, to which I have reason to know that he attached importance, justice to myself renders it necessary to forward a copy of the entire correspondence for such consideration as the President may be pleased to give it. To me, who have always entertained and expressed sentiments most favorable to the character, both private and official, of Your Excellency, it has been a matter of painful regret that even the semblance of a charge so unfounded should have been sent, especially in a private, unofficial way, from so influential a source to the Confederate Executive.

I have felt, and still feel, that I have claims to other consideration from the Executive of the State of Louisiana. The transmission of my former letter to you unsigned was an official oversight, for which I cannot account, and, as a means of detecting other omissions or inaccuracies in that communication, I now have the honor to transmit a copy carefully prepared.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES.

HEADQUARTERS WAUL'S TEXAS LEGION,
Camp Pemberton, February 23, 1863.

Col. J. R. WADDY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Should the fact be ascertained that the enemy have passed the obstructions in the Pass and are moving down, I deem it of the utmost importance that we should have more field-pieces and other batteries; mountain howitzers, even, could be made very efficient. Large 24-pounder howitzers, if to be procured, would render this neck not only defensive, but nearly impregnable. Should the neck be lost, the enemy at once blockades the Tallahatchee, Yalabusha, and Yazoo Rivers, as the occupation of this point would at once cut off the army supplies.

I write this, as General Loring may not return for several days.

Respectfully,

T. N. WAUL,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel WADDY:

Telegraph to General Stevenson to send up the Point Coupée Battery at once if it has not already gone. On arrival at Yazoo City, General Loring will give instructions. Tell General Stevenson I will be in Vicksburg to-night.

J. C. P. [PEMBERTON.]

JACKSON, MISS., *February* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Edwards Depot, Miss.:*

You will relieve the regiment belonging to General Stevenson's division, and direct it to report forthwith to him at Vicksburg. You will guard both sides of the bridges, both above and below.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *February* 23, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

The Federals have succeeded in getting through the Pass into Coldwater River. One of their gunboats passed into Coldwater and then went back up the Pass to-day.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Captain of Scouts.

JACKSON, MISS., *February* 23, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Yazoo City, via Vaughan's Station:*

The enemy reported through the Pass with gunboats and three transports; reported 3,000 strong—evidently too large. The location of the batteries unfortunately on wrong side of river. Let me know with what artillery and what troops you occupy that point; also how many cotton boats can operate with Tilghman's brigade and those on the river. I suppose you have sufficient force.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 23, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Direct General [W. E.] Baldwin to report to General M. L. Smith.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *February* 23, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

General Bowen has been directed to relieve your regiment, and to report to you forthwith. To-morrow will see you in regard to the chemcals. I leave at 6 a. m.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 23, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Scouts report, 20th instant, McPherson's division was to start down to Vicksburg. Yesterday a boat-load of pontoon and regiment sappers and miners gone down.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *February* 23, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

The Indianola passed up by Natchez at 3 o'clock this morning.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *February* 23, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

Aggregate present, my division, 6,053; sick, 868; effective present, 5,185. Do not advise a third brigade to be formed out of it.

DABNEY H. MAURY.

JACKSON, *February* 24, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga:*

If General Chalmers' services are not indispensable in Bragg's department, he would be most useful in command of the northwestern district of this State.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

Indianola passed up by Rodney at 2.30, doing her best. Nothing of Confederate fleet yet.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,
Commanding, &c., Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL: I inclose you a copy of special order from General Johnston's headquarters, assigning Maj. W. A. Hewlett's (Thirteenth Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers) command to duty in this department. He will immediately report with his command to you for duty, and you will keep him on your advance line in the direction of Aberdeen.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP PEMBERTON, *Yazoo River, Miss., February* 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Comdg., &c., Jackson:*

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions, with a view to obstructing the Tallahatchee and Coldwater, I proceeded up the Tallahatchee River, and had reached a point some 70 miles above this, where your dispatches of 18th and 21st were handed me to-day, too late, if it had been advisable, to order General Tilghman's brigade to Yazoo City. Hearing from various sources that the enemy had succeeded in effecting a passage to the Coldwater, I deemed it proper to return here and hasten the completion of the works at this point.

Upon my arrival here, I dispatched a courier to Grenada, with orders to General Tilghman to send without delay a strong regiment of infantry and a field battery to this place (the small boats being up the river, they could not be ordered here previously), and to order Colonel [R.] McCulloch with his cavalry (whom I had previously instructed to be in readiness) to the vicinity of the Coldwater, to operate against the enemy at such points as might be found practicable.

Having satisfied myself of Mr. [Thomas] Weldon's fitness for the duties, I had already given him full charge of everything concerning the obstruction of the river. He is now gone after the steamer Star of the West, for that purpose. The timber for the construction of rafts is being rapidly prepared, and if we can but have the time to place the obstructions and complete the works here, we will be enabled to make a strong defense. (I would add, in this connection, that Captain Brown is now actively engaged in preparing steamboats with cotton armor for boarding purposes.)

The troops which I have drawn from Grenada will necessarily weaken that point, a fact to which I would respectfully call your attention. If you propose the withdrawal of more troops from Grenada, please telegraph there, as the distance from this point to that is so great it would be more expeditious to do so. The difficulty of sending troops across from Vaughan's Station to Yazoo City is such that I would recommend the route from Big Black to Snyder's Bluff, thence up the river to Yazoo City, as the most practicable one.

If the two guns at Yazoo can be replaced, I would respectfully urge that they be sent here, as they could be used to great advantage. As previously advised, this is the only point short of Yazoo City where any defense can be made on the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING.

CAMP PEMBERTON, *February* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Received dispatch of 24th [23d]. No other position this side Yazoo City, on either side. River all overflowed or swamp. Have several large boats, to guard against accident. Have the two pieces you sent here with General [Colonel] Waul. Upon receipt of your dispatch, ordered the two pieces from Yazoo City, Colonel Orr's regiment, and field battery, besides the regiment and battery from Grenada. If we have five [days] more time, defenses and raft will be formidable. Hope the troops ordered may get here. No more can be used till works are further progressed.

General [Colonel] Waul says two 24-pounders can be spared from Snyder's Bluff; would advise sending them to Yazoo City.

Have written you.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *February* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

The following has just been received:

Brig. Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN:

I am fully informed that the Federal fleet have succeeded in reaching the Coldwater River. My information is that a large army, under the command of Generals Washburn and Ross, with perhaps other and higher officers, are now on the way to the lower fleet. When this junction is made, the enemy will amount to 30,000 infantry, with several gunboats. The water is rising rapidly, and it is believed they can pass their gunboats through with but little difficulty.

A. H. FORREST.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *February* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

By telegraph from Grenada:

Citizens from Moscow and Collierville report no enemy at either place; say enemy are building railroad from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing, on Tennessee River.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Washington County, Mississippi, February 25, 1863.

Capt. E. W. SUTHERLAND, U. S. Navy, *Comdg. Ram Monarch:*

SIR: I desire to communicate with you, officially, in reference to the recent notice of Admiral Porter, communicated to me by you. Should you agree to honor me with an interview, I will meet you with flag of truce at such proper time and place as you may designate.

S. W. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding C. S. Forces.

JACKSON, *February* 26, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

By telegraph from Grenada:

Received your dispatches of 18th and 21st at 1 o'clock to-day. Ordered [R.] McCulloch, with command, to Coldwater, and [Colonel Orr's] regiment and batteries here from Grenada. Will you weaken Grenada force still more? If so, please telegraph there. Would it not be better to send force to Yazoo City via Snyder's Bluff? Can you replace cannon at Yazoo City? If so, would like those there ordered here. Weldon engaged on obstructions and Brown on cotton-clads. Have written you.

W. W. LORING.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 27, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The Essex can be bought for 300 bales of cotton. This is considered reliable.

FRANK. GARDNER.

JACKSON, MISS., *February* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRANK. GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

Buy her at any price. I will guarantee payment.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 27, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
(Via Grenada, care of General Tilghman:)

Your dispatch of 25th received. I cannot spare more guns from Snyder's or Vicksburg, unless it is practicable to get a 10-inch columbiad

to Snyder's, which I fear it is not. Shall inquire at once of General Stevenson. Any further re-enforcements must come from General Tilghman's brigade. Have you not got a rifled 32 at Yazoo? I think you have as much infantry and field artillery as you can advantageously use at your present position.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *February* 27, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

You must, if possible, blow up the Indianola. I wish to send General E. K. Smith 10-inch columbiad now at Vicksburg to Yazoo City, if possible. Can it be got there; if not, what other heavy guns can be sent and replaced by the 10-inch? Answer immediately.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, Miss., February* 27, 1863.

* * * * * * *

V. At his own request, sanctioned by the War Department at Richmond, Va., Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, Provisional Army C. S., is relieved from duty in this department, and will report to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Provisional Army C. S., for duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

VI. In compliance with the desire of the Secretary of War, as expressed by letter, as soon as the troops now composing Major-General Price's division can be replaced by a corresponding number from the Trans-Mississippi Department, they will be ordered to report to General Price for duty. Should, however, the troops referred to from the Trans-Mississippi Department not be able to replace those of Major-General Price's division, the Missouri troops, forming a part of said division, will be sent to join General Price in the Trans-Mississippi Department as soon as the exigencies of the service will admit of it.

VII. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price will take with him, as an escort, Captain [R.] Collins' company Missouri cavalry, now acting as body-guard.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *February* 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

Confederate fleet abandoned the Indianola on approach of what was supposed to be turretted iron-clad. I am not satisfied that it was a gunboat, but have no definite intelligence yet. Indianola was blown up, by order of General Stevenson, on the night of 26th. I approve.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your cipher has been received. Will make the effort, but cannot succeed at present. See my telegram of yesterday on the subject. The Confederates left two field-pieces on [Indianola?]* which I suspect were blown up.

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. FIRST MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Columbus, Miss., February 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the remainder of the correspondence between Governor Moore, of Louisiana, and myself up to this date, embracing his letter of the 2d of January, 1863, and mine in reply of the 22d of February instant, with the request that you will lay it, in connection with my letter of the 2d of December, 1862, to Governor Moore, already forwarded to your office on the 6th of December,† before the President for his information. It will show, I trust, that the implied disparagement of my administration of a part of the military district embracing Eastern Louisiana with which I was then charged was not only unjust but without a foundation for its inception.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
DANIEL RUGGLES.

Abstract from return of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton commanding, for February 28, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First District (Ruggles)	87	1,944	2,329	2,821
Second District (Stevenson):				
Stevenson's division	630	8,991	11,931	16,615
Smith's division	436	5,423	7,885	9,864
Maury's division	482	6,173	8,718	12,304
Total Second District	1,548	20,587	28,534	38,783
Third District (Gardner)‡	975	10,992	15,572	20,606
Fourth District (John Adams)§	64	582	842	1,231
Loring's division	346	4,296	5,612	7,335
Bowen's division	393	4,183	5,560	7,205
Grand total	3,413	42,584	58,449	77,981

* Illegible word.

† See Series I, Vol. XV, pp. 890–894.

‡ For this command more in detail, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 1000.

§ The troops in this district at this date were the First [Mississippi] Choctaw Battalion, First Mississippi Battalion State Troops, Fourteenth Mississippi Infantry, and two companies of Tennessee cavalry.

GRENADA, *March* 1, 1863.

Col. J. R. WADDY:

The following has been received this morning from the Boyce Place, Sunflower County, dated February 25, 1863:

We have scouts near the Pass and at Friar's Point. They report to-day that the boats have all gone back to Helena, it is supposed, to bring down this fleet. Scouts from Friar's Point report between twenty and thirty transports loaded with troops passed down two days since, and two or three boats loaded with wagons with them. We will have scouts on that section while we remain here, and will keep you and the officers on Tallahatchee advised as much as possible. I am afraid if we remain here much longer, we will not be able to get out on account of high water. The Mississippi River is rising rapidly.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

Invoice of subsistence stores on hand at the post commissary, Vicksburg, March 1, 1863, *Capt. J. B. Smith.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Rations.	Remarks.
Salt pork ..... pounds..	200	400	½ lb. to the ration.
Bulk pork .....do....	185	370	Do.
Salt beef .....do ...	3,060	3,060	1 lb. to the ration.
Bacon.....do....	1,100	2,200	½ lb. to the ration.
Lard .....do....	230	460	Do.
Flour .....do....	27,508	24,451⅝	1⅛ lbs. to the ration.
Peas .....do....	23,000	153,333⅓	15 lbs. to 100 rations.
Rice .....do....	40,800	408,000	10 lbs. to 100 rations.
Coffee.....do....	320	10,666⅔	3 lbs. to 100 rations.
Brown sugar.....do....	18,000	150,000	12 lbs. to 100 rations.
White sugar.....do....	1,626	13,550	Do.
Candles.....do....	600	40,000	1½ lbs. to 100 rations.
Soap .....do....	1,106	27,650	4 lbs. to 100 rations.
Salt.....do....	121,914	2,709,200	4½ lbs. to 100 rations.
Molasses.....gallons..	7,940	397,000	2 galls. to 100 rations.
Wine .....barrels..	3	.....	

List of commissary stores on hand March 1, 1863, *at commissary depot, Capt. G. A. Woodward, A. C. S.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Rations.
Pork .....pounds..	3,079	4,105
Lard .....do....	810	1,080
Flour .....do....	45,628	40,569
Peas .....do ...	585,060	3,900,400
Rice.....do....	146,119	1,461,190
Coffee .....do....	362	12,066
Sugar .....do....	117,000	975,000
Salt .....do....	198,862	4,419,155
Molasses .....gallons..	11,040	552,000
Whisky .....barrel..	1	.....
Rum.....barrels .	2	.....
Wine.....boxes..	15	.....
Corn .....pounds..	56,000	37,333

There were also some 1,000 head of cattle, and also a large quantity of sugar and molasses on hand.

NEAR COLLIERVILLE, TENN., *March* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING:

Condition of this line the same as at last report, except a decrease of strength, almost half. My scouts report 15,000 troops at Corinth. Our

friends from their line report this to be probably a flank design upon Bragg. Some little movement of infantry on this line to the east. The Federals say will remove all the infantry from this line. Doubtful. The reports from Corinth I regard as nearly correct; will report from there more accurately in a few days.

THOS. J. CLEVELAND,
Lieutenant, Commanding Scouts.

CAMP PEMBERTON, *March* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The bearer of flag of truce to enemy, at [Yazoo] Pass, on 26th, reports: Saw six stern-wheel and one side-wheel gunboats near where Pass empties into Coldwater. No gunboat had yet been in Coldwater, and tug had passed into Coldwater and returned; intention to bring gunboats through evident. About 7,000 troops on Pass. Large number transports in Moon Lake. Enemy's gunboats have 24-pounder in bow, with iron plating to protect.

W. W. LORING.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

The newspapers say that the enemy is at work in the Yazoo Pass. Can he make any serious attempt by that route? Is not Coldwater obstructed?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SHUFORDSVILLE, MISS., *March* 2, 1863,
VIA GRENADA, MISS., *March* 9.

Major-General LORING, *Fort Pemberton:*

Forward to General Pemberton:

The Federals left General Alcorn's farm this morning down the Pass with thirteen transports and five gunboats. The transports are small; I do not think they will average more than 400 or 500 men each.

ED. E. PORTER,
Captain, Commanding Partisan Rangers.

[Indorsement.]

CAMP ADAMS.

My pickets brought this dispatch down a few minutes since. Mr. Dickens sends the following note, dated Tallahatchee River, 15 miles below mouth Coldwater.

MARCH 6—10 p. m.

A. H. FORREST:

The Yankee boats are here; four of them are lying at E. V. Dickens', and two went below and landed at George McRae's place.

DR. DICKENS, *Captain, Commanding.*
LLOYD TILGHMAN.

GRENADA, *March* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

All the bottoms flooded. Tallahatchee Alexander went down river in skiff to mouth Coldwater and 15 miles up Coldwater. Returning,

left there 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Learned the enemy had only been below the junction of Coldwater and Pass a few miles. Fleet returned up the Pass Tuesday, except one tug, Walch, two guns, which is anchored at junction.

About 500 infantry are encamped at Alcorn's, and some 200 cavalry north side of Pass. Rest of enemy's forces gone back to Lake; some think to Helena.

Reliable gentlemen just from Memphis say the Federal officers proclaim that they will take Vicksburg by a dash of their gunboats, and transports will land their whole force in front, taking it by storm.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, March* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on your brilliant success in capturing first the Queen of the West and after in sinking the Indianola. This last boat having been abandoned by your boats, and apprehensive that she might fall into the hands of the enemy, was blown up by order of Major-General Stevenson, in direct command of the troops at Vicksburg. As you are in command of all the operations on Red River, you can do this command as well as myself a great favor if you will take immediate steps to have forwarded all the beef possible, or bacon or salted pork. In this respect, general, no greater service can be done the country than in hurrying forward these supplies, and I wish to impress its vital importance upon you. As to the Grand Duke, Colonel [W. S.] Lovell informs me that he did not take possession of her, but, on the contrary, she was seized and fitted up by your order, and, therefore, I expect that all the expenses of repairs and fitting up will be defrayed out of your department.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *March* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Later and more specific information goes to show that the fixed purpose of the Federals is to attack Vicksburg by gunboats at upper and lower batteries, and, under cover of fog or darkness, to land 50,000 troops in front of the city and storm the works in front. This information comes from a source entirely reliable, who got it directly from high Federal military authority, as a great secret.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

DEER CREEK, NEAR FALLS' LANDING, *March* 3, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Comdg. Department:*

GENERAL: Your favors of the 20th and 21st instant [ultimo] were received on the evening of the 25th. I at once dispatched a flag of truce to communicate your instructions, but, up to last night, when I left the river, no gunboats had been about their usual station. If he has not been arrested, as I fear may be the case, I have no doubt of success in the project I explained in my confidential letter.* During the recent

* Of February 15, p. 626.

raid of the Yankees, my wife was detained on the boat for two days, and, on her return, brought messages of the strongest import, such as—

If his resignation was not accepted within a week, the crisis would come, and he would turn his guns on them, and sink everything on the river.

He shelled the troops who were plundering within range of his guns from the quarters of several of the planters, and the Abolitionists all curse him very bitterly, and swear to be revenged. If I can succeed in communicating, from these and other indications my plan seems feasible. It is certainly worth an earnest trial, and, for this reason, I have been keeping near the river, with the artillery well back. From the recent rain-floods, I could with difficulty get the guns to the banks for some days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE, SECOND DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, March 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have read a communication from Maj. Theodore Johnston to General Pemberton, of 26th February, complaining of me and other commissary officers of this district. I reply that I do not consider myself at all responsible for the woful mismanagement and present condition of the commissariat. General Pemberton's orders, which, I understood Major Johnston to say, were issued at his instance, are sufficient cause to have produced this result. I assumed charge as chief of subsistence for this district on 10th February. I have not received a single dollar from Major Johnston, though I have sent him my estimates by a special messenger, requesting him, if he could not send the whole amount, to furnish as much as possible. I have had nothing to do with the shipment of sugar from Vicksburg; my connection with this affair will be decided by a court of inquiry, called for that purpose. I know nothing of Colonel Broadwell's movements, but am informed all the sugar and molasses, and a large portion of other stores here, were furnished through him. It is through him that I have been furnished with every dollar of funds that I have received for this district. I am not informed that the river is open to navigation, and do not believe in the practicability of shipping direct from Red River to this post. Major Johnston requests that I be relieved from duty. If, general, I have not discharged the duties of my office with entire satisfaction, I will cheerfully resign my place to a more efficient officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. GILLESPIE,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. SUBSISTENCE DEPT., SECOND DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Comdg. 2d Mil. Dist., Vicksburg:*

DEAR SIR: The communication from Maj. Theodore Johnston to Lieutenant-General Pemberton, of the 26th ultimo, has been handed to

me by Maj. George L. Gillespie, and, although I do not think it calls for any reply from me, at your request I make the following answer thereto:

I am, as you know, commissary of subsistence of Major-General Smith's division, and my duties are to see that the troops of that division are fully and properly supplied with provisions, which duties keep me at this post, except when other orders compel me to go elsewhere in order to secure this object. Up to the 10th day of February, at which time Major Gillespie was announced as such, I was chief of subsistence of this district, and I made every effort in my power to secure supplies for the troops here, and prevent the unfortunate and deplorable condition of the commissariat which now exists. I can show that I not only made every effort to do this, but would have succeeded to a very great extent had it not been for orders issued which not only interfered with arrangements then in progress of fulfillment, but also arrested, *in toto*, some of the contracts and purchases then in contemplation. I do not feel in the least responsible for the present state of affairs. Had I been supplied with the necessary funds, as called for by my estimates, I would have done much more, and would have been able to avert the existing scarcity of provisions here if not for the existence of the orders alluded to above. Since Major Johnston was announced commissary of subsistence of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, on the 16th of December, 1862, I have received from him $130,000 in money, less $17,000 paid back for his purchases, and $5,000 in Confederate States bonds. Since that time Lieut. Col. W. A. Broadwell has furnished me and others here $318,000, for procuring supplies for this department. I have always been, and still am, ready to do all in my power to aid in getting supplies here, and will send agents or go myself to procure them as long as I have funds to use. I had nothing to do with the shipments of sugar alluded to, and did not know that they were gone until notified that they were stopped at Mobile. I have not learned that navigation is open from Red River, and do not think supplies can be sent here now, by steamboat, with any more safety than at any time during the past thirty days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. REED,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 3, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

General Pemberton telegraphs to-day:

Scouts report 15,000 troops at Corinth; supposed to be a flank movement against Bragg.

Might not the exchanged Arkansas prisoners be sent to General Bragg?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *March* 4, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga:*

Enemy has cut his way through obstructions in Yazoo Pass. Coldwater is also obstructed. Gunboat has been a few miles into Coldwater. Our defenses command mouth of Tallahatchee and Yalabusha. I do not think he can effect anything very serious.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 4, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

I think it advisable that General Chalmers be directed to report to me for purpose indicated in previous telegram.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 4, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Arcadia and Hartford City have been ordered to Vicksburg. You must make your quartermaster and commissaries exert themselves on the Yazoo and Sunflower. What is being done in Sunflower and Deer Creek? I am using every exertion to get corn by railroad. The road was only put in order yesterday. Use your rice and peas.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 4, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Following dispatches received:

Lawson reports, 2d instant, Quinby's division, 5,000, went down river Sunday. Large number stores taken for hospital.

THOS. HENDERSON.

Reliable parties still continue to report the idea of a direct assault by night. This idea is very current.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that his instructions are, not that wagons, mules, and negroes, but that cotton *in transitu* to the enemy should be seized and burned as the occasion may require.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, *March* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The enemy are working day and night on the canal. The chances are they will succeed; if so, our guns here will not all be needed. If we do not occupy Grand Gulf the enemy will, and thus be enabled to invest us. If we do, the passage of the canal will merely give them the means of landing at Warrenton, and force them to give us battle there under disadvantages. I respectfully recommend that at least three or four heavy guns from here be put in position there as soon as possible; that at least two of General [J. S.] Bowen's regiments, with his two 20-pounder Parrotts and field battery, occupy it at once.

C. L. STEVENSON.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Yours of yesterday received. Ask Lieutenant-General Smith if he can co-operate with you. Try to get something accurate from Corinth.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *March* 6, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

We will co-operate when practicable. Have had interview. No gunboats of enemy between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Water too high to raise Indianola now. Enemy works day and night at canal. Enemy reported yesterday in Coldwater, mouth of Yazoo Pass; large force. Enemy collecting mortar-boats at Baton Rouge. My main difficulty to contend with at present is transportation of supplies. Railroad much injured by heavy rains. Have sent to Corinth for information. Latest is that enemy is massing troops there.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 6, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Are you aware that Bayou Pierre is navigable at high water? Grand Gulf may be taken in the rear. You can occupy Grand Gulf with Featherston's brigade and field battery of Parrott guns.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Prevent circulation of to-day's issue of Appeal and Crisis in Vicksburg, as well as the Mississippian.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

One [R. V.] Richardson, claiming to have authority of the War Department to raise partisan rangers in Mississippi and West Tennessee, is accused of great oppression. If he has any authority, I respectfully recommend that it be withdrawn.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

FIRST DISTRICT, DEPT. OF MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Columbus, Miss., March 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WADDY, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, that much anxiety exists among planters throughout Northeastern Mississippi on the question of protection of the planting interest generally. At present the protection is inadequate, and they are apprehensive that the labor and expense incurred in sowing their crop will be lost, and that the undertaking will be attended with disaster. It is apparently well understood that the district embraced covers about the best grain-producing portion of the State, and would be capable, under careful, or even ordinary, management, of producing supplies for almost the entire force now employed in the department. This district has been much depended on for supplies since the great campaign opened at Corinth more than a year since.

I have, in connection with the immediate demand for supplies, ordered Lieutenant-Colonel [C. R.] Barteau to advance to Verona, 16 miles above Okolona, although his troops are miserably armed, and deficient in num-

ber, with not even ammunition sufficient for a skirmish. (See report of a board of officers, appended, marked A.)*

I have also directed that the railroad track be repaired to that point for the transit of supplies as rapidly as possible..

I recommend for the consideration of the lieutenant-general commanding—

1. That Colonel Barteau's cavalry be immediately armed with good, serviceable arms, and supplied with 50 cartridges per man, say 22,800 rounds.

2. That Colonel [W. W.] Faulkner's regiment, and such other troops as are being organized in this district, be immediately armed, and ordered to report to me for duty near Verona or at Cotton Gin.

3. That Major [W. A.] Hewlett's battalion be completely armed and supplied with ammunition, and recruited as far as practicable without delay.

4. That horses and harness be furnished immediately for a company (Captain Thrall's) of light artillery, for service with cavalry in the field.

5. That Brigadier-General [J. V.] Harris' brigade of State troops be supplied with serviceable arms.

6. That one well-disciplined regiment of Confederate troops be sent here for service at or in advance of Okolona.

7. That the companies of partisan rangers and independent companies of mounted men, organized and now organizing in this district, be organized in battalions or regiments, to insure efficiency and unity of action.

8. That a systematic mode of purchasing supplies be adopted for the respective staff departments.

The accompany reports and returns, and papers containing official information, will show the necessity of recommendations above stated.

I have also to state, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, that there is reason to believe that the enemy is concentrating in some force on the Tennessee River, near Florence, and at Tuscumbia, Ala., with the apparent design of operating on the rear or flank of General Bragg's army.

Some scouts from the enemy's lines have infested our settlements beyond the reach of our limited means of resistance, until much disaffection, discontent, and complaint have been manifested in a large district embracing the northeastern corner of this State, as well as in a portion of Alabama.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES.

JACKSON, MISS., *March* 7, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

My scouts report, 4th instant, 12,000 to 15,000 troops left Corinth for Florence by land, and six transports and iron-clad have landed troops there. Reported they will take 25,000 troops up, and go on to Bridgeport, Tenn. Two iron-clads and several transports lying in Tennessee River. Force left in Corinth about 3,000.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

(Telegraphed by Johnston to Bragg and Cooper, March 8.)

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* Not found.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Can Colonel [R. F.] Looney raise force enough to control Richardson? If so, he had better do it, and arrest Richardson. Are there State troops that might help him?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *March* 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

General Stevenson, commanding Vicksburg, telegraphs, March 4—

The Indianola is not destroyed. We are at work to raise her. One 11-inch gun was bursted; the others are not injured. Further by mail.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, MISS., *March* 8, 1863—9.50 a. m.

Colonel WADDY:

I have this moment received the inclosed from Mitchell's Cross-Roads, dated 7th, a. m.:

Scouts report about thirty transports passing mouth of Coldwater this morning. Scout, still there, will report number definitely to-morrow.

McCULLOCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

I have sent a courier to General Loring.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
Washington County, Mississippi, March 8, 1863.

To the Officer in Command of U. S. Forces near Greenville:

SIR: I have been informed that two men of my command, left by my order at Greenville, Miss., with flag of truce, for the purpose of delivering a letter addressed to Captain Sutherland, U. S. Navy, on official business, were taken off from that point on the 6th instant by the forces of the United States. In consequence of this, I send an officer, under flag of truce, to Greenville, to deliver this letter. If my information proves correct, I would request to be informed on what grounds, and by whose authority, this violation, as I must consider it, of the rights and usages of war has been committed. I am the more urged to make this request, as the same men were a day or two before taken, disarmed, and carried on board the United States vessel Curlew, where their dispatch was opened and read. With the hope that this matter may at once receive the attention of the United States authority,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Pemberton, March* 8, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding Department:*

The following just received:

I have inclosed you this morning information of the advance of the enemy down the Tallahatchee River. It may be but their advance party to guard against accident. I would advise sending at once to Yazoo City some heavy guns, and a force to

sustain them. We will, under the circumstances, should the enemy come here, make a vigorous defense. The only drawback will be the want of ammunition, as previously stated. I have not received or heard from that you informed me you ordered General Stevenson to send at once; it ought to be hurried forward as rapidly as possible. A large number of boats are now below; besides, one of the largest boats on the river—the Prince of Wales—was sent down yesterday with bacon and corn, so that it can come up any time.

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

JACKSON, *March* 9, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Inspector Gen., Richmond:*

The enemy's operations in the canal indicate great probability of his getting through. If he succeeds, will have to fortify Grand Gulf. Have no guns in department to do this, except two 8-inch and one 32, rifled, belonging to the Navy Department, *en route* to Shreveport, La. My transportation is utterly inadequate to my own necessities. Cannot allow anything to be transported over railroads in department unless for use of same. I have taken guns. I will place them in position.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, March* 9, 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

The Navy Department has received a dispatch that the enemy had passed their boats into the headwaters of the Yazoo. What are the facts, and where are the boats?

J. A. SEDDON.

JACKSON, *March* 9, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

Reliable information received to-day represents six gunboats and about eighteen or twenty small transports passed into Tallahatchee River on Sunday, the 7th instant. We have cotton-clad boats, and are fortified 6 miles above the mouth of Tallahatchee, General Loring in command. General [F.] Gardner reports to-day large re-enforcements at Baton Rouge; arrived yesterday and day before. Enemy not less than 30,000. We are strongly intrenched. Enemy is working night and day at canal opposite Vicksburg; I fear with prospect of success. I am arranging for batteries at Grand Gulf. Must take navy guns now here.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 9, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Camp Pemberton, care of General Tilghman, via Grenada:

The following telegram received from General Stevenson this day:

The boats called for from the Yazoo have not arrived. Should it be necessary to move troops rapidly in that direction, it cannot be done.

C. L. STEVENSON.

Vicksburg and Snyder's Mill are more important than any other points. Boats must not be detained which are intended to supply them, neither can troops or ammunition be furnished you without them.

The ammunition has again been ordered to be furnished at once. I have no more heavy guns to send. Any troops you need must come from General Tilghman, from the cavalry.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 9, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

General Bowen will take his brigade—over 2,500 men.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 9, 1863.

Captain [SAM.] HENDERSON, *Grenada, Miss.:*

Send the following by courier to Southwestern Tennessee, to Colonel Looney:

Colonel [R. F.] LOONEY:

Control [R. V.] Richardson with any means in your power. Arrest him, and send him to this place.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 9, 1863.

Captain [SAM.] HENDERSON, *Grenada:*

In your dispatch of 7th instant, you say that Hendricks is just in and reports enemy has gone down Pass again. Do you mean in direction of Moon Lake, or from Moon Lake toward Tallahatchee?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *March* 9, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

Scout Eastham left Florence Thursday morning. All the gunboats and transports with troops have returned down river, and stopped opposite Hamburg. Heard heavy cannonading Thursday evening at or near there. Land forces also returned to Corinth Thursday night. Makes force now there about 10,000. Some transports gone down river; remainder at Hamburg.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

[Indorsement.]

This movement, I think, evidently means a move to the rear of Columbia, Tenn. There is a stone pike nearly all the way from Tennessee River.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

JACKSON, *March* 9, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

I learn from Florence, 6th instant, that all the gunboats and transports with troops have returned down the river, and stopped opposite Hamburg. Land forces also returned to Corinth, making force there about 10,000.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, March* 9, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. The two northern tiers of counties of the State of Mississippi are hereby formed into the Fifth Military District of this department.

IV. Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers will at once assume command of all the military force in said district, and will operate north of the Tallahatchee River, and thence toward the Mississippi.

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By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
At Judge Harris' Residence, March 9, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG, *Comdg., &c., Tupelo, Miss.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that in the event you do not receive orders to the contrary, that you will move to-morrow morning at daylight with your entire command, the three locomotives and trains, back to Verona, where the major-general will meet you.

Captain [J. W.] Morton, jr., has been ordered to place his battery, harness, &c., by General Jackson's order, on the cars. The horses will go through by dirt road. The major-general will be at Verona to-night, and should any dispatches arrive, you will forward them to Verona.

The enemy are reported at Ripley. General Jackson will remain with his command at this place to-night. The major-general will go down on the train with you to-morrow morning from Verona.

Respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP PEMBERTON, *Tuesday, March* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

The enemy in great force are very near our works. It is raining hard, making the weather unfavorable to us. I have but two boats ready.

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Commodore, C. S. Navy.

JACKSON, *March* 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Grenada:*

Hold all your force—cavalry, infantry and artillery—ready to move at a moment's notice. Draw in your cavalry, if enemy continues his advance by Tallahatchee.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *March* 10, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

What are the operations which indicate that the enemy will get through the canal? Do your guns prove effective against working parties and dredging machines on canal? What is state of affairs on the

Coldwater and Tallahatchee? Have you further intelligence of the reported movement toward Aberdeen, as a second point for defense and obstruction to enemy's boats? How does Ellis' Cliff compare with Grand Gulf? What success in raising the Indianola? What is the stage of the Mississippi; is it rising or falling at Vicksburg?

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Petersburg, Va., March* 10, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: When I had an interview with you a few days since, you did me the honor to request that I should submit my views on the subject of defending the Mississippi River against the enemy's transports. The counties of Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena present the best field for this purpose. In the counties of Bolivar and Washington, at every few miles distance the river impinges in its windings against the banks, and in those cases the channel is near the shore, and there the banks are precipitous, and mostly outside the levee the timber and cane are standing in dense growth to the verge of the river, affording complete means to conceal artillery and sharpshooters from discovery; indeed, it would be impossible for boats to ascertain where any such force was placed until they opened their fire. At other places, where the country is open, the levees afford a good breastwork, behind which artillery could be placed, and protected from the fire of gunboats. In these two counties I speak from a knowledge of the shore, having ridden along it for many miles, especially in Bolivar. I am quite sure, with an adequate force of infantry, a cavalry regiment, and good artillery, the enemy's transports could be very much annoyed, and their passage up and down the river almost entirely stopped, unless convoyed by a number of gunboats at all times.

2. The next question is, what force is necessary for this work? It should be large enough to accomplish the object intended, and be self-supporting; and I would recommend a brigade of six full regiments of light infantry, armed with rifles, one regiment of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery—two of Napoleon guns, two of 10-pounder Parrott guns, one of 20-pounder Parrotts, and one of Whitworth guns, if possible. A few signalmen should also be with the command, and a skillful chief of artillery.

The objective points are, distance from support, the climate, the force of the enemy at Memphis and Helena, and the army operating against Vicksburg. The enemy, having command of the river and innumerable transports in their service, can move nearly 200 miles in twenty-four hours, and thus have it in their power to land an attacking force in large numbers without timely notice of their approach; therefore it is the force should be either large and self-supporting, or very small, and only for the purpose of harassing the enemy and then eluding his vigilance. The main body of the artillery should not be scattered, but concentrated, so that its fire would be very destructive, but it should move frequently from point to point. The approaches to the river from the interior are but few, so far as I am aware. Deer Creek can be approached by two roads from Yazoo County; first, from Yazoo City, by Panther and Silver Creeks, by Strait Bayou, thence to Buck's Ferry, on the Sunflower River, striking the Vicksburg and Deer Creek road; second, following the Yazoo bank for 27 miles to Burtonia, thence 22 miles to Latham's Ferry, on the Sunflower, some 40 miles above Buck's Ferry.

The Vicksburg and Deer Creek road can be approached by a road running from Black Hawk, Carroll County, to Sidon, on the Yazoo River, thence in a westerly direction, on the Garvin's Ferry road, to Greenville, on the Mississippi River. There is also a road from Lexington, Holmes County, across Honey Island, to McAfee's Ferry, on the Yazoo River, which intersects the Garvin Ferry road, in Sunflower County. Again, from Carrollton to Greenwood, on the Yazoo River, through McNutt, in Sunflower County, directly west, to Bolivar Landing, on the Mississippi River. Again, from Charleston, Tallahatchee County, through Locopolis, to Lake Concordia or Conception, on the Mississippi, Bolivar County. You are, however, aware, from your own knowledge of that part of the State, that the artillery could not be taken across the Yazoo bottom until the roads become dry, and they will not be passable before the middle of May, and even that will much depend on the state of the overflow. During an overflow, I have known the waters east of Deer Creek to continue to rise until the middle of July. In the counties of Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena, the crops of corn are large and the yield abundant, and in many instances near the river they have been left ungathered. Corn-meal can be had in great abundance for the troops, and forage for the horses. Unless already driven eastward and slaughtered, there should be beef cattle in considerable numbers, which, with the vast amount of vegetables in that part of the country, would nearly subsist the forces. Indeed, there is not now any part of the Confederacy where most of the prime articles of life are so abundant as in the counties first named. In conclusion, then, you will perceive that the great obstacle to the operations of such a force will be the condition of the roads over which the artillery must pass to reach the banks of the Mississippi. I am, however, inclined to the belief that before artillery could be gotten to, say, Bolivar County, the attack on Vicksburg and Port Hudson will have been made, and, with whatever result, will greatly change the military combinations in the west.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. FRENCH.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LA., *Panola, Miss., March* 10, 1863.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 68, from Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, dated Headquarters Department Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Jackson, Miss., March 9, 1863, I hereby assume command of the Fifth Military District of this department, composed of the two northern tiers of counties in this State. All officers commanding regiments, battalions, or companies of Confederate or State troops in this district, will at once forward to these headquarters a complete return of the strength of their commands, the names, rank, and date of election of each officer, the number and kind of arms, the amount of ammunition, and of camp and garrison equipage on hand. I come to this command from an army and brigade where discipline has been enforced with the utmost strictness, and the same degree of discipline will be expected from the officers and men of this district. Every officer will be held to a strict accountability for the conduct of his men, and in no case will officers or men be permitted to sleep out of their proper quarters. We are immediately in front of the enemy, and the utmost diligence is necessary to prevent surprise and disgrace. Our proximity to the en-

emy makes it the duty of every officer to enforce the laws prohibiting illicit trade with the enemy, and every citizen attempting to engage in such trade must be arrested, and if it shall be discovered that any officer has permitted such trade, or failed to use his best efforts to prevent it, he will be at once arrested and sent to headquarters for trial.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS., *Fort Pemberton, March* 11, 1863—7.15 p. m.

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

From all the information we can gather, the enemy's strength is five gunboats and about 5,000 men, indicating the advance of a large force.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *March* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Unless you disapprove, I will put a water battery to enfilade the canal. Those now in position too far off.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *March* 11, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Have already started two 8-inch naval guns and a 32-pounder banded rifle to Big Black, to go down by Charm; they belong to the navy. You can send the two 32-pounder rifles mentioned on my last visit to Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Pemberton, March* 11, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

A perfectly reliable spy, who succeeded in escaping and returning to-day, gives the following information:

Two iron-clads (one of them a ram) and seven other gunboats, including one mortar-boat, and twenty-seven transports filled with men (of the number could not form correct idea), comprise what he saw of this fleet, commanded by Generals Walker and Slack and Commodore Hull. Their avowed intention is to pass Yazoo City, with a view to operate in rear of Vicksburg. Seemed to be fully apprised of our strength in Yazoo City.

W. W. LORING.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

GRENADA, *March* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Yours received. Am prepared. [R.] McCulloch's cavalry ordered to fall back as enemy advances to cross to south bank of Yalabusha. If Fort Pemberton is attacked, near Dugan's Ferry, order so far only embraces McCulloch's command. What do you wish as to irregular cavalry, now above Tallahatchee River, in Panola and De Soto? Still hold one regiment ready at Dugan's [Ferry], by order of General Lor-

ing. Force here available, 942 infantry, exclusive of militia. Very short of ammunition.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. MISSISSIPPI STATE TROOPS, *Jackson, March* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General Chalmers, of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, having been assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, comprising the two northern tiers of counties of the State of Mississippi, all State troops within that district will be subject to his command, and are hereby ordered to report directly to him.

By command of Major-General Tupper:

E. R. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *March* 12, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President Confederate States, Richmond:*

Since my telegram of the 9th to the Secretary of War, the levee at lower mouth of canal has given way; also embankments on sides of canal, supposed to be washed away; the neck flooded; work with spades stopped; one dredging-machine at railroad, nearly half-way through canal; another short distance in rear. Stevenson now has no doubt as to its success. Two 10-inch columbiads, one 10-inch mortar, 30-pounder Parrott, and one Whitworth, are effective against working parties by day, at mouth of canal. The range is $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

General Loring, from fort on Tallahatchee, 6 miles above Greenwood, telegraphs on the 9th:

From every information I can get, enemy's gunboats will be down to-morrow. They were 75 miles above here to-day.

I think General Loring will be able to repel them. It is impossible to determine correctly enemy's strength, because of overflow. Latest report gives six gunboats and about eighteen small transports in Tallahatchee. Not more than two gunboats can operate at the same time against the fort. Have no further intelligence of movements toward Aberdeen. Do not consider previous report reliable. Ellis' Cliff an admirable position, but has no relation to Vicksburg. Grand Gulf has; it defends points of approach. If canal is successful, Grand Gulf must be fortified, even if Ellis' Cliff is also. We have not guns for both. Indianola cannot be raised until river falls several feet. Steamboat captains think she can then be raised. Mississippi 5 feet lower than high-water mark last year, and rising at Vicksburg. Enemy, estimated by General Gardner, 30,000 at Baton Rouge; his advance daily expected. Essex left New Orleans Sunday. Farragut left on Hartford, with Richmond and Monongahela, on Monday. All gunboats, except Pensacola and Genesee, and all transports have gone up the river. Several large gunboats and many mortar-boats at Port Hudson. One hundred and tenth New York Regiment mutinied last Friday, when ordered to Berwick Bay. Wretched condition of Southern Railroad has greatly interfered with supplies for Vicksburg; now, however, hurrying them in. Am also receiving some from Red River, via Big Black.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *March* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

You are hereby authorized to order Brigadier-General [A.] Buford to report to Major-General [S.] Price for duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department at such time as you may deem proper.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond*, *March* 12, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

The Department requires the removal of the stores of sugar and molasses at Vicksburg, except so far as may be positively necessary for your army. Retain full supply for a month or six weeks in case of possible investment, and send the residue back.

J. A. SEDDON.

JACKSON, *March* 12, 1863.

Capt. I. N. BROWN, *Greenwood, Miss., via Grenada:*

[J. C.] Moore's brigade ordered to Yazoo City. All the heavy guns that can be spared sent forward; also the ammunition. The steamer May, presumed to be cotton-clad, should not be sent down, and, with her and the Magenta, any flank movement near by can be prevented.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Shall the Yazoo be obstructed above or below Yazoo City? If by a raft, shall it be placed at once, shutting off communication?

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

If the Big Black is obstructed by raft, the supply boats cannot get to railroad. Shall it be made?

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Most of the transports, and apparently many troops, have gone up the river; how far I cannot learn. There are but two camps in sight. The dredging-boats are outside of the levee, and have not advanced to-day. By close observation from opposite the entrance, it is ascertained that their progress so far is about one-fifth the length of canal, which part is now overflowed on both sides. It is probable that if the State levee is cut by them, it will flood their camp.

C. L. STEVENSON.

GRENADA, *March* 12, 1863--10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

If the flank movement referred to by Loring is made, it will be on road from Dr. Irwin's ferry, on Tallahatchee, to Dodd's Ferry. See Masonic map of Mississippi. Have suggested to Loring to place the regiment and battery at Dodd's, rather than Chocachuma. This is certainly correct. Could then meet enemy at Dugan's and Chocachuma.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

MOBILE, *March* 12, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive here, being on my way to Lieutenant-General Pemberton's headquarters, two dispatches (telegraphic) from you, by way of Chattanooga, to which I have briefly replied by telegraph. The first directs me to order General Bragg to Richmond, for conference. I shall obey the order as soon as I can. I hope that that most meritorious officer's removal is but temporary, and that the Government will adopt no course which might be regarded by the public as evidence of want of confidence in his generalship.

The second asks if I have any resources under my control to meet the advance from Corinth, reported by Lieutenant-General Pemberton; if troops can be spared from Mobile or Mississippi, or from Middle Tennessee for the purpose; if Van Dorn's cavalry, at least, might not return.

The infantry for defense on the land side of Mobile amounts to but 2,500.

I reported to the President, in December, that nearly 20,000 additional troops were required in Mississippi. Since then Grant's army has been heavily re-enforced. Allow me to remind you also of what I have said of the length of time necessary for the transfer of troops in any considerable numbers from Mississippi to Tennessee. Those two departments are more distant from each other in time than Eastern Virginia and Middle Tennessee.

In relation to detaching from General Bragg's army, permit me to remind you that I have been for the last two months asking the Department to strengthen it, and representing it as too weak to oppose the powerful army in front of it, with confidence. On that account, Major-General Van Dorn's cavalry was added. Dividing that army might be fatal to it. Major-General [S.] Jones reported some time ago that the enemy was sending troops from the Kanawha Valley. Soon after, our friends about Nashville informed General Bragg that Major-General [J. D.] Cox had arrived with his division from Western Virginia, and, a little later, that Major-General Sigel's division had also joined Rosecrans. I therefore suggested that the troops which had been opposed to those divisions in Virginia should be sent to General Bragg without delay. Allow me to repeat that suggestion.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *March* 13, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President:*

General Stevenson reports last night most of transports and apparently many troops have gone up river, but cannot ascertain how far. Close observation opposite entrance shows dredging-boats have

only advanced one-fifth length of canal. Country overflowed to that distance. No progress yesterday. If canal is successful at all, must be very slow process. General Loring reports, 12 o'clock last night, no attack on Fort Pemberton on Tallahatchee yesterday. On 11th, one iron-clad attacked in the morning and one in afternoon. Both repulsed. One boat damaged; part of her inner works, with piece of shell sticking in it, floated against raft opposite fort. Nothing important from Port Hudson yesterday.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, March* 13, 1863.

His Excellency JOHN J. PETTUS, *Governor Mississippi:*

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to state, for your information and others concerned, that I consider the following-named counties and parts of counties within the State of Mississippi as coming within the limits where men not now in Confederate service, and of any age, may be taken into State organizations as being without the control of enrolling officers, viz, Tunica, De Soto, Marshall, Tippah, Tishomingo. That part of Panola county north of Tallahatchee River to Panola town, thence east to Oxford, in La Fayette County, thence east through Pontotoc County to Pontotoc, thence east through Itawamba to Fulton.

Within this district of country I do not consider under instructions from War Department, that enrolling officers have the right of interference.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CAMP ON DEER CREEK,
Washington County, March 13, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report: On the 15th of February ultimo I received, by the hand of a citizen, a letter from Capt. E. W. Sutherland, U. S. Navy, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.*

The department was at once informed of the result of that interview, and furnished with the notice of Admiral Porter, then communicated by Captain Sutherland, who expressed his willingness to communicate at any time that it should be necessary by flag of truce. On 25th of same month, I received instructions from Lieutenant-General Pemberton, which I was ordered to communicate to Captain Sutherland, or any other Federal officer. I at once sent by flag of truce a letter, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.† After keeping the party with the flag of truce at Greenville for several days in the further effort to communicate, the ravages of the Abolitionists on Lake Washington compelled me to withdraw the party, except a sergeant and one man, whom I left at Greenville with the flag and letter. I accidentally learned from a citizen that on or about the 4th instant a gunboat, the Curlew, landed a party, who met the flag of truce, disarmed the bearers, and took them on board, where they were rudely treated, and their dispatch broken open and read. It was then returned to them with the remark

* Not found; but see pp. 626, 636, 637, 645, 650.
† See p. 656.

that Captain Sutherland should be informed the letter was for him. About the time this news reached me, and before I could communicate with the sergeant referred to, I heard from a citizen that a gunboat had landed and taken off two men. I at once dispatched another party with a flag of truce and letter, a copy of which please find inclosed,* as well as a copy of the answer I received to it. I cannot learn by what boat they were taken, and have not received an answer from Admiral Porter. Their horses and horse equipments I found at Greenville. Since the receipt of Captain [J. M.] Prichett's letter, I have posted a picket at or near Greenville, but from the 23d instant to that time I had no troops nearer than 20 miles, except the party with the flag, and I need not add that the assertion of Captain Prichett in regard to the flags of truce is utterly false, and that none but those mentioned herein have been sent or been seen there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

GRENADA, *March* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

My aggregate of infantry here is 488, and will grow less, I fear. Thirty-three desertions in the last forty-eight hours.

J. Z. GEORGE.

FORT PEMBERTON, *March* 13, 1863—7.50 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Just as I sent off my last dispatch to you, enemy opened upon us again with one gunboat's guns and land battery and 13-inch mortar. Kept it up with great spirit until after sunset. Ammunition for heavy guns arrived just now.

W. W. LORING.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

JACKSON, *March* 13, 1863.

General TILGHMAN:

If [R.] McCulloch's cavalry cannot be moved across except by cars, he can operate north of the Tallahatchee. What amount of cavalry is now toward Greenwood? Answer at once.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The force in front much reduced; probably removed above break in levee, to Milliken's Bend. Scout from Tallulah reports McClernand's division at Milliken's; that they have abandoned the canal at Providence, and are working large force from Grand Lake to Bayou Macon; dredging machine not advanced; water fell half an inch.

C. L. STEVENSON.

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* Not found.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, March 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding Chattanooga:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 11th instant, from Mobile, has just reached me. Two batteries command the lower mouth of the canal, one of which (the lower) completely enfilades it. The range, however, is long, $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles, but effective. The battery consists of one 10-inch columbiad, one 10-inch mortar, and a 30-pounder Parrott. The upper battery, range $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, consists of one 10-inch columbiad and one Whitworth; a 7-inch Blakely also bears on mouth of canal, but at still longer range.

I am now fortifying Grand Gulf and mounting two 8-inch naval guns, a banded 32-pounder rifled, and two 32s, rifled but not banded. The three first-named guns belong to the Navy Department, and were intended for boat building at Shreveport, La., as transportation by land to Port Hudson for these guns was impossible from the condition of the roads, and, as navigation by Mississippi River was uncertain and dangerous, I took temporary possession of them, notifying the Department of the fact. The Secretary of War, though blaming my action as unauthorized, has allowed their retention, and will endeavor to supply the navy with others. I think it hardly necessary to say that the apparent probability of success with the canal made it necessary to establish another battery below, and that the mouth of Big Black, from its relation to Vicksburg, induced the selection of Grand Gulf. Ellis' Cliff, 18 miles below Natchez, *per se*, has superior advantages for locating a battery, but has no connection with Vicksburg. The dredge-boats (two) have advanced only one-fifth the length of the canal. Spade work is stopped for the present. I begin to hope it may prove a failure.

The high water has driven within the last few days a large part of the transport fleet, with many troops, higher up the river, but to what point has not yet been reported. River falling slowly. General Gardner, at Port Hudson, estimates Banks' forces at Baton Rouge at least 30,000. Farragut, with Essex, Richmond, Hartford, Monongahela, Pensacola, and Tennessee, and a large number of mortar-boats, below. Banks made a forward movement with a part of his army on the 11th by three roads, but has not advanced since.

I have telegraphed you to-day and yesterday as to operations on Tallahatchee. Some eight or nine gunboats, two of them iron-clad, and about seventeen or twenty transports, after cutting through nearly a mile of solid obstructions in Pass and Coldwater, attacked Fort Pemberton, on Tallahatchee, on the 11th with iron-clads, and were repulsed; one boat considerably damaged. On yesterday they renewed the attack with great vigor, and continued it until after sunset, from ten to sixteen heavy boat guns, and from a mortar and two guns on land. We lost several men, and a 11-inch shell passed through 16 feet earth and a bale of cotton, blowing up the magazine of one Whitworth gun; this the only damage.

General Loring, in command, telegraphs cartridges were being prepared for the gun, and notified me of arrival of ammunition for heavy guns. He says loss of the enemy must have been very great. Our shot struck constantly, scattering burning cotton. I think Colonel ——— can hold the place. It is located on a narrow neck 6 miles above Greenwood.

A raft and steamboats sunk obstruct the river opposite the fort.

Yazoo City is being fortified and is strongly garrisoned. General Loring and his troops have done most admirably.

I am drawing corn in large quantities from Yazoo, Sunflower, and Deer Creek, via the river and Grenada; also supplies are being collected along Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and thrown into Vicksburg as rapidly as possible. Nothing prevents large accumulations there of corn but the wretched condition of the Southern Railroad, which after every rain is so seriously injured as to delay transportation for several days; hence I have found it necessary at times to require the rolling-stock of other roads to run their freight through to Vicksburg over the Southern road, not knowing that to-morrow I shall be able to put in a train. It is now, however, accumulating rapidly, and I have already withdrawn the restriction against shipments of sugar for other departments. A moment's reflection will, I think, show the propriety of my order at the time of its issue. I had very little other subsistence for the army there, whilst for nearly a week it was impossible to pass a car over the Southern Railroad, and the navigation of the Mississippi River either cut off or liable to be so at any hour by the passage of gunboats. At this time cattle could be crossed from Louisiana if they were on the shore, but the condition of the country from heavy rains has made it impracticable of late to drive them. I have agents purchasing, and contracts for large number of head, and I hope very shortly to receive some of them. Meat is, I presume, as scarce in this department as in others. The beef obtained in the fall and winter from Texas will not feed on corn, and there being little or no pasturage, the animals become thin and unfit for issue. There is not sufficient beef in the department to feed the people and army for any considerable time. I am getting bacon and salt pork from the interior and from Trans-Mississippi.

General Gardner telegraphs me (2 p. m.) that the bombardment at Port Hudson has commenced; fleet not in range of his pieces; land forces advancing. We have every reason, I think, to hope for success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 14, 1863.

Colonel [R.] MCCULLOCH,

Comdg. Cav., care Brig. Gen. J. Z. George, Grenada, Miss.:

Send three companies or 150 men under a reliable field officer to as near the mouth of Coldwater as they can get, to cut off messenger or supply boats. Do this at once.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 15, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS:

PRESIDENT: Following telegram, just received—

Gunboats' fight lasted heavily from 11 to 2; all came up within range. Hartford and Monongahela passed crippled; Mississippi burned; Richmond disabled and sent back. Our loss very small. Forces by land advanced, but all is quiet this morning.

FRANK. GARDNER—

refers to last night. Enemy only tried his land battery against Fort Pemberton. I think all is right. Fully 20,000 effective for defense of Vicksburg, and over 15,000 at Port Hudson. Have force enough, I

think, on Yazoo and Tallahatchee to meet any force they may bring. If enemy increases his fleets, you will have to increase my guns.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, *March* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: I have reached this place on my way to your department, but a dispatch recalls me to Tullahoma.

Besides wishing to correspond with Lieutenant-General Smith, to ascertain if any of his troops can operate against the enemy's forces which threaten you on the Mississippi, or if he can make a diversion, I was anxious to confer with you and reach the state of things in the department.

Can a battery be placed near enough to the outlet of the enemy's canal opposite Vicksburg to command it? I see by the Northern papers that dredge-boats are used in the excavation, so that its completion is probably a question of time only.

Is the Coldwater navigable for such boats as are called transports? I have been told by an officer who professes to know that it is not. You intended, however, in the beginning of the winter to have it obstructed, which I presume has been done.

Might not large quantities of corn be obtained from the valley of the Yazoo, by Grenada? They say here that great quantities of rolling-stock, belonging to other roads, are lying along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad idle. It would be well to ascertain the fact, to see them, if the report is true, on the Southern road. The sugar and molasses for the whole army must come through Vicksburg, so that we want, if it is to be had, as much rolling-stock as can run on that road, to supply these articles to other departments as well as to accumulate provisions at Vicksburg. Cannot an occasional train load be sent over in the mean time? It is very important, for with these articles meat can be purchased, which is to be obtained in no other way. You are aware that it is very scarce in all our armies now.

Can cattle cross the Mississippi now as they did last summer and fall? If so, I suggest your sending commissaries to purchase them in large quantities in Louisiana and Texas.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *March* 15, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada,*
(Care of Brigadier-General George):

If you deem it advisable to increase McCulloch's force at Coldwater, do so, either from his own command or from George's State troops, or both. He carries with him 240. What is condition of affairs to-day? Is the river falling?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *March* 15, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg:*

I have one battery on Big Black, at Winkler's Bluff, and one of Parrott guns at Grand Gulf.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *March* 15, 1863.

Col. BENJ. S. EWELL, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Following just received from Captain [Samuel] Henderson, commanding scouts:

GRENADA, *March* 15.

Just received the following from General Carroll at Hernando. My scouts have not heard it:

"There is no doubt but a force larger than Rosecrans is going up Tennessee River, to get in rear of Bragg."

J. C. PEMBERTON.

(Copies to Cooper and Johnston, March 16.)

JACKSON, *March* 15, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada,*
(Care of General George):

McCulloch has not been placed under Chalmers. His orders are to mouth of Coldwater, except [J. G.] Stocks' regiment, which remains south of Tallahatchee, being very small and ill-armed. I have ordered arms up to him. If you can communicate with McCulloch readily, you may control all the movements of his cavalry north and south of Yalabusha, and dispose of them as circumstances may require, notifying me of any important change. Answer.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
On way to Coldwater, near Charleston, March 15, 1863.

R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

My command having been so greatly reduced, I deem it advisable to give you my present effective strength, which is in all 15 officers and 223 men, and to inform you that a great part of my force has been taken away from me. Colonel [W. W.] Faulkner and Colonel [L.] Willis, who were ordered to report to me, have never done so, and Colonel [J. G.] Stocks' command is now ordered to remain on south side of Yalabusha River, also one company from my regiment, which leaves me the above small force, composing balance of Second Missouri and Second Arkansas Cavalry. I respectfully present the above facts that you may know the force I have to operate with, and send me additional force, if you think proper.

R. McCULLOCH,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, March* 16, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

You propose to supply your army. Are you willing, retaining only a fair proportion of sugar accumulated by the Commissary-General within your department, sending on the rest, and, confining yourself for supplies to your department, to assume the responsibility of supplying your army?

J. A. SEDDON.

JACKSON, *March* 16, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Fort Pemberton:*

General Stevenson telegraphed me on the 12th that a 20-pounder Parrott and an 8-inch navy gun would reach Yazoo City on that night. You had better mount those guns at Fort Pemberton; ammunition was sent with them; two 20-pounder Parrotts were also sent from here day before yesterday. I have not, as you know, guns enough for three batteries on the Yazoo and Tallahatchee Rivers. If you think you can hold your present position by concentrating all your force, you should do so. I will endeavor to send up another 8-inch or 42-pounder, but it will take time.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

General Loring says two of the largest class boats have come down; he thinks it requires the heaviest guns to resist them. They are now erecting land batteries with heavy guns. An 8-inch or 10-inch columbiad, and a 42-pounder, must be sent up to Fort Pemberton, via Snyder's Mill, with ammunition, carriage, and everything complete. State when they will go. Have the two 20-pounder Parrott guns gone up to Yazoo City?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PANOLA, *March* 16, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

The enemy reported in Hernando yesterday morning, and moving this way; about 5,000 infantry, artillery, and cavalry. We have been getting large quantities of stores. I would like to have [R.] McCulloch's cavalry here to guard the crossings. I will go up to meet the enemy with what men I can collect.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *March* 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Sloop Hartford and gunboat Monongahela passed Red River this morning, going up.

W. S. LOVELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 16, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Dispatch just received from General Pemberton,* somewhat confused, gives information through Captain Henderson, Grenada, and General Carroll, Hernando, Miss., that there is [no] doubt that a force larger than Rosecrans' is up Tennessee River to get in General Bragg's rear.

Forwarded, in General Johnston's absence, by command of General Johnston.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See March 15, p. 671.

JACKSON, *March* 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

At Port Hudson the Essex fought at long range; did not pass up. They say she won't fight. The Hartford, with Monongahela lashed on far side, passed, the former much damaged; but both passed Natchez on way up yesterday morning. On canal at Vicksburg dredging-boat twice came in sight of lower batteries and was twice driven back. River falling slowly at 12 m. yesterday. Iron-clad, protected with cotton, attacked Fort Pemberton, on Tallahatchee; withdrew after short encounter. Seven more transports have entered Pass since last Thursday; also fourteen regiments reached Memphis from above.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Scouts from Byhalia, 15th instant, report raw troops from east taking place of old ones at La Fayette, Collierville, and Germantown. Old ones gone to Memphis, and said to have gone up river, to re enforce Rosecrans.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 17, 1863.

General GEORGE, *Grenada, Miss.:*

Colonel McCulloch's cavalry is not under General Chalmers, but is under orders for Coldwater. Colonel Stocks' and all of Colonel McCulloch's men are under General Loring. You will receive your instructions through General Loring.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *March* 17, 1863.

I. Brigadier-General Chalmers is hereby transferred from Department No. 2 to Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, and will report to Lieutenant-General Pemberton for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MARCH 18, 1863.—For Seddon to E. K. Smith, in reference to affairs in Arkansas and operations about Port Hudson and Vicksburg, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 802.]

JACKSON, *March* 18, 1863.

General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf, via Port Gibson:*

Watch must be kept, and the Fulton, with heavy guns, not allowed to go beyond a safe point. Hartford and Monongahela passed up from Natchez at 5.30 a. m. At what point on the Big Black do you think the guns best be unloaded?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CAMP ON DEER CREEK, WASHINGTON CO., *March* 18, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 14th instant, yesterday. The infantry, under Captain Morgan, arrived at my camp near Fall's Landing yesterday afternoon. I did not order him immediately back to Rolling Fork, as the enemy, in force, is within a few miles of me, having landed at Lake America, in which vicinity they are pillaging and taking off cotton. As soon as I learned they had landed, I dispatched Captain [George] Barnes with all the available cavalry force to oppose them, and to burn all cotton they could reach. His reports will explain what he accomplished. The 3 prisoners taken I send down in irons, the only method I can resort to, to carry out your order of close confinement, and as retaliation for the treatment of my prisoners while in their power on the 23d of February, who during that time were cursed, threatened with hanging, and robbed of everything on their persons, including watches and money. These men belong to a party which is robbing citizens of every article they can lay hands on, trying to incite insurrection among the slaves. Two of my men, with flag of truce, were taken off on the 6th instant, and no answer has been returned to my inquiries on the subject.

MARCH 19—4 p. m.

Have just arrived with infantry and four pieces of artillery at junction of Rolling Fork with Little Sunflower.

Will make every effort to hold the enemy in check long enough for re-enforcements to reach me. If the enemy get into the Sunflower, there is nothing to prevent their reaching Yazoo City. I inclose the various dispatches received by me. The last, from Captain Barnes, shows that the expedition is formidable. I cannot move the artillery up Rolling Fork by boat, on account of high water, and the steamer cannot take it. I have not an acre of dry land for it to operate on. The enemy have cut the levee at Lake Bolivar, so as to furnish water in Deer Creek.

In great haste, very respectfully, &c.,

S. W. FERGUSON.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *March* 18, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

The Anna Perrette left Big Black Bridge this morning at 8 o'clock, with heavy guns. None are remaining at the landing. Break on road. Can get no farther to-night.

C. A. FULLER,
Colonel and Asst. Inspector-General Heavy Artillery.

(Telegraphed to Bowen.)

GRAND GULF, *March* 18, 1863.

Col. WIRT ADAMS, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: On the reverse page you will find the instructions sent General Bowen in relation to cavalry movements and the steamer Anna Perrette.* He supposes that the necessary steps have already been taken by you, as directed by order sent to-day.

In order to insure the safety of boats in Big Black, the general re-

* Not found.

quests that you will send couriers, as many as you think necessary, to report to Captain [J. C.] Landis, at Winkler's Bluff, in order that they may bring you early information of the enemy's attempt to go up the stream, and you may dispatch warning in time to the boats lying in it.

Please send the inclosed instructions to Captain Landis, after reading and sealing them.

By order of Brigadier-General Bowen:

R. R. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Grand Gulf, March 18, 1863.

Captain [J. C.] LANDIS, *Winkler's Bluff:*

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you allow no boats to pass into the Mississippi River without his order, and warn all that arrive, while the gunboats are in this vicinity, to move farther up.

In case the enemy make an attempt to pass up Big Black, you will notify Colonel [W.] Adams promptly of the fact, as also of their success or failure. Colonel Adams will order couriers to report to you for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. HUTCHINSON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Grand Gulf, March* 18, 1863.

[Col. WIRT ADAMS, *Commanding Cavalry:*]

COLONEL: General Bowen directs me to send you the inclosed copies of telegrams, and requests that you will have the orders contained in them carried out immediately.

Please send a discreet officer on the scout up Big Black after the Anna Perrette, who will examine whether there is such a place on Big Black as that desired by General Stevenson, from whence the guns could be brought over by land to this place. If he finds such a place, let him order the boat to stop there, in General Bowen's name, and report the distance from here and the nature of the roads at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Of course it is desired that the landing place be as near here as possible.

MARCH 19, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

Your telegram of 15th received. Have ordered four columbiads to be sent to you from Alabama River, and two heavy rifled guns from here. Await further intelligence from you with great anxiety.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863—4 p. m.

JEFFERSON DAVIS:

PRESIDENT: The following telegram 12 o'clock last night:

Several gunboats have gone up Steele's Bayou, thence through Black Bayou to Deer Creek. The citizens of Vicksburg, and of that section, told me it was absolutely

impracticable. I will send at once a force to Rolling Fork and place a battery at mouth of Deer Creek.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

General Loring reports, 9 o'clock last night, all quiet to-day. No movement that we could discover. Have taken every step to annoy transports. Hartford and Monongahela passed Grand Gulf, going up, 7 a. m. to-day. Were struck repeatedly by 10-pounder Parrotts. Hope to have naval guns in position to-morrow. Dredging-boat showed itself 400 yards from mouth of canal; three shells drove it back; has not appeared since. Nothing important from Port Hudson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, *March* 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

My latest information from New Orleans is, that all effective troops, with nearly their entire shipping, are up the river.

S. B. BUCKNER.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf, via Port Gibson:*

The Anna Perrette left Big Black Bridge yesterday morning at 8 o'clock with heavy guns.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *March* 19, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Paul Jones is at Allen's Mills in a disabled condition. Anna Perrette reported there. I must try and run the guns down; they cannot be hauled over the hills.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf, Miss.:*

Hereafter you will report everything that occurs relative to your position and its defense direct to these headquarters. You are relieved from the command of General Stevenson. You will make the ordinary returns, reports, &c., to General [J. H.] Forney. You will communicate anything important or interesting to Generals Stevenson and Forney by telegraph or otherwise, as case may require. Send me by mail copies of instructions received from General Stevenson; also sketches of defenses, and any suggestions. Mount heavy guns as rapidly as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

Captain I. N. BROWN, *via Vaughan's Station:*

I have ordered two of the cotton-boats to the mouth of Deer Creek, to capture the enemy's boats. I know of no better service for them at present. Hurry them up as soon as possible, with proper boarding force.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

Captain [SAM.] HENDERSON, *Grenada, Miss.:*

Do your scouts discover no movements on the Coldwater or Tallahatchee by boats of the enemy?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *March* 19, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Scout Kemp left Byhalia yesterday, 2 p. m. Saw 500 Yankee cavalry 4 miles south of Carter's Bridge, across Coldwater. They came via Holly Springs. Mobile and Ohio Railroad abandoned from Jackson to Columbus, and troops sent via Memphis, some up and others down the river.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

General LORING, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:*

I have no more heavy guns that I can send. Enemy's gunboats have passed through Steele's Bayou, Black Bayou, and into Deer Creek. General Stevenson must establish a battery there. You must hold the position you have selected. Everything that can be done shall be, to support and aid you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

General W. W. LORING, *Fort Pemberton:*

Two cotton-clad boats must be sent at once to the mouth of Deer Creek. At special request of Colonel [T. N.] Waul, an artillery company was attached to his command. Can spare no more. Train some of your men to the guns.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

Major-General LORING (through General George), *Grenada:*

Hurry up boats. They must capture the enemy's boats. They can do it by boarding. Hurry them down, with a boarding force.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

Report to me every day the operations of the dredge-boats and the state of the water.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Hereafter the command at Grand Gulf will report directly to these headquarters, and will not be regarded as in your command, and the

same as to all troops east of the Big Black. You will, however, inform General Bowen and General Forney of anything important occurring, and in turn you will be informed.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

A company of heavy artillery must be sent at once to General Loring. Cannot Captain [D. H.] Todd's, at Snyder's, be spared? General Loring telegraphs the Peytona was to leave for Snyder's last night. You must forward him a full supply of ammunition for all his guns. What was caliber of last heavy gun sent him and when did it go? Answer.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

If Hartford and Monongahela try to succeed in passing your batteries, notify General Gardner, Port Hudson, immediately.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

General Stevenson went to Snyder's this morning. In his absence, I would state that the Hartford and Monongahela passed Grand Gulf coming up at 7 a. m. to-day. They were struck repeatedly. The dredging-boat [made] its appearance about 400 yards from the mouth of the canal yesterday. Three shells were fired at it, and it retired, and has not been visible since. The water fell three-fourths of an inch during the last twenty-four hours.

JOHN J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *March* 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The Federal boats are at anchor just below Warrenton. The Hartford was struck ten times. The dredge cannot work at day. If we had ammunition, could prevent her at night.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 19, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

Scouts from Deer Creek confirm report of yesterday. The gunboats are advancing slowly. Apprehending that such a movement might be made, I sent three days ago 250 men to Rolling Fork. I believe that they and probably Ferguson, with his artillery, are there to-day. I sent General Featherston with three regiments and a section of artillery. I sent a reliable officer last night to reconnoiter thoroughly. If they reach Rolling Fork before us, they may have command of Yazoo. I suggest that all spare boats be sent down and placed between our batteries at Snyder's and Haynes' Bluff, where they will be safe.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *March* 19, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

I have ordered two of the cotton-boats to the mouth of Deer Creek.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., March* 20, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Comdg., &c., Jackson, Miss.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, forwarding copy of notice purporting to proceed from Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, and a copy of retaliatory notification which you caused to be issued, has been received, and, on reference to the President, he replies that the course adopted by you is concurred in, rendered necessary by the barbarity of the enemy, as evinced in the order to hang troops who should be captured when assailing the enemy's lines of communication to prevent the forwarding of supplies and re-enforcements.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON.

JACKSON, *March* 20, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER, *Mobile, Ala.:*

Can you send me one or two regiments of cavalry to Northeastern Mississippi, to assist in getting out supplies in that section, under the arrangements entered into with you at Vicksburg, and protecting the planters? I am not able to send a regiment there.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 20, 1863.

General GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

I have good reason to believe that the enemy design to hold Waterloo [?] and Santa Rosa [?] with large force, to cut communication with Texas, and, if he can use the gunboats already passed up or others, to make another movement on Clinton. Hartford and Monongahela anchored last night opposite Warrenton. No movement reported this morning.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 20, 1863.

Major-General LORING (through General George), *Grenada:*

If the Mobile is not being used, she had better be sent down to defend the Yazoo from Deer Creek and Sunflower.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 20, 1863.

Major-General LORING (through General George), *Grenada:*

I have authorized the mounting of one columbiad and two 20-pounder Parrotts at Yazoo City. This, however, is subject to your control. I have reliable information that the enemy's boats are in Rolling Fork. I have sent General Featherston with two regiments and a section of light artillery to operate against them. Have you sent down the two

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* See Seddon to Pemberton, March 28, 1863, p. 696.

cotton-clads? Have no doubt you can hold your position. All boats not absolutely needed for your purposes should be sent down beyond Snyder's Mill for safety.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 20, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

The Star of the West has been sunk as obstructions at Fort Pemberton. I know nothing of the Mobile by name.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 20, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

I expect you to build the raft on Big Black without delay. The tools were shipped to Major Orme on the 13th, and he was telegraphed of their departure. If they are not in Vicksburg, they will be duplicated here.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Pemberton, March* 20, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

I have ordered General [J. C.] Moore to return to Yazoo City to-night, upon his arrival here, and to stop remainder of his command now on the way, and order it back also. Am told that they are not doing much to stop the enemy on Deer Creek. It is all-important to act with energy and judgment.

The enemy we have driven away will only return in case they get reenforcements, so that I have ordered General Moore to hold himself in readiness to return here in case of necessity, or to act in the direction of Deer Creek, putting his raft, now completed at Yazoo City, below that city, at Liverpool, or some other point capable of defense, to prevent the enemy, should he get through, coming up Yazoo. I have ordered Colonel [A. E] Reynolds' regiment up the Yalabusha, in order that he may send boats, canoes, with cannon on them, to intercept the enemy's transports by way of the Tippows. Captain [I. N.] Brown goes down with cotton-clad to-night.

W. W. LORING.

GRAND GULF, *March* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Have heard nothing from General Stevenson as to the location of the raft. Aid will be furnished when called for, and notified by him of the point at which it is needed. Five heavy guns arrived this morning, and are being put in position.

Bayou Pierre is navigable for gunboats as high as Port Gibson. Every means will be used to defend it. I have no salt, no small rations; beef very scarce, and the bacon, which arrived this morning, is reported tainted.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRENADA, *March* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Scout Thompson reports, near Corinth, 18th, 4 p. m., most of troops that returned from Alabama gone to Memphis. Squad of cavalry from Chewalla came to Kossuth and arrested 10 citizens; took them to Corinth. No one out from there.

Can't learn force; estimated about 7,000. A well-known citizen writes from Memphis:

Enemy have bought thirteen small boats in which to take Quinby's division down Yazoo Pass.

SAM. HENDERSON.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *March* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Effective infantry force, 431. State militia arms defective. Owens' light artillery, 94 men for duty; two companies heavy artillery, 85 men. Arms deficient. Cavalry, 120 men for duty; bad arms and poor horses. [C. R.] Barteau's regiment, 235 to 315 for duty. Calibers various. Some unarmed. Weatherall's, Hane's [Ham's], Carpenter's, Warren's, and Cox's State cavalry organizing.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

JACKSON, *March* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

I have no doubt the enemy intend using the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and abandoning the Mobile and Ohio, north. Enemy's gunboats in Deer Creek and Tallahatchee, but have not advanced since my last report. Affairs at Vicksburg and Port Hudson in *statu quo.*

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

I think it absolutely necessary that one or two cavalry regiments be sent to the northeastern counties of this State, to protect the planters in putting in their crops. I have none that I can send.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

The enemy have abandoned operations against Fort Pemberton, and have retreated up the Tallahatchee.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Force at Memphis about 2,000. More landing from up river.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Have you separated the cavalry with General Van Dorn from my command entirely? If so, it very much diminishes my ability to defend the northern portion of the State, as the planting season comes on.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 21, 1863.

Major-General LORING (through General George), *Grenada:*

Where is the gunboat Mobile? Why can't she be sent down? No necessity for gunboats now at Fort Pemberton.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 21, 1863.

General LORING (care General George), *Grenada:*

General Featherston has been ordered to Sunflower. I repeat the order to send down the other cotton-clad boat. If the enemy has entirely disappeared, send all the heavy Parrott guns to Yazoo City.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 21, 1863.

General LORING (care of General George), *Grenada:*

The following telegram just received:

Officer sent to Black Bayou met enemy's pickets 8 miles below. Reports enemy cutting road from Steele's Bayou, along Black Bayou, and thence up Deer Creek to Rolling Fork. Nothing from General Featherston.

C. L. STEVENSON.

I consider Waul's Legion and Second Texas ample for defense of Fort Pemberton. Raft should be located at or below Liverpool. I expect to return Moore's brigade in a few days to Vicksburg.

It is hoped and believed that General Featherston will act with energy and judgment.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

FORT PEMBERTON, *March* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch received. Heard of the three heavy guns coming here. Early last night sent an express down the river, to turn them back with the troops of General Moore, also coming. They will be in Yazoo City to-night. The general himself was also turned back. The last heard of the enemy before us, they were about 15 miles above. I do not think that they will return, unless heavily re-enforced. They undoubtedly expected large re-enforcements and other iron-clads.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *March* 21, 1863.

General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Inform General [S. D.] Lee that two columbiads and a 30-pounder Parrott gun, with everything complete, left Mobile to-day. He must send an agent here to receive them.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson drove back the enemy to within 1 mile of mouth of Rolling Fork. Two of his gunboats and the snag-boat were aground in Deer Creek, at mouth of Rolling Fork. General Feather-

ston intended to surround them last night and attack them this morning. It is supposed the firing this morning was his attack.

C. L. STEVENSON.

GRENADA, *March* 21, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

I am directed by Loring to telegraph you and Colonel [R.] McCulloch that the Yankees are in full retreat from Greenwood, and for you to intercept and annoy them all you can. Send word to Colonel McCulloch. I have no messenger to send.

J. Z. GEORGE.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Panola, Miss., March 21, 1863.

Maj. G. L. BLYTHE, *Coldwater Depot, Miss.:*

SIR: Your communication to General Tilghman, asking for permission to send a flag of truce to the Federal commander at Memphis, was referred by him to these headquarters, and has been approved and forwarded to General Pemberton for action. Captain Binford, commanding [W. W.] Faulkner's squadron, has been ordered to encamp at Cockrum's Cross-Roads and co-operate with you. The general directs that if the report is confirmed that the enemy are advancing to Hernando in force, you will order Captain Binford to fall back to Coldwater Depot, and that you, as senior officer, will assume command. If Captain Stilwell is not with you, order him to join you immediately. The general is very much in need of men for his artillery, and directs that you send 5 men from each of your companies. Those anxious to join artillery service will be allowed to volunteer to the number of 5 to each company. If the number do not volunteer, a detail will be made from those between the ages of eighteen and forty, and ordered to report here.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

W. H. CARROLL, JR.,
Assistant Inspector-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *March* 21, 1863.

Lieut. Col. W. S. LOVELL, *Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 16. The major-general commanding objects to furnishing corn from the river parishes alluded to by you, for the reason that all the forage in that district of country is or will be needed by our own cavalry operating in those parishes. It is at the present time impossible to obtain forage for these troops elsewhere than immediately on the river. Large quantities of corn have been and are continuing to be forwarded to Port Hudson. Our own depots have been drained to throw supplies into Mississippi as long as the river remains clear or whenever an opportunity offers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 22, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

General Van Dorn is not permanently detached from your department any more than General Stevenson from the Department of Middle Tennessee.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT PEMBERTON, *March* 22, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

This undoubtedly is the important point to be held. There cannot be two opinions as to the necessity of more troops in case they return, and for that reason should not look beyond Yazoo City for re-enforcements. Unless this place is strongly fortified, they will return again.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *March* 22, 1863.

Col. W. S. LOVELL, *Natchez:*

Send no more boats up the river until you are informed by General Stevenson or myself that it is safe.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Lee goes this morning up Deer Creek with sufficient force to check them there.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Intercepted dispatches from Sherman to Porter received this morning. Porter is with gunboats on Deer Creek. Sherman on Black Bayou. Sherman has 1,000 men, and expected 1,000 more last night. Says he will push until he gets [D.] Stuart's division there. This is without doubt regarded the important expedition.

Featherston reports nine boats in his front, and large force of infantry marching from Steele's Bayou.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *March* 22, 1863.

General STEVENSON:

Featherston's and Ferguson's reports just received. Have already authorized you by telegraph to send any size percussions you may think necessary. An 8-inch and the (two) 20-pounder Parrotts are at Yazoo City. The only two cotton-clads left should before this be at the mouth of Sunflower or Deer Creek. If you deem it necessary, you can call [M. E.] Green's brigade (through Major-General Forney) to Vicksburg, or any threatened attack. Five heavy guns are now mounted at Grand Gulf. They can hold mouth of Big Black. Have you a battery opposite mouth of Sunflower or Deer Creek? Cotton-boats can act at either

under your orders. Have you nothing later from Featherston? I advise another heavy gun at Snyder's as soon as possible; hope to receive them from Mobile to-night.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Keep close watch. Should the enemy repair the road, endeavor to get in his rear and destroy it. If necessary, also destroy in front of enemy.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 22, 1863.

Capt. S. HENDERSON, *Grenada, Miss.:*

Forward following dispatch to Colonel McCulloch:

Col. R. MCCULLOCH:

You will operate at any points on bank of river where you can harass the enemy in his retrograde movement. Fell timber and obstruct river, particularly at points our infantry can support.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *March* 23, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON,
Comdg. Dept. of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have just had the pleasure of reading your letter of the 14th instant. Your activity and vigor in the defense of the Mississippi must have secured for you the confidence of the people of the State; that of the Government you have previously won.

I presume, from the distances of your batteries from the mouth of the enemy's canal, that you have found it necessary to place them on the bluffs at a distance from the river shore. Would it be practicable to place field-pieces on the immediate bank, which might prevent the exit of transports? Might not the transports, after the canal is finished, attempt to pass your batteries in the night? I should think that it might not be improbable. At the distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, they could do it with trifling loss, while guns on the river bank, even light ones, could probably drive them back.

Will your two batteries below Vicksburg, one opposite to the outlet of the canal, the other at Grand Gulf, protect Vicksburg better than the concentration of all the guns near the outlet of the canal? The commanding of that point by your artillery seems to me the most important object.

If the ten heavy guns now at the two positions could be placed near the river, opposite to the outlet of the canal, they would, it seems to me, deprive the enemy of the advantage of his canal, as it would be as dangerous to pass them as Vicksburg itself, or those at Grand Gulf. Placed near the river opposite to the canal would serve your purpose better than at their present position, if the ground is not unfit.

Your fortification at Yazoo City is, I presume, a preparation for the time when the enemy will be able to march from the Mississippi to that point.

You have evidence of the capabilities of Fort Pemberton to prevent the enemy from reaching that point by water. As far as that is concerned, additional force would be more effectual there than anywhere else.

Would it be practicable to capture the two Federal vessels which passed Port Hudson? Have we boats enough for the attempt? If so, it would be well to make it, after the best possible preparation.

I have no apprehension for Port Hudson from Banks. The only fear is, that the canal may enable Grant to unite their forces. I believe that your arrangements at Vicksburg make it perfectly safe, unless that union should be effected.

Van Dorn's cavalry is absolutely necessary to enable General Bragg to hold the best part of the country from which he draws supplies. The Governor of Mississippi promised 6,000 men for the protection of people of the northern part of the State. How many of them are in the field?

In a recent telegram you expressed the opinion that the enemy is about to use the Memphis and Charleston instead of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Would not the Tennessee River be better for them than either? Or do you suppose that they are preparing to attempt again to advance by Holly Springs upon Grenada?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *March* 23, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, *President, Richmond, Va.:*

General PEMBERTON:

Colonel Ferguson with Major Bridges' battalion have driven the enemy from Rolling Fork and about 3 miles down Deer Creek, capturing a number of barges. He reports the enemy in force on Deer Creek and Black Bayou.

C. L. STEVENSON.

A scout reports from Locopolis, on Tallahatchee, 8 a. m. 22d, ten boats, with about 400 on each, passed down on 21st. Others above; can't tell how many. No report of another movement against Fort Pemberton, unless above indicated is. I think they will not return. Very heavy rains last night and this morning. No change elsewhere since my last.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 23, 1863.

General JOHN S. BOWEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he has read the instructions given you by Major-General Stevenson, and that he considers the establishment of batteries at Grand Gulf as essential for the defense of the mouth of Big Black, as for a second point of defense on the Mississippi; the batteries should, therefore, be constructed to serve both purposes. General Stevenson's instructions relative to magazines should be complied with. Especial care should be had to have them properly drained. Your attention is called to the inclosed letter of Major Lockett,* and the subsistence referred to should be used as far as practicable.

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

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* Not found.

JACKSON, MISS., *March* 23, 1863—8.30 p. m.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Courier arrived to-day at Fort Pemberton; reports enemy, re-enforced in gunboats and men, returning to attack that fort. The cotton-clads must be sent back immediately. Send a special messenger. One hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition and projectiles must go up at once. Use all expedition.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 23, 1863—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General MOORE, *Yazoo City:*

General Loring reports enemy returning with re-enforcements of men and gunboats to attack Fort Pemberton. It is necessary that the heavy guns should go up unless you have positive information that the enemy's gunboats are making their way down Deer Creek or Sunflower. If a boat is ready, let the two Parrott guns go at once. The columbiad can follow. Have boats and your entire command ready to move on summons from General Loring.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *March* 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Jim [James T.] Wilson reports from Locopolis, 8 a. m. yesterday, ten boats, with about 400 troops on each, passed down since noon, 21st instant. Others lying above; cannot tell how many. No troops landing. Captain Harper has flat-boat loaded with pine knots in creek, watching chance to get into river. Enemy have guards and regular line daily boats now to Mississippi River. Givens reports from Byhalia, noon, 21st, no movement on railroad from Colliersville to Moscow. Small force at all the stations.

SAM. HENDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, Miss., March* 23, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: I have been directed by General Johnston to remove his headquarters from Jackson. Any official papers you may have to forward to or through this office, you are requested to send to Chattanooga, Tenn.

By command of General Johnston:

T. B. LAMAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *March* 24, 1863.

General BUCKNER, *Mobile:*

I cannot spare an infantry soldier from this command, but want your cavalry regiment for our mutual good for northeastern counties, to enable planters to save crops. The enemy press me on all sides.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 24, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

General Loring telegraphed yesterday, 4.30 p. m.—

The enemy in force, with their gunboats, have again made their appearance, opening fire on Fort Pemberton at 2.15 p. m.

You see the necessity of hurrying on ammunition.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Close observation with the telescope for the last two days confirms the report of an intelligent deserter that a large part of the forces opposite to us have left; most of them, he states, have gone to Moon Lake, some to Lake Providence, and one division to Deer Creek. The division landed below Skipwith's, and marched across; the dredging-boats have been moved out of the canal, and are tied up near the transports. The work there, I think, has been suspended for the present. The two Federal gunboats are still here. I think that Farragut is waiting for an interview with Porter, with the view of running some of his iron-clads past.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *March* 24, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

If satisfied enemy is actually leaving Vicksburg, you had better order up another brigade under Maury, as Loring may need more aid. I send you 100 war-rockets; send Featherston 25 and Loring 25.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS:

Most certainly. Obstruct the Tallahatchee at some point below Panola as effectually as possible. The point selected should be defensible by infantry and field artillery. I expect you to do all in your power to retard or prevent such an approach.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 25, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:*

The following telegram received this morning from General Stevenson:

Four gunboats came to the turn at sunrise; two attempted to pass; one was sunk with all on board. The other lies at mouth of canal, apparently disabled.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, March* 25, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Chief of Staff, Tullahoma:*

COLONEL: It is probable as the spring advances, and the dirt roads become practicable for artillery and wagons, that the enemy, who now has possession of the Tallahatchee River above Yalabusha, may make

use of the former, which is navigable until May, and establish a base of operations on the river by means of his boats. I learn also that he is repairing the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and connecting it at Memphis with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, having abandoned all roads north. This may be an indication of his intention only to draw supplies from Northwestern Mississippi, but it also affords him a means of rapidly concentrating his troops from Middle and West Tennessee for operations against Vicksburg when the roads become practicable. Should he continue his threatening attitude against Vicksburg and Port Hudson by the Mississippi River, and move a heavy force by land from the base supposed, unless greatly re-enforced in infantry I shall need all the cavalry force withdrawn from this department, under General Van Dorn, to cut his communication. The enemy is now using every effort to get possession of Vicksburg. He is in large force on Deer Creek and on the Tallahatchee, and this morning endeavored to pass two more of his boats by our batteries at Vicksburg. One was sunk with all on board; the other got by, and is now lying at the mouth of the canal, supposed by General Stevenson to be disabled. Three of their vessels are, therefore, now between Vicksburg and Grand Gulf (where I have established a battery of five heavy guns). The work on canal seems for the present to be abandoned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *March* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Two to four more guns much needed for our batteries. The navy carriages are very cumbrous. If possible, send two chassis carriages for 42-pounders, and one 8-inch columbiad carriage and chassis.

Can we get some tarpaulins?

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRENADA, *March* 25, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

The volunteers from Vaiden are too few to send. Why may not the whole regiment at that place be sent to Fort Pemberton? I sent off this evening 70 men from my command here to Tallahatchee River, under a competent officer, and have hopes that something will be done.

J. Z. GEORGE.

JACKSON, *March* 25, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Fort Pemberton* (via Grenada, 10 a. m.):

It is utterly impossible to give you 5,000 more men, or anything approaching. Neither can I, at this time, send you any more heavy guns. I told you long since that I have not the means of defending both Fort Pemberton and Yazoo City. You have had full authority given you as to the disposition of [J. C.] Moore's brigade and the guns at Yazoo City. You have also Tilghman's and all the cavalry at your disposal. If Fort Pemberton is now passed, no serious defense can be made at Yazoo City. We must look to a return of the troops to Vicksburg for its immediate defense. I yesterday told Stevenson that if he was satisfied the enemy was withdrawing from Vicksburg, that he had better send

up to you another brigade from Maury, as you might need aid. More ammunition is on the way to you. Have already sent more than can be spared from other places. You must husband it most carefully, and remember that I have many other calls upon me. Other heavy guns are *en route* from the east. When they arrive, will try and send you another. Two boats attempted to pass Vicksburg this morning. One was sunk with all on board; other lies at mouth of canal, supposed disabled. Featherston is on Deer Creek. Lee making a flank movement. Hope to keep them out of Yazoo in that direction.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TUPELO, *March* 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,

Comdg. 1st Dist., Dept. of Miss. and E. La., Columbus:

GENERAL: Since my last report, scouts have [come] in from vicinities of Bear Creek, Iuka, Jacinto, Saulsbury, Rienzi, and Holly Springs. None of them report any movement of the enemy in this direction.

Last Thursday about 500 Federal cavalry made a raid up the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Glendale, dividing at Iuka; one party went up to Bear Creek; the other came down to within 6 miles of Bay Springs. They stole all the horses, mules, and negroes they could find. Were at Iuka Saturday, and returned to their camp.

The bridges and ferries on Bear Creek are said to have all been destroyed, so that there is no way for troops to cross during the high stage of water.

A scouting party of 100 in number passed through Rienzi on Sunday afternoon, coming from the direction of Kossuth, and returning by Daniels' toward Corinth. Two or three large scouts were in the vicinity of Holly Springs the first of last week; did not visit the town. They carried off the horses and mules from the farms when there were no preparations made to plant cotton. A report reached here yesterday, apparently entitled to credit, that Colonel Miller, formerly major of a Mississippi cavalry battalion, was killed by the enemy, near Ripley, on Sunday. He was there for the purpose of organizing a regiment of independent State companies. The particulars of the killing are not known yet, nor the number of the enemy's force, but the Federals have gone back, and I suppose it was only a scouting party. Yesterday about noon Lieutenant-Colonel Barteau received a dispatch from Colonel [W. W.] Faulkner, stating that the enemy were 3 miles south of Pontotoc, on the Aberdeen road; that he was going to meet them, and wished his (Colonel B.'s) co-operation. Colonel B. and Major [W. M.] Inge formed their commands, and started about 5 o'clock, but met a messenger, after going 2 miles, stating the report to be unfounded. The men and officers of both commands appeared cool and determined, and, I have no doubt, will behave gallantly whenever they have a chance to meet the enemy. Planters in this and counties above who have plow stock are busily engaged in planting corn. There is no disposition manifested to raise cotton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. BURTON.

JACKSON, *March* 25, 1863.

Officer Commanding Confederate Forces at Natchez:

You will not fire on enemy's gunboats or otherwise molest him unless he attempts to land or shell the city. You should not display your

troops to draw his fire on city, but must vigorously repel any attempt to land. He has already cut the telegraph wires on his passage up.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, MISS., *March* 25, 1863.

JOHN HUNTER, *Mayor, Natchez, Miss.:*

The force now in Natchez is there to protect our telegraphic communication, and it is the duty of the officer to do so. If citizens are apprehensive, on the approach of a hostile force they must leave. The officer is directed not to fire on gunboats unless an attempt is made to land or shall first fire on them. Temporary inconvenience must be submitted to for the general good.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 26, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER, *Mobile:*

Will you send me the regiment of cavalry? It is much needed. Please answer.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[MARCH 26, 1863.—For Pemberton to Taylor, in reference to application for artillery for Western Louisiana, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 1024.]

JACKSON, *March* 26, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEORGE, *Grenada, Miss.:*

Order the State troops at Vaiden and Winona, leaving a sufficient guard for the public stores at each place, to report to General Loring at Fort Pemberton.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA.,
Vicksburg, March 26, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East. Louisiana:

MAJOR: I have received no report from Featherston for two days. We were then driving the enemy slowly down Deer Creek, 8 miles below Rolling Fork.

Last night [S. D.] Lee was at Wilson's. He will advance to the high ground at Hardee's, and there fortify. Near Hardee's a bayou rises, which is navigable for boats and supplies into the Yazoo 3 miles above the mouth of Deer Creek. To get to the ground where he now is, Lee had to make use of skiffs.

The enemy are at Omega, 14 miles above Hardee's, in what force we have not yet been able to ascertain.

The route by which the Deer Creek expedition is to proceed is so much shorter than any other that I regard it as by far the most important movement that the enemy are making against us. Their transports pass into Steele's Bayou from Terrapin Neck; thence up it to the

mouth of Black Bayou, where there is a practicable road for wagons. Black Bayou is also navigable for barges for supplies. The distance from the Mississippi to Deer Creek cannot exceed 10 or 12 miles.

I have had one of the bursted rifles cut off, and will send it to Snyder's to-day for Lee. They are now working on the other, and I will send it to-morrow. There should be one or two heavy guns at the mouth of Rolling Fork, but I cannot supply them. I have put heavy guns in position at Haynes', and will stop one of the heavy guns on their way to this place here, and send the other one to Haynes'.

As Haynes' Bluff and Yazoo City will become the two important points, in case the enemy should succeed at either point against which they are now operating, I will provide for such a contingency by sending troops to Snyder's, preparatory to strengthening either that may need it. It being absolutely necessary to use many of the supply boats as tenders to the troops on upper and lower Deer Creek, most of the corn needed here will have to be supplied from other sources. I request that most of our corn be sent by railroad.

I inclose the report of General [S. M.] Barton of the engagement between the Hartford and the iron-clad battery at Warrenton.* She has not ventured to return since.

I forward also General Smith's [Stevenson's] report* of the attempted passage of our batteries by the gunboats. The boat which drifted by is now lying below Brown & Johnston's. She is, I think, a perfect wreck. They seem to be moving her machinery.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *March* 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

Telegram just received from General Loring. Enemy are making no demonstrations against Fort Pemberton, apparently waiting for re-enforcements. I trust to be ready for them.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

MARCH 27, 1863—1 p. m.

[General PEMBERTON:]

Surgeon [H.] McCormick, C. S. Army, escaped from the enemy last night, and joined us. The gunboat sunk by us was the Lancaster; that which passed down, the monitor; the latter a total wreck. I send him to you to-day. The enemy have retreated from Black Bayou and Deer Creek. Ferguson is at junction of Deer Creek and Black Bayou.

STEVENSON.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 27, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

All quiet at Port Hudson, Vicksburg, and Fort Pemberton. Enemy is, I think, waiting for re-enforcements at latter place. Raid on Ponchatoula driven back. So far all looks well.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* See Part I, p. 480.

GRENADA, *March* 27, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

In obedience to General Loring's orders, I have sent one regiment of 106 men to Dugan's Landing. Do you wish this regiment sent to Greenwood? I have 285 men here. I will start them to Greenwood as soon as I can get transportation. I shall have but little transportation. Shall I carry tents, and what shall I do with extra baggage, and who shall I leave in command of this post? Answer.

J. Z. GEORGE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Pemberton, March 27, 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Enemy increasing in men and material. Quinby's division no doubt coming. Transports reporting for more troops to Yazoo Pass. An officer of this command counted, while landing from their boats, great many pieces of artillery. There can be no question but that a most formidable expedition is coming down at all hazards through the Pass.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *March* 27, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Via Grenada:*

Three companies of Fourteenth Mississippi have gone to help drive the enemy from Ponchatoula; another at Meridian as guard, where it cannot be dispensed with. I will direct General Stevenson to send a field battery. Will a battery without horses answer? I hope you have before this received a good supply of ammunition. Has Moore gone up to you, and guns from Yazoo City?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 27, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

I am satisfied enemy is preparing to re-enforce largely on Tallahatchee. An entire brigade must be in readiness to re-enforce Loring. Keep Snyder's Mill strong as possible, but have at least a brigade ready to join Loring. If enemy withdraws from Deer Creek, an additional brigade can go from there also. You must send Loring another field battery at once.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, A. M.,
Grand Gulf, Miss., March 27, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjutant-General, Jackson, Miss.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a sketch of the defenses constructed at this place,* prepared by the engineer officer in charge. The distance from the Point of Rocks battery to the mouth of Big Black being too great for a certain blockade of that stream, I have located a

*Not found.

battery of two 12-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers at Winkler's Bluff (the first available point on the stream) for its defense. This battery can be re-enforced in good time by my Parrott guns if the enemy attempt to ascend that river. The Big Black at Winkler's is so narrow as to preclude its passage until our guns are taken or silenced. I have built huge piles of dry wood on the beach opposite our batteries, and have a detail ready to fire them if the enemy attempt to pass us under the cover of night. A signal station at Hard Times Landing, opposite and 5 miles above, provided with rockets for night alarms and with flags for daylight communication with the Point of Rocks battery, will give us timely notice of the enemy's approach, as they can see some 6 miles farther up, making in all 10 or 11 miles of the river under immediate surveillance.

I have built one furnace, and have another under construction, for heating shot, or rather shell, as I have no guns to throw heavy round shot, and intend to experiment on shell stuffed with clay or brick dust. The guns on navy carriages cannot be handled with the facility of those on the chassis carriages, and I fear the firing will not be as rapid as desirable.

The covered way will be occupied by a regiment, and about 100 sharpshooters will be deployed as skirmishers along the bank (under cover), to prevent the Hartford from using the howitzers I understand she carries on her main truck, or to pick off any that may expose themselves on board. I am satisfied that if they attempt a bombardment they will be sorry for it, but fear they may be able to run by without material damage or injury.

Our camp is located on the only level ground in the neighborhood, and about one mile and a half from the batteries; the battery camps about a half mile from the guns, all southeast of the town site; my headquarters intermediate between the main camp and the batteries.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, MISS., *March* 27, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, or
Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

GENERAL: The difficulty of procuring mules necessary for my command is so great that I am constrained to send an agent to purchase mules west of the Mississippi River. I am informed that in the neighborhood of Monroe, La., a large number could be obtained, and I desire to obtain your permission to purchase them and bring them across the Mississippi River. I am greatly obliged to you for the supplies which have already come forward, and which I am advised are still on their way. The heavy guns sent for by you have been detained by me, and I shall be compelled to retain them. Besides the almost impossibility as well as danger of their trans-shipment, the necessities of the service require me to keep these guns for the present. We had the misfortune to burst one of our 32-pounder guns a few days since. At the same time I have been compelled to establish several new batteries to meet the enemy in his several different approaches, and these transfers have by so much weakened the defenses of Vicksburg. The holding of this place, you are aware, is as important to you as to myself.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 28, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER, *Mobile, Ala.:*

I am advised of a large raid being made by the enemy on Columbus, Miss., and would urge the sending forward of the cavalry regiment as soon as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, *March* 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I will send the cavalry through. I cannot well spare any troops. In sending them, I expect, of course, that they will be subject to my orders of recall when I need them.

S. B. BUCKNER.

VICKSBURG, *March* 28, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER, *Mobile, Ala.:*

I desire the regiment of cavalry to make their headquarters at Tupelo, and operate in all directions from that point.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEORGE, *Grenada, Miss.:*

Leave a company of 50, or sufficiency to make one that strong. Send the remainder, unless Loring otherwise ordered. You will act under his orders.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss.:*

Reported enemy will make heavy raid on Columbus. Buckner promises to send strong cavalry regiment to Tupelo. This and [C. R.] Barteau's regiment should be kept in constant motion, and all available troops advanced as far as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *March* 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Following just received:

PORT HUDSON, *March* 27, 1863.

Enemy has gone back to Baton Rouge, including also troops from west bank of river. Has sent back all his mortar-boats and sloops-of-war. Two gunboats and Essex are all that remain. Rust's wagons ought to be sent; they are much needed.

FRANK. GARDNER.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *March* 28, 1863.

His Excellency JOHN J. PETTUS, *Governor:*

The War Department authorized you to take into the State service any men beyond the power of enrolling officers.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., March* 28, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Comdg., Jackson, Miss.:*

GENERAL: The correspondence between General Stevenson and Admiral Porter, resulting from the capture of the Indianola, was submitted to the President, and has been returned by him with an indorsement, of which I inclose a copy for your guidance in any future correspondence.*

Your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON.

[Inclosure.]

MARCH 21, 1863.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Read and returned. The misstatements and evasions of the naval commander do not appear to have been exposed and brought out with such distinctness as would seem to have been practicable, and he presents by his showing a defense to which he cannot be entitled. When the river's banks are marked by burned houses and devastated estates, it is mockery to proclaim a purpose to abstain from injury to private property; and when the river is the enemy's line of communication upon which both his supplies and troops are transported, it was worse than idle to prevent the use of unarmed boats as dedicated to humane and charitable purposes. The enemy have no plausible pretext for objecting to the dress of our troops. They may not be in uniform, may have no other than citizen's dress, without in any degree subjecting themselves to the charge of being disguised. To avail themselves of cover, and thus to effect a surprise, is the ordinary and recognized practice of war. The reports we have, even through the Northern papers, show why their boats land at plantations, and it is to be regretted that they have so often plundered with impunity. To destroy their transportation and to capture their foraging parties is the fit service of partisan corps, and the enemy's epithets cannot deprive them of the rights of prisoners of war if captured or change the nature of their acts. When or where could he allege the crimes named were committed by men in our service?

J. D. [JEFFERSON DAVIS.]

VICKSBURG, *March* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

GENERAL: Send General Featherston with his command direct to Fort Pemberton, to report to General Loring. See that he is provided with sufficient ammunition. The lieutenant-general does not wish more than six guns sent to General Loring, and if the battery is taken from Snyder's Mill, it must be replaced. That place must be kept strong. Has not General Moore at least one field battery with him?

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

TULLAHOMA, [TENN.,] *March* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Comdg. Dept. of Miss. and E. La.:*

The complaints sent through your office relating to Col. R. V. Richardson, who received authority from the War Department to organize

* See Stevenson to Grant, February 24, p. 66; Porter to Stevenson, March 2, p. 77; and Seddon to Pemberton, March 20, p. 679.

a body of partisan rangers, were referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General. He sent in reply the following telegram:

RICHMOND, *March* 16, 1863.

The authority given R. V. Richardson, in September, by Secretary of War, to raise companies of partisan rangers, expired on 10th, under General Orders, No. 18, current series. You are authorized to revoke the same, if he is still acting under that authority.

S. COOPER.

From information recently received, Colonel Richardson has a full regiment organized, but not mustered into service. Since he got these men together, there seems to be but little doubt of his having exercised authority never intended to be given. It is thought best, in view of the circumstances, that the foregoing instructions of the War Department be carried into effect, and the power granted him to raise partisan rangers be revoked; at the same time, the services of the men collected ought to be secured. It is believed that the present acting major of this organization would make a good commander, being, as is understood, well and favorably known.

It is respectfully suggested that you send a staff officer to West Tennessee for the purpose of mustering and receiving these companies, and organizing the entire command for active and efficient service.

In addition to these companies raised by Colonel Richardson, Captain Harrison has raised eight, and, as he states, can get two more, forming a regiment. If you can arm them, they will be put under your command for the defense of Northern Mississippi.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *March* 30, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

Sam. [B.] Wilson reports this morning, 8 o'clock, near Locopolis, two transports passed down loaded with ambulances. Evening of 28th, one gunboat lying up at Colonel Sharkey's. Citizen reports ten transports with troops passed up yesterday evening. Scout Dalton left near mouth of Coldwater this morning. Yankees watching in yawls, so could not get into mouth. They run McCulloch's pickets yesterday.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., *Grand Gulf*, *March* 31, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to apply for authority to erect an iron casemate or tower battery near the water-edge at this place. All the necessary material may be procured from the old Grand Gulf and Port Gibson Railroad. If authority is granted, and the guns (four) can be furnished, I propose to erect it on the following plan: On a platform, similar to an ordinary locomotive turn-table, I would build a round tower about 10 feet high, capped with a truncated, conical roof, and the upper circle of the cone covered with iron grating. The exterior of the tower and cone to be plated with two thicknesses of railroad iron,

on a heavy timber frame. The platform or floor, with the tower, will revolve upon a large center pintle, combined with a relieving circular railway, about midway between the pintle and outer circle; the whole to be turned by four cranks, with a wheel and pinion placed in the four angles between the muzzles of the guns and near the outer circle; the tower to be perforated with small circular ports, just sufficent to allow the guns to protrude. All horizontal movements of the guns will be given by revolution of the tower, and the gunners will each have a brake to check the motion when he has his aim. Each gun, upon firing, will, by the revolution, be turned from the enemy and another brought to bear on them, and while three are firing successively, the first discharged will be reloaded and ready for action. It is almost unnecessary to add that the guns are upon two diameters, crossing at right angles. The only possible doubt I can imagine as to the feasibility of the plan would be in regard to revolving the tower; this, I am satisfied, from my experience in constructing locomotive turn-tables, I can insure as practicable. I would, of course, build an embankment as high as the port-holes, around the tower, to add to the security of its base, where the mechanism for its movement is located. The light will be admitted through the grating at the top.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRAND GULF, *March* 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The Hartford and Albatross passed down at 8.15 this evening. Owing to neglect of signalmen over the river, I had no time to heat shot. We fired in all about 60 shots. Struck them repeatedly; damage unknown. One of our 20-pounder Parrotts burst, killing and wounding 8 men.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *March* 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The Vicksburg burned. Hartford and Albatross gone down the river.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *March* 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON.

The disabled [boat] went down the river with the Hartford and Albatross. The wires are down south of Edwards.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *March* 31, 1863.

Major-General GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

The wreck of the iron-clad Lancaster is floating down the river. Keep a sharp lookout for it, and, if possible, tow it ashore and save guns and engine.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Columbus, Miss., March* 31, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *A. A. G., Jackson, Miss.:*

SIR: I have the honor to state for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding that the recent orders, No. 68, interposing a Fifth District between the First District and the enemy's lines, has had a tendency to complicate the question of the defense of this important region of the State of Mississippi as well as a portion of Alabama.

Previously to the receipt of that order, I had sent Lieutenant-Colonel [C. R.] Barteau with his cavalry to Verona, which is in one of the two northern counties of the State, in the execution of an important service connected with the accumulation of subsistence; also with the defense of the district on a plan which I had in view whenever I should have force enough to put it in execution; and I only waited for Major [W. A.] Hewlett's Thirteenth Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers to be sufficiently recovered from measles and other diseases to push them forward to Smithville or vicinity, provided I could re-enforce him by two or three more companies in a serviceable condition.

I have hitherto delayed the movement from these still existing causes and the impracticability of obtaining information of the movements of the enemy, within a district over which I have no control or jurisdiction, in time to make movements and combinations with my few troops placed on the immediate border of the district through which they would in all probability come.

The presumption is that if the enemy makes a heavy raid on Columbus, he will move upon the ridge along which the great military road runs from this point to Tuscumbia, and which route alone is practicable during periods of high water, such as have prevailed since my arrival in this district, and this obstruction alone in all probability has hitherto delayed movements of the enemy in this direction.

Knowing the pressing demands for troops and military supplies in other quarters, I deemed it proper to delay pressing the wants of this district on your attention until the last moment, and did not, therefore, make any formal application for troops and munitions until the 6th instant, when I laid the subject fully before you in a letter, and subsequently in memoranda furnished to Colonel [W. S.] Lovell and Major Bradford, [assistant] inspector-general, and gave them such information as to me seemed important.

The public mind has apparently followed me very closely on this question of the protection of their homes and firesides.

It is to be observed that the establishment of an infantry force at Aberdeen would be within supporting distance of Cotton Gin, Okolona on the west, and Smithville on the east, but would not be sufficiently available against a cavalry raid, making a circuit in Alabama, on Columbus. Okolona is less likely to be attacked than Columbus and Aberdeen. Aberdeen ought to be defended so far as may be practicable, as well as Columbus.

The strategic position of Columbus, in the valley of the Tombigbee, the great grain region of the State, covering the railroad connection between the east and the west, and the important port of Mobile, renders its defense and retention a necessity, especially as, from its locality between two rivers, mainly impassable, and the extended double line of intrenchments, at great cost now completed, it would become a second Corinth, and paralyze our military movements and withstand all efforts, even the most formidable, short of a regular siege, or grand escalade, for its recovery.

Cavalry cannot with present available means be foraged and subsisted with regularity east of the Tombigbee, where their services will probably be greatly needed, whereas west of that river, at Okolona, Verona, and other advanced points, it can be done with much regularity and certainty. I have deemed it expedient hitherto to hold the only infantry and light artillery I have at this point for its contingent defense, with the view of throwing them speedily by railroad to Okolona, if needed, or moving up the east bank of the Tombigbee, if Aberdeen were threatened, and to concentrate the cavalry upon them, if practicable, for a final stand.

The line of defense extending from Pontotoc eastward into Alabama, crossing the whole system of water-courses and great public highways, is somewhat difficult to occupy, and at the same time concentrate the available forces upon it at any threatened point, and at this time of high water and muddy roads quite impracticable, to which is now added the immediate vicinity of the boundary of my jurisdiction.

In view of all the circumstances, I recommend that District No. 5 should be limited by the western boundary of the First District on the west, on a north and south line passing through New Albany, so that I may be enabled to scout nearer to the enemy's lines and observe his movements, and thus render the withdrawal of Colonel Barteau's regiment from Verona within the boundary of this district unnecessary, and that a portion of the mounted force now being organized there should be retained for local defense.

I also request the commanding general to meet, so far as may be practicable, the recommendations embraced in my letter of the 6th instant.

The accompanying map * will furnish an outline of the district, embracing the proposed line for defensive operations.

The loss of Colonel [W. W.] Faulkner's and other cavalry from my front, on which I had placed considerable reliance, is only compensated by the promise of a new regiment from Mobile, most of whom are probably strangers to this country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES.

PANOLA, *March* 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The enemy reported advancing on Hernando. I have no caps, and but little ammunition. Please order my requisition by telegraph filled. I will have about 850 men to meet the enemy.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

COLDWATER, *March* 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

A dispatch from Horn Lake Creek this morning at 9 o'clock says the Federals are in sight. The pickets are gradually falling back toward Hernando. They discovered none but cavalry. I will keep you posted.

G. L. BLYTHE,
Major, Commanding.

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* Omitted.

PANOLA, MISS., *March* 31, 1863.

Major [G. L.] BLYTHE,
Coldwater Depot:

Keep close watch on the enemy. I will re-enforce you to-night.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

GRENADA, *March* 31, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS:

Ordered to Greenwood immediately. Shall leave this evening.

J. Z. GEORGE.

PANOLA, MISS., *March* 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON,
Jackson, Miss.:

I have not been able to get correct reports of my command. Eleven hundred and seventy men have reported. I have but 21,850 rounds of ammunition, and the enemy may advance any day. I will report as soon as possible.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

STEELE'S BAYOU, *March* 31, 1863.

[Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:]

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this point (General Wade Hampton's plantation) last night after dark. I have to-day, in pursuance of instructions, and acting on my ideas of the proper course to pursue under the existing state of affairs here, burned 2,872 [bales] of cotton. I have two more lots to burn to-morrow, and they are at points so far apart that I will not be able to return to camp until the day after.

The negroes west of Lake Washington are very insubordinate, and I have been earnestly requested by their owners to bring out a lot of the most unruly, and place them at work inside our lines. While I think such a course would be productive of good, I shall not act in the matter without instructions from you. Let me hear from you at once on this subject.

Ten boats heavily laden with troops have passed here in the last few days, bound for Vicksburg, and an immediate attack on that place is apprehended by well-informed citizens here. I have a hope of picking up a few Yanks, if I go over Lake Washington. Collier is sick.

Your obedient servant,

CHS. C. CROWE.

APRIL 1, 1863.

SIR: I learn this morning that there is a band of jayhawkers just over the lake, robbing, plundering, thieving, threatening to hang, &c. I also learn it is impossible to burn one of the lots of cotton until to-morrow, on account of its being in the neighborhood mill, &c. I shall fall

back to-day to Hamel's. I think I will be pursued by the jayhawkers, and have a chance of capturing them in the cane. I have sent a scout over the lake to-day, and, if he reports favorable, I shall risk consequences and try to bag them to-night.

CROWE.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

C. L. STEVENSON.

Abstract from return of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, commanding, for March 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First District (Ruggles)	152	1,809	2,262	3,031
Second District (Stevenson):				
Stevenson's division:				
Division staff	11	.....	11	11
Barton's brigade	159	2,450	3,514	4,492
Tracy's brigade	159	2,414	3,274	4,163
Taylor's brigade	169	2,509	3,463	4,389
Reynolds' brigade	183	2,422	3,006	3,653
Total Stevenson's division	681	9,795	13,268	16,708
Smith's division:				
Division staff	9	.....	9	9
Baldwin's brigade	100	1,800	2,061	3,064
Vaughn's brigade	111	1,187	1,721	2,427
Lee's brigade	182	2,169	3,321	3,656
Hébert's brigade*	198	1,765	2,656	4,505
Total Smith's division	600	6,421	9,768	13,661
Forney's division:				
Division staff	8	.....	8	8
Bowen's brigade	190	2,316	2,968	3,618
Green's brigade	197	1,853	2,523	3,328
Total Forney's division	395	4,169	5,499	6,954
Total Second District	1,676	20,385	28,535	37,323
Third District (Gardner)†	1,366	14,921	20,388	26,728
Fourth District (John Adams')	53	378	535	980
Fifth District (Chalmers')	82	780	936	1,472
Loring's command:				
Staff	8	.....	8	8
Tilghman's brigade	239	2,549	3,294	5,246
Moore's brigade*	144	1,895	2,598	3,904
Featherston's brigade	158	2,234	2,939	3,626
Total Loring's command	549	6,678	8,839	12,784
Grand total	3,878	44,951	61,495	82,318

* Of Maury's division.

†Embracing Beall's, Buford's, Gregg's, Maxey's, and Rust's brigades, at Port Hudson, La. See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 1032.

*Organization of the troops in the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, commanding, April, 1863.**

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SETH M. BARTON.

40th Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson.
41st Georgia, Col. W. E. Curtiss.
42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
43d Georgia, Col. Skidmore Harris.
52d Georgia, Col. C. D. Phillips.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TRACY.

20th Alabama, Col. Isham W. Garrott.
23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.
30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
46th Alabama, Col. M. L. Woods.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

34th Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
36th Georgia, Col. Jesse A. Glenn.
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.
57th Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

3d Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. N. J. Lillard.
31st Tennessee, Col. W. M. Bradford.
43d Tennessee, Col. James W. Gillespie.
59th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. L. Eakin.

Artillery.

Maj. J. W. ANDERSON.

Alabama Battery, Capt. James F. Waddell.
Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Johnston.
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. Max Van Den Corput.
3d Maryland Battery, Capt. F. O. Claiborne.

Cavalry.

Carter's 1st Tennessee Cavalry, Company C, Capt. R. S. Vandyke.

SMITH'S DIVISION.‡

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. E. BALDWIN.

17th Louisiana, Col. R. Richardson.
31st Louisiana, Col. C. H. Morrison.
4th Mississippi, Col. P. S. Layton.
46th Mississippi, Col. C. W. Sears.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. N. J. Drew.
Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. J. S. Smyth.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN.

79th [60th] Tennessee, Col. J. H. Crawford.
80th [62d] Tennessee, Col. John A. Rowan.
81st [61st] Tennessee, Col. F. E. Pitts.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Robert Bowman.
14th Mississippi Light Artillery Battalion, § Maj. M. S. Ward.

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* Day of the month not given in the original roster, but a copy of it is indorsed as received headquarters Department of the West, April 20, 1863.

† Army of East Tennessee, headquarters Vicksburg. Composition the same as reported for March 31.

‡ At Vicksburg. Return for March 31 reports Hébert's brigade (Maury's division) as of this division; reports G. O. Haynes' (Mississippi) cavalry company and J. L. Wofford's battery as in the First Brigade, and gives no artillery in Second Brigade.

§ C. B. Vance's and J. H. Yates' batteries.

*Third Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

26th Louisiana, Col. W. Hall.
27th Louisiana, Col. L. D. Marks.
28th [29th] Louisiana, Col. Allen Thomas.
1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery, Col. C. A. Fuller.
8th Louisiana Heavy Artillery Battalion, Maj. F. N. Ogden.
23d Louisiana Heavy Artillery, Col. Isaac W. Patton.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Col. A. Jackson, jr.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. T. N. Johnston.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. J. P. Lynch.

MAURY'S DIVISION.†

POST AT SNYDER'S BLUFF.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT.‡

First Brigade.

Col. W. W. WITHERSPOON.

3d Louisiana, Maj. David Pierson [?].
36th Mississippi, Col. W. W. Witherspoon.
37th Mississippi, Col. O. S. Holland.
38th Mississippi, Col. Preston Brent.
43d Mississippi, Col. R. Harrison.
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery, Capt. William N. Hogg.

Second Brigade.§

Brig. Gen. J. C. MOORE.

37th Alabama, Col. James F. Dowdell.
42d Alabama, Col. J. W. Portis.
35th Mississippi, Col. W. S. Barry.
40th Mississippi, Col. W. B. Colbert.
2d Texas, Col. Ashbel Smith.
Missouri Battery, Capt. H. M. Bledsoe.

Unattached.

Alabama Battery, Capt. H. H. Sengstak.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. Francis McNally.
Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Wirt Adams.
Waul's (Texas) Legion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Willis.

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* On return for March 31, the Vaiden (Miss.) Artillery (Company L, First Mississippi Light Artillery) and a detachment of Sappers and Miners appear as attached to this brigade.

† "Army of the West." Actual commander not reported. Forney assigned to command April 17, Maury having been ordered, April 15, to Department of East Tennessee.

‡ Hébert's brigade, as reported March 31, consisted of—

3d Louisiana.
21st Louisiana Heavy Artillery.
3d Mississippi.
31st Mississippi.
36th Mississippi.
37th Mississippi.
38th Mississippi.
43d Mississippi.
7th Mississippi Battalion.
2d Mississippi Battalion State Troops.
2d Mississippi Regiment State Troops.
4th Mississippi Regiment State Troops.
Yazoo Rangers.
Appeal Battery.
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery (section), Lieut. R. E. Cortes.
McNally's section of artillery.

§ At Fort Pemberton; the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fortieth Mississippi reported also as attached to Tilghman's brigade. See also Loring's command.

FORNEY'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. J. H. FORNEY.

Bowen's command.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN.

1st Missouri,‡ Lieut. Col. A. C. Riley.
2d Missouri, Col. F. M. Cockrell.
3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. F. L. Hubbell.
4th Missouri,‡ Col. A. MacFarlane.
5th Missouri, Col. James McCown.
6th Missouri, Col. Eugene Erwin.
1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery, Company A, Capt. J. B. Grayson.
Missouri Battery, Capt. Henry Guibor.
Missouri Battery, Capt. John C. Landis.
Wade's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. R. C. Walsh.

Green's command.§

Brig. Gen. M. E. GREEN.

1st Arkansas Cavalry Battalion (sharpshooters, dismounted), Capt. W. S. Catterson.
12th Arkansas Battalion Infantry (sharpshooters), Capt. Griff. Bayne.
15th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. W. W. Reynolds.
19th Arkansas, Col. T. P. Dockery.
20th Arkansas, Col. D. W. Jones.
21st Arkansas, Col. J. E. Cravens.
1st Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), Col. E. Gates.
3d Missouri Cavalry Battalion (dismounted), Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuels.
Missouri Battery, Capt. W. E. Dawson.
Missouri Battery, Capt. Schuyler Lowe.

Escort.

Western Rangers (one company), Capt. P. M. Savery.

LORING'S COMMAND.‖

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING.

First (Tilghman's) Brigade.

54th Alabama,¶ Col. Alpheus Baker.
8th Kentucky, Col. H. B. Lyon.
20th Mississippi, Col. D. R. Russell.
23d Mississippi, Col. J. M. Wells.
26th Mississippi, Col. A. E. Reynolds.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Jacob Culbertson.

*Second (Featherston's) Brigade.***

3d Mississippi.
22d Mississippi.
31st Mississippi.
33d Mississippi.
1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Battery C.

Moore's command.††

37th Mississippi, Col. O. S. Holland.
1st [7th] Tennessee Cavalry, Col. J. G. Stocks.
Texas Legion, Col. T. N. Waul.
Point Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company B, Capt. W. A. Davidson.
Point Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery (section), Lieut. Jefferson J. Thompson.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. T. F. Tobin.

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* Headquarters Big Black Bridge. On April 17, Bowen was assigned to command of this division, and Forney was ordered to take command of Maury's old division.

† Headquarters at Grand Gulf.

‡ Temporarily consolidated.

§ In the vicinity of Big Black Bridge.

‖ Fort Pemberton.

¶ Formerly known as the Fiftieth Alabama.

** Not accounted for in roster. The organization given is that reported for March 31, and, battery excepted, for May 24, 1863. The Fortieth Alabama appears to have been under Featherston's command, March 21–25.

†† See also Maury's division. The Thirty-seventh Mississippi reported also as at Snyder's Bluff, under Witherspoon, and in Tilghman's brigade.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.*

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

13th Alabama Battalion, Partisan Rangers, Maj. W. A. Hewlett.
3d Mississippi Battalion, State troops, Maj. Thomas A. Burgin.
5th Mississippi Regiment, State troops, Col. H. C. Robinson.
Mississippi State Cavalry, Capt. D. C. Gillelyn.
Mississippi State Cavalry, Capt. J. E. Johnson.
Mississippi State Cavalry, Capt. W. C. Martin.
Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. Isham J. Warren.
2d Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. C. R. Barteau.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. A. Owens.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. C. Thrall.
Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Capt. T. W. Rice.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.†

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.‡

Maj. Gen. FRANKLIN GARDNER.

Maxey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY.

4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
30th Louisiana, Maj. C. J. Bell.
42d Tennessee, Lt. Col. Isaac N. Hulme.
46th Tennessee, 55th Tennessee, } Col. A. J. Brown.
48th Tennessse, Col. W. M. Voorhies.
49th Tennessee, Col. J. E. Bailey.
53d Tennessee, Capt. H. H. Aymett.
Texas Sharpshooters, Maj. James Burnet.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. C. E. Fenner.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. Calvit Roberts.

Beall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. N. R. BEALL.

11th Arkansas, 17th Arkansas, } Col. John L. Logan.
12th Arkansas, Col. T. J. Reid., jr.
14th Arkansas, 18th Arkansas, 23d Arkansas, } Col. O. P. Lyles.
15th Arkansas, 16th Arkansas, 1st [8th] Ark. Batt'n, } Col. B. W. Johnson.
39th Mississippi, Col. W. B. Shelby.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Batteries B, F, and K.

Gregg's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GREGG.

9th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. T. B. R. Chinn.
3d Tennessee, 10th Tennessee, 30th Tennessee, } Col. R. W. MacGavock.
41st Tennessee, 50th Tennessee, 51st Tennessee, 1st Tenn. Batt'n, } Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Beaumont.
7th Texas, Maj. K. M. Vanzandt.
Brookhaven (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. J. A. Hoskins.
Missouri Battery, Capt. H. M. Bledsoe.

Rust's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT RUST.

35th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Ed. Goodwin.
9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
1st Confederate Battalion, Maj. G. H. Forney.
12th Louisiana, Col. T. M. Scott.
6th Mississippi, Col. R. Lowry.
15th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. J. R. Binford.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company A, Lieut. C. L. Ilsley.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Company C, Capt. Alex. Chust.
Hudson's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. J. R. Sweaney.

* Headquarters at Columbus, Miss.
† For troops, see Stevenson's, Smith's, Maury's, and Forney's divisions.
‡ Headquarters at Port Hudson.

Buford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD.

27th Alabama, Col. James Jackson
49th Alabama, Col. Jeptha Edwards.
4th [16th] Alabama Battalion, } Lieut. Col. John Snodgrass.
6th Alabama Battalion, }
10th Arkansas, Col. A. R. Witt.
3d Kentucky, Col. A. P. Thompson.
7th Kentucky, Col. Ed. Crossland.
Watson (Louisiana) Battery, Lieut. E. A. Toledano.

Cavalry.

9th Louisiana Battalion, Partisan Rangers, Col. J. H. Wingfield.
Louisiana Company, Capt. H. L. Daigre.
Louisiana Company, Capt. B. F. Bryan.
Louisiana Company, Capt. John B. Cage.
Mississippi Battalion, Maj. W. H. Garland.
[Hughes'] Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. C. C. Wilbourn.
Mississippi Company,* Capt. Gadi Herren.
Mississippi Company,* Capt. W. V. Lester.
Mississippi Company,† Capt. T. C. Rhodes.
Mississippi Company, Capt. V. L. Terrell.
Mississippi Company, Capt. T. R. Stockdale.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. Gantt.‡

Heavy Artillery.

1st Alabama, Col. I. G. W. Steedman.
12th Louisiana Battalion, } Lieut. Col. P. F. DeGournay.
1st Tennessee Battalion, }

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.§

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

1st [Mississippi] Choctaw Infantry Battalion, Maj. J. W. Pierce.
Kentucky Cavalry Company, Capt. J. N. Bolen.
Kentucky Cavalry Company, Capt. B. D. Terry.
1st Mississippi Battalion, State troops, Maj. W. B. Harper.
14th Mississippi, Col. G. W. Abert.
15th Mississippi Infantry, Company C, Capt. P. H. Norton.
3d Mississippi Brigade, State troops, ‖ Brig. Gen. J. Z. George.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.¶

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

1st Mississippi Cavalry, Partisan Rangers, Col. W. C. Falkner.
[3d] Mississippi Cavalry (three companies), Col. John McGuirk.
[18th] Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, Maj. A. H. Chalmers.
Matthews' Battalion, Mississippi State troops, Capt. Samuel Matthews.
Mississippi Cavalry Company, Capt. J. Y. Smith.
Mississippi Cavalry Company, Capt. Sol. G. Street.
Mississippi Cavalry Company, Capt. J. F. White.
Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, State troops, Maj. G. L. Blythe.

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* Commanded by Lieut. Col. H. H. Miller.
† Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Garland.
‡ Gantt's command embraced Bryan's, Cage's, Daigre's, Stockdale's, and Terrell's companies, and Wilbourn's battalion.
§ Headquarters at Jackson.
‖ At Grenada.
¶ Headquarters at Panola.

JACKSON, MISS., *April* 1, 1863.

Major-General LORING,
Fort Pemberton:

Featherston's brigade and a field battery from Maury's division left on Sunday to report to you, and I have no doubt will reach you to-day.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have reason to believe that the enemy are trying to get into upper Deer Creek, and also into Sunflower, through Husnpuckanaw. Have sent to reconnoiter.

C. L. STEVENSON.

GRENADA, *April* 1, 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

I am well convinced from information obtained through my scouts and other persons lately from along the Mississippi River, that the enemy are gathering all boats to be had under 200 feet in length, in which to bring a large force down Yazoo Pass, to flank General Loring. Their landing troops at Locopolis and connecting the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, look like efforts to the same end.

Very respectfully,

SAM. HENDERSON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 1, 1863.

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Commissary of Subsistence, Jackson, Miss.:

MAJOR: Yours of 29th ultimo, inclosing copy of the Commissary-General's letter to you, of 14th ultimo, is at hand.

I assumed charge as chief of subsistence of the district on the 10th of February, but I found the stock of subsistence stores, except sugar and peas, almost exhausted. Since that time I have received from you $50,000, which has been invested chiefly in corn. I have received about 30,000 pounds of bacon, 500 live hogs, 557 barrels of molasses, and large quantities of salt, all of which has been sent over by Colonel Broadwell; there are several hundred hogs now on the way here on this side of the river, and several boats in the river loaded with provisions, also sent forward by Colonel Broadwell. This supply will place the commissariat in better condition, I believe, than it has ever before been in this district. If the Yankee ships can be prevented from cutting off our communication with Eastern Louisiana and Texas, I have but little doubt that the great energy of Colonel Broadwell, with my own exertions here, will soon give us a supply that will enable us to stand a six months' siege.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. GILLESPIE,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Second District.

List of subsistence stores in Vicksbury, Miss., April 1, 1863.

Articles.	Rations.	Articles.	Rations.
Bulk pork	302,400	Rice	3,272,000
Bacon	319,728	Peas	4,220,000
Lard	22,720	Sugar	2,907,500
Flour	120,314	Molasses	779,650
Meal	53,986	Soap	191,050
Corn	95,985	Salt	5,646,199

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, April 1, 1863.*

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 70, Paragraph VI, current series, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Surg. N. S. Crowell is relieved from duty as medical director of this department. Surg. W. W. Anderson having been assigned to duty by the War Department as medical director of general hospitals in this command, is, in addition, assigned to duty until further orders as medical director of this department.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *April 2, 1863.*

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

A demonstration is now being made in large force at Hard Times. It is indispensable that I have more cavalry. The approaches to Northern Mississippi are almost unprotected, and it is impossible with infantry to prevent these raids.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

FORT PEMBERTON, VIA GRENADA, *April 2, 1863.*

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

Accounts come to us of the enemy landing at Locopolis. They will do this if they can, and move upon Grenada or some other point on the Yalabusha. It will be necessary after the waters subside to send a force to check them. Before learning of re-enforcements, I ordered General George here, keeping a regiment at Tuscahoma.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *April 2, 1863.*

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Put another heavy gun in position at Snyder's Mill at once. Remove nothing that bears on the mouth of the canal. I hear to-day that negroes are still working in canal.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April 2, 1863.*

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The upper portion of the raft has given way. The whole is in some danger; but everything is being done that can be. I telegraphed for Weldon on yesterday. Send him down at once.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 2, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Have telegraphed to Weldon to go immediately. You will, of course, work night and day. Tell the newspapers to keep strict silence.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 2, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Farragut's vessels are at the mouth of Red River.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., DEPT. MISS. AND EAST. LA.,
Vicksburg, April 2, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Miss. and East. La., Jackson:

MAJOR: The enemy reconnoitered Snyder's Mill yesterday. Four gunboats and one or two transports came in sight. After throwing a few shells, they retired. Nine gunboats are now at the mouth of the Yazoo. The two dredge-boats, and a third, which they have just completed, have gone up the river (Mississippi). I hear from planters from many directions above that the enemy are organizing expeditions for the purpose of attempting to get into upper Deer Creek through Bolivar Lake, into Bayou Phaliah from Concordia, and into the Sunflower through the Hushpuckanaw. If they succeed in making their way into either the Bayou Phaliah or the Hushpuckanaw, especially the latter, they will find no difficulty in navigating those streams directly to the Yazoo. Bayou Phaliah can be obstructed, but I believe the Sunflower cannot be, without the construction of rafts and the erection of batteries. I have a force in Deer Creek. I cannot spare a sufficient number from the troops now here to watch and defend both rivers. If they succeed in getting into Sunflower, Loring's rear will have been turned, and his position consequently rendered untenable. I respectfully suggest that Maury be sent back at once with [J. C.] Moore's brigade. With that additional force, if we move quickly, we may command the entrances to all these rivers. For it we need all the boats that can be spared. In moving backward and forward, they can bring out supplies from the rivers. The Dew Drop on her last trip went nearly to the head of Sunflower, within 5 miles of Friar's Point. I believe that the object in concentrating their gunboats is to divert our attention from operations above, by making demonstrations against Vicksburg and Snyder's. The upper portion of the raft, under the heavy pressure of the drift and the present strong current in the Yazoo, gave way yesterday. Every effort has been and is being made with two steamers to relieve the raft of this pressure. The main raft is being further secured by chains, so that if it should give way it will swing around and be relieved of the drift and still be held. As soon as we get the 10-inch gun in position here, I think at least one gun as heavy as a 32-pounder should be sent to Snyder's. If possible to obtain any more, they should be sent there at once, as the armament there is entirely too weak. I have made so many unsuccessful requisitions upon the Ordnance Department that I have caused a statement to be made out, which will enable the lieutenant-general to see in five minutes what is needed here. I heard this morning for the first time, from the railroad company, that a lot of ammunition had been on their train here for two days, without

either messenger or invoice. I had requested them frequently to inform me immediately of the arrival of any freight.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

P. S.—It is possible that the drift may bind against the lower bend, and thus form a protection for the raft from the current.

SENATOBIA, *April* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Enemy fallen back to Memphis. All steamboats at Memphis impressed and sent below empty; rumor says, to send Grant to Tennessee.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

COLUMBUS, *April* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Telegram just received from Captain Burton, Okolona, April 2, 1863, to General Ruggles:

The advance guard of the enemy, some 250 men, 4 miles south of Booneville yesterday at 3 o'clock. Their main body, said to be 3,000 or 4,000, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with large wagon train, between Booneville and Rienzi.

JAS. M. BURTON.

I must have more troops. General Buckner's cavalry will start up on Monday, 400, armed. Answer.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

JACKSON, *April* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss.:*

I repeat to you, I have no more troops to send you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 2, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER, *Mobile, Ala.:*

General Ruggles informs me that the enemy is moving down Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I consider it a mere raid. If you could spare a regiment, I think it advisable to send it up the road at once. You can withdraw it whenever you wish.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

COLUMBUS, *April* 2, [1863]—4 p. m.

Colonel BARTEAU, *Verona:*

(Care of Captain Ingate, Okolona.)

Concentrate your troops, harass the enemy, take command of all other mounted troops near you, and strike the enemy a blow on his flank or rear, if possible. Order Captain Gillelyn's troops to co-operate with you when necessary. Ascertain the strength and intentions of the enemy and keep me advised. If the enemy moves in force on Okolona, Aberdeen, or Columbus, you must retire before or follow him close, to concentrate our entire force to make a stand. Answer.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND EASTERN LA., *Jackson, Miss., April* 2, 1863.

Hereafter all communications will be addressed to Maj. R. W. Memminger, assistant adjutant-general.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *April* 3, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Scouts from near Memphis, April 1, report all boats at Memphis pressed. Thirty left Saturday and Sunday empty, going down; possibly intend re-enforcing Rosecrans. Enemy still in force on Mississippi and Tallahatchee. Loring reports re-enforcing on latter.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE WEST, *Tullahoma, Tenn., April* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON,
Commanding Department Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana:

The following reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo is directed by General Johnston:

The recent transfer of [J. C.] Sullivan's division from West to Middle Tennessee does not indicate such a movement of the Federal forces in Tennessee toward Mississippi as you seem to indicate. In the present aspect of affairs, General Van Dorn's cavalry is much more needed in this department than in that of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, and cannot be sent back as long as this state of things exists.

You have now in your department five brigades of the troops you most require, viz, infantry belonging to the Army of the Tennessee. This is more than a compensation for the absence of General Van Dorn's cavalry command.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *April* 3, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Scout reports, April 1, all boats pressed at Memphis; thirty left Saturday and Sunday empty, going down. Have you observed any increase or movement?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

Moore's brigade cannot be withdrawn from Loring. Leaving an ample guard at Big Black and Four-Mile Bridges, draw in General Green's brigade, and send one forward from Vicksburg. How many troops you shall send is left to your discretion. You must keep an agent at the depot to report the arrival of ammunition and other things destined for your command.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 3, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

State the entire force of Maury's division joined Loring, designating brigades.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Moore's brigade, one regiment of Hébert's brigade, about 3,000 men, and the whole of Featherston's five regiments and a battalion are with Maury.

C. L. STEVENSON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA.,
No. 93. } *Jackson, Miss., April* 3, 1863.

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III. Special Orders, No. 68, Paragraph III, current series, from these headquarters, is annulled.

The following will constitute the limits of a command to be known as the Fifth Military District, Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers commanding: The two upper tiers of counties of the State of Mississippi, bounded on the east by a line running due north and south, and passing through New Albany, and on the west by the Mississippi River. That portion of said counties east of line passing through New Albany will form a part of First Military District, Brig. Gen. D. Ruggles commanding.

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By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *April* 4, 1863—3 p. m.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Shall rejoice to receive heavy guns. Enemy made no demonstration yesterday up to 9 p. m. against Fort Pemberton or Tallahatchee. Nothing to-day from there. I hope and believe we shall foil them; are increasing our strength there; river slowly falling. General Gardner reports last night 17,000 enemy have landed from four transports on opposite side of the river. Are bombarding us slowly from long range. Land troops entirely withdrawn. The Hartford and Monongahela anchored last night opposite Natchez, and started up at 5.30 this morning. Nothing important as yet to-day from Vicksburg. Heavy guns for Grand Gulf not yet in position. I see nothing unfavorable in present aspect of affairs.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Major [I. F.] Harrison is seriously pressed by 1,500 of the enemy. I have waited for a boat to send over re-enforcements since yesterday. None has arrived.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRAND GULF, *April* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have sent over two regiments and a section of artillery to re-enforce Major Harrison. No further news from him. The steamers Hine and Charm have arrived. The force sent over is about 1,000 men.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 4, 1863.

Major-General GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

Ascertain, if possible, at once whether enemy has considerably reduced his force at Baton Rouge, and let me know. I require [A.] Rust's brigade for operations in this direction.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:*

Two field batteries, including as many howitzers as possible. Have directed General Stevenson to send you two field batteries, including as may howitzers as possible. Am waiting reply from him whether any more heavy guns can be sent. Ammunition goes up this evening, via Vaughan's Station and Yazoo City. I am very much weakening other points to re-enforce you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Your dispatch of the 3d received. If you discover that the enemy re-enforces Rosecrans, let Stevenson's troops, or an equal number, come here immediately. A gentleman who left Louisville on the 28th [ultimo] reports they are sending all boats to Grant.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 5, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Seventeen car-loads of troops said to have passed from Memphis on Memphis and Charleston Railroad 2d instant. Large quantities of commissary stores being carried up river.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Enemy attacked Major Harrison's pickets at 12 m. yesterday near Carthage; they could not cross the bayou; they were collecting all the boats. Re-enforcements will be in good time.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 5, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

Unless you feel confident an attack is imminent, I wish the field battery to go up.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I cannot state that an attack is imminent; it is not probable that I could have many hours' notice of an attack. The enemy are in force in our front, and I respectfully submit my opinion that, until that shall have been much reduced, not another gun of any description should be withdrawn. I ask that your order for two batteries be suspended until further information confirms the apprehensions of Loring. Please answer soon.

C. L. STEVENSON.

[Indorsement.]

Say to General Stevenson he can await further orders.

[J. C. PEMBERTON.]

SNYDER'S MILL, *April* 5, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I have examined the obstructions at Snyder's Mill, and find the current unusually rapid, resulting from the opening of the levees on the Mississippi by the enemy, the effects of which concentrate at this point from the various tributaries of the Yazoo. The current as described, influenced by the storm of the night of the 29th ultimo operating upon the structure, caused the upper section to part, yielding only by the severing of the material. By this, the strength of the structure becomes less—the power of the shore connections by which this section was sustained (the drift becoming more compact and self-sustaining). It now becomes necessary to increase the connections of the remaining sections, and with other repairs now rapidly progressing, when completed, will, in my opinion, render all perfectly safe. I send an agent to procure all the hawsers and chains that can be found suitable for the purpose. Please give him the proper authority to procure them. Mr. McFarland will explain the necessity of these measures.

Respectfully,

THOS. WELDON.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISS., *April* 5, 1863.

Col. S. W. FERGUSON, *Comdg. Confederate Forces, Deer Creek:*

COLONEL: In honor and obedience to your verbal instructions, Capt. C. H. Bell, in command of steamboat Emma Bett, and myself, proceeded as far up the Bogue Phaliah as it was navigable for a steamboat, say the mouth of Clear Creek, up which stream we went about 2½ miles, and found it made off into a large cypress swamp. At the mouth of Clear Creek we found it impossible to go farther up in the Emma Bett, owing to immense obstructions, and were forced to make the remainder of our voyage in a skiff, through what is known as The Narrows. We found great difficulty in going through this place (which is about 20 miles in length) in a skiff, on account of five large rafts of drift-wood, interwoven occasionally with growing timber, extending usually from 15 to 30 rods across the stream from one side to the other; we found innumerable logs across the stream from one side to the other, which is about 30 feet wide, and extends in this way a distance of not less than 20 miles, with many trees hanging across the stream and no dry land on

either side, and large canebrakes extending on each side the whole way.

We do not deem it impossible for the enemy to open this part of the Bogue, but it cannot be done without immense labor, and on account of the narrowness of the stream, taken with its short curves, we consider it impracticable. The largest drift is at the head of The Narrows, where the river makes its bends in the shape of the letter S, which bends are entirely filled with drift-wood to the extent of 1 mile. The drift-wood extends from the bottom of the river to the top, being firm and solid.

The above is in fact a true and correct report, which is very respectfully forwarded for your consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. McCLELLAN,
Captain.

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *April* 5, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER:

MAJOR: The news of the enemy's retreat from Fort Pemberton is confirmed by scouts who came in this evening. What move they will make next remains to be seen, but I feel confident that they will make an overland demonstration in this direction, and, therefore, ask that more force may be added to my command, if possible. I ask especially for Colonel McCulloch's brigade of cavalry, since they are no longer needed at Greenwood, and a battery of light artillery. With this force added to what I now have, I believe I could stop the running of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and cut off communication between Memphis and Corinth. I could guard this front effectually, stop the incessant trade now being carried on with Memphis, and give timely notice of any movement of the enemy in any direction, and, furthermore, could do much toward destroying the enemy's trains, should they attempt to march through this country. With my present force, I feel that I can accomplish but little, owing to the character of the troops, but if they were mixed with regular cavalry I feel confident that they would improve rapidly and do well.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS, *Verona, Miss., April* 5, 1863.

The First Military District having been re-established as far westward as New Albany, and northward to the enemy's lines, it is ordered, in obedience to instructions from Brigadier-General Ruggles—

I. That no Confederate troops now in the northern portion of this district will be permitted to leave the district, except in pursuit of the enemy, unless by orders from district headquarters or from headquarters Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana.

II. In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Ruggles, all Confederate mounted troops in the northern portion of this district will be under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barteau until otherwise ordered.

III. It is ordered that Captain Warren report with his company immediately to Maj. W. M. Inge, at Verona.

By order of C. R. Barteau, lieutenant-colonel commanding:

P. A. SMITH,
Adjutant.

JACKSON, *April* 6, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

General Loring reports from Fort Pemberton, under date 5th, that enemy re-embarked during preceding night, and before daylight was in rapid retreat. Enemy has withdrawn all his infantry but one division from Baton Rouge; some to Donaldsonville, where I hear there are transports (some of them sea-going vessels), perhaps indicating a new expedition by Gulf. I am withdrawing some troops from Port Hudson for operations northward. No work on canal for two weeks. Enemy's vessels blockade mouth of Red River.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 6, 1863.

General LORING,

Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:

I can send you no more heavy guns at all, nor field batteries until Rust arrives. I can send you five 6-pounder brass guns without horses, if you desire.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

I think you can re-enforce Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson considerably. Rust's and Buford's brigades are on their way here, and I can re-enforce you on their arrival. They left Port Hudson to-day.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *April* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Scout Lawson reports, 9 o'clock yesterday, near Memphis, confirming empty boats having gone down river. Supplies and re-enforcements sent out on Memphis and Charleston Railroad since capture of train at Moscow. Force at Memphis, about 6,000, of which 1,600 cavalry. [G. L.] Blythe killed 2 and captured 2 pickets near Memphis yesterday. Chalmers watching enemy beyond Hernando. River rising. Scout Voorheis reports near La Grange, 4th, enemy preparing a move some way, sending off baggage and stores. No one allowed to go in or out of their lines.

SAM. HENDERSON.

GRENADA, MISS., *April* 6, 1863.

General CHALMERS, *Panola:*

General Loring writes the Yankees commenced hurried retreat again night of 4th. Says try and hit them on way out.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Captain, &c.

COLUMBUS, *April* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Telegram just received:

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *April* 6, 1863.

The enemy intend to make a raid from Corinth in the Tennessee Valley. Please instruct your cavalry to harass them in rear.

S. A. M. WOOD.

I need Major Inge for this service. General Buckner's cavalry has not arrived.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *April* 6, 1863.

Maj. W. A. HEWLETT,
Comdg. Thirteenth Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers:

MAJOR: I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding to direct you to hold the effective force of your battalion in readiness for immediate service. You will provide 50 rounds of cartridges per man, and purchase supplies along the route of march. Your command will move without camp equipage or wagons, using pack-mules so far as may be practicable. You will leave your camp at or near the Buttahatchie Bridge under charge of the sick and convalescents.

All unserviceable horses will be herded and grazed at that point under suitable herdsmen.

You will immediately report the effective strength of your battalion, when written instructions will be given you to govern you in the service contemplated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *April* 6, 1863.

Lieut. Col. C. R. BARTEAU, *Comdg., &c., Verona, Miss.:*

SIR: I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding the district to direct you to proceed with your regiment of cavalry without delay to Fulton, Miss., and there communicate with Major Hewlett, and co-operate with him in a movement to harass the enemy's rear while he is making a raid from Corinth in the Tennessee Valley. You will leave your camp equipage and heavy baggage either at Verona or at Fulton, under a guard of invalids, moving light, without wagons, using pack-mules so far as you may find it practicable to do so. Promptitude and celerity are enjoined. Instructions will be sent you at Fulton.

Acknowledge receipt. Report effective strength and time of marching.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. D. SANDIDGE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Columbus, Miss., April 6, 1863.

I. In conformity with Department Special Orders, No. 93, Paragraph VI, of the 3d April, 1863, the brigadier-general commanding this district resumes command of that portion of his district comprising the counties of Pontotoc, Tippah, Tishomingo, and Itawamba, in accordance with Department Orders, No. 5, under which the district was originally established.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ruggles:

R. M. HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *April* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Reports received here lead to the belief that Rosecrans will be largely re-enforced. Under existing circumstances, what number of troops, if any, can you send, for temporary service, to Tullahoma, with due regard to the safety of your positions?

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JACKSON, *April* 7, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Telegram just received. On 3d April, learning large number empty boats were being sent down from Memphis, I telegraphed General Johnston, suggesting it might be to re-enforce Rosecrans. I still think this possible. Latest official reports represent enemy as probably leaving Tallahatchee; also that he is landing in large force at Greenville, moving down Deer Creek by land, and endeavoring to get through Hushpuckanaw into Sunflower River. It is said, in Memphis, Grant will also attack Vicksburg, in front, in a few days. Attempt on Port Hudson is abandoned for the present. I am moving a brigade from there farther north, but do not think it safe, under existing circumstances, to diminish force in this department.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 7, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Enemy certainly leaving Tallahatchee. Negro captured from them says all the fleet is going to Helena. Hartford, Albatross, and Switzerland 4 miles above Port Hudson. Probably try passage to-night.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 7, 1863.

Capt. I. N. BROWN, C. S. Navy, *Yazoo City:*

Letter of 31st just received. Will direct Generals Loring and Stevenson to turn over cotton-boats to your command. They should operate below Yazoo City.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 7, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:*

There is reason to believe it is intended to attack Vicksburg in front. You must send a strong brigade to Stevenson at once. Turn over cotton-clad boats to Captain Brown, of navy. They must not be used as transports for troops. Assist him all you can. Shall telegraph to Yazoo City to send up boats for a brigade, including field artillery; also General Maury.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 7, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

The following just received from General Chalmers:

PANOLA, MISS., *April* 7, 1863.

I have received news from two sources from Memphis that Grant is about to attack Vicksburg in front, and that he will pretend to retreat. One says a spy has been

hired to spike your guns on the night of the attack. Both urge that you should know it at once. I give it for what it is worth.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Keep a vigilant lookout.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 7, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Have dispatched Loring to send you a strong brigade at once, with field artillery and Maury. You must turn over cotton-clads to Captain Brown, of Navy. They must not be used as transports.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 7, 1863.

Major-General [C. L.] STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to send you the inclosed copies of communications from the War Department,* and to say that he regrets that the tenor of your correspondence with Admiral Porter was not in accordance with his instructions; that hereafter your communications with the enemy will be guided by the considerations set forth in the indorsement by the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

News from Lake Saint Joseph up to 7 a. m. states that citizens report General McClernand with 15,000 men at Richmond, *en route* to Natchez. Colonel Cockrell has three regiments, a section of artillery, and strong position.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRAND GULF, *April* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Major Harrison has lost 3 men in skirmishing with enemy. Our troops await them in a strong position, and are endeavoring to get them to cross Bayou Vidal. There are rumors of large re-enforcements having reached them, but they are not yet confirmed by the commanding officer of our forces.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

EDWARDS, MISS., *April* 7, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

At the instance of General Stevenson, I this day move the troops at this point to Four-Mile Bridge, on the Southern Railroad, leaving a sufficient guard for the bridge.

JNO. H. FORNEY.

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* See Seddon to Pemberton, p. 696, and letters cited in foot-note on same page.

OFFICE INSP. GEN. HEAVY ARTILLERY, *April* 7, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

Comdg. Dept. of Miss. and East. La., Jackson, Miss.:

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in Special Orders, No. 79, Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, dated 20th ultimo, requiring me to inspect the heavy artillery at Yazoo City and Fort Pemberton, I have performed the duty assigned, and have the honor to report as follows:

At Yazoo City the armament consists of one 8-inch columbiad on columbiad carriage, and two 20-pounder Parrott guns on field carriages, with caissons. The columbiad had just been mounted in battery on a mound about 1 mile below the city, the location being the best that could be selected to command an approach from below. The mound is elevated about 40 feet above high water, and is distant, say, 200 yards from the left bank of the river. The gun has a range from this point of from one-half to three-quarters of a mile on the lower river, which could be increased to about 1 mile by clearing timber upon the bank. The distance directly across to the bend in the upper river is about one-half mile, and by cutting the intervening timber a range could be obtained up that bend. The position selected for the Parrott guns is on an adjacent knoll, near to and below the columbiad. The guns and carriages are in good condition, the implements for the Parrott guns complete; those for the columbiad are very defective, nothing having been sent with it but the handspikes and one sponge and rammer. The columbiad is manned by 2 officers and 20 men of the Forty-second Alabama, who have had considerable experience at Fort Morgan. The Parrotts are in charge of Tobin's battery. No magazine has as yet been constructed, the ammunition being stored in the city. There are for the columbiad 200 cartridges, 178 empty shells, 172 solid shot, 60 stand grape, and 7 rounds canister, but 124 sabots and 100 straps. No rifle powder for filling the shell or fuses for ditto. The Parrott guns have 200 rounds each, shells filled, but without fuses or caps. A requisition was made on the 23d ultimo, by order of General Moore, for the articles required to supply deficiencies.

FORT PEMBERTON.

The armament of this force consists of eight guns mounted *en barbette*, behind breastworks of cotton bales covered with earth, as follows:

Commencing on the left, No. 1, banded 32-pounder rifle, *en barbette*, carriage, manned by a detachment from the navy, in good order, with implements complete. A quoin is used instead of an elevating screw. No. 2, 8-inch shell (navy) gun, on naval carriage, manned by detachment from Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment, complete and in good order. No. 3, 12-pounder rifle, on siege carriage, manned by a detachment from Waul's Legion, under command of Captain Hogue, complete and in good order. No. 4, 3-inch (18-pounder bolt) Whitworth gun, on field carriage, manned by detachment from Point Coupée (Louisiana) Battery, complete and in beautiful order. Nos. 5 and 6, two 12-pounder rifle guns, siege carriages, in charge of Captain [W. H.] Hedden, complete and in good order. No. 7, 3-inch Parrott, and No. 8, 3.67-inch Parrott (Lady Richardson), in charge of Lieutenant Lambert, Twenty-second Louisiana, both complete and in good order. Between Nos. 4 and 5 is a brass 6-pounder in battery, and on the left (exterior) of the fort are one 6-pounder and one 3-inch rifle, on field carriages. The fort is well located for defense

against an enemy approaching from up the Tallahatchee, the greatest range being from 900 to 1,000 yards, where the enemy must first show themselves, coming "head-on." A skirt of woods where the enemy had planted a battery is well commanded, being about 600 yards distant. There are three magazines, each 8 by 7 feet and 4½ to 5 feet interior height, covered with one tier of cotton, raw-hides, and from 5 to 6 feet of earth. Another of similar dimensions was about being constructed. The supply of ammunition is small; what there is is in good order, with the exception of the friction tubes, most of which are of bad quality, and the fuses for the Parrott shells, which ignite with difficulty on application of a coal of fire. Several shots were fired from the Parrott guns during my visit, none of the shells exploding.

There was on hand the 25th March, 90 rounds for 32-pounder rifle, 140 rounds for 8-inch gun, 90 rounds for (three each) 12-pounder rifle, 60 rounds for Parrott guns, which amount includes the supply received on that day.

I feel it my duty to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the careless manner in which ordnance stores are shipped. One hundred shells (8-inch) were received at Fort Pemberton on the 25th ultimo without sabots or straps, none being on the invoice. At Yazoo City there were no fuses or caps for the Parrott shells, and for 178 shells (8-inch) received, but 124 sabots and 100 straps were invoiced. The pintle for the columbiad evidently belonged to some other gun, being one-fourth inch too large in diameter.

The above report has unavoidably been delayed to this date by reason of a severe attack of sickness with which I was taken on the day succeeding my return, and from which I am still suffering.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. A. FULLER,
Colonel and Inspector-General Heavy Artillery.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, April 9, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Major Mayo, who will ascertain who is to blame in this case, and report to this office.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Jackson, April* 10, 1863.

For indorsement, see attached paper.

GEORGE UPSHUR MAYO,
Major, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Jackson, Miss., April 11, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Lieutenant-General Pemberton. No fault can possibly be brought to this office bearing upon the subject of complaint of Colonel Fuller. The columbiad referred to was sent from Vicksburg by order of the lieutenant-general commanding, and it is to be supposed that all necessary accouterments were sent with it. General Loring was requested on the 14th of February to order his ord-

nance officer to make a report, from which I have not yet heard. On the 6th of March, Captain Bursley was notified that this was necessary, to which no reply was made. Captain Bursley was temporarily on ordnance duty, and Captain Myrick was charged with it. He made no report, and was relieved. Since that time, a Lieutenant Schwander has been acting, but from his manner of making requisitions it is apparent his experience has been remarkably limited. Capt. L. R. Evans has been sent to Fort Pemberton to take an inventory and make a return of ordnance stores in General Loring's command, so that things needed may be sent, so far as praticable. No 8-inch gun and platform have been sent from this point by me, nor has the pintle for such been reported as unfit for use, else it should have been remedied. With regard to sabots, as soon as the wants in this particular were made known they were without delay forwarded. Never to my remembrance has anything been forwarded to Yazoo City from this place. I have tested the qualities of the fuses, and have not found a single defect. All the 8-inch sabots that could be obtained were sent forward. The remainder (304) will be sent forward this evening. They were only furnished last evening.

GEORGE UPSHUR MAYO,
Major, Chief of Ordnance.

SNYDER'S MILL, *April* 7, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

SIR: The injured condition of the river obstructions at this place demands the best remedies, composed of such materials as can most readily be obtained and hastily applied to insure safety, until better can be provided. To this end my best abilities and utmost efforts shall be applied. Be kind enough to render me every facility, and remove all interruptions by which my operations may be the least retarded. To comply with this request is vital to success. The importance of my personal attention, bestowed without limit, upon the immediate premises renders all orders otherwise tending detrimental if obeyed. All labor or steamers required, if detained or interrupted by orders other than my own, may result in the failure of this structure, the security of which I am so anxiously laboring to effect. Authority from your hand to this effect will at once remove all such obstacles as may occur.

Respectfully,

THOS. WELDON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Lieutenant-General Pemberton telegraphed me seventeen car-loads of troops passed from Memphis, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 2d instant, large quantities of commissary stores being carried up river.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *April* 8, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Your dispatch to General Johnston states seventeen car-loads of troops passed from Memphis, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on 2d instant, with large quantities of commissary stores being carried up

the river. The President wants to know what river, and would like to know something from you more specific. Answer by telegraph.

S. COOPER.

MOBILE, ALA., *April* 8, 1863.

President DAVIS, *Richmond:*

I can spare [A.] Cumming's brigade, about 2,200 effective men, provided I could receive re-enforcements within five days after notice of attack. To secure this object, it will be necessary to give orders in advance to General Pemberton to fill my requisitions. He has four of my infantry regiments and a strong cavalry regiment now *en route* to join him.

S. B. BUCKNER.

[Indorsement.]

[APRIL 9, 1863.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

The condition annexed seems to be rendered difficult by the dispatch of General Pemberton. If fuller information was possessed about the movement in progress by General Pemberton "farther north," the solution would be more practicable.

Please return, retaining copy, if you wish.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GRAND GULF, *April* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

If rumors of a heavy advance of the enemy's column into Tensas Parish prove true, shall I endeavor to prevent it, with my entire command?

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Commanding Grand Gulf:*

If you can occupy a position which cannot be turned, and can cover a sufficient front to successfully resist an assault, having made ample arrangements to withdraw your troops, by telegraph and signals, in event of enemy's vessels returning, you can, after leaving adequate force for your batteries and their defenses, move the remainder of your troops to resist his advance. I do not regard it of such importance as to risk your capture.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 8, 1863.

Major-General LORING:

Send two companies of [T. N.] Waul's cavalry without delay, and by most expeditious route, to General Lee, at Rolling Fork. He is in immediate need of cavalry re-enforcements. If most expeditious, send by boat. If Waul's cavalry cannot be readily reached, send 200 most convenient to you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

FORT PEMBERTON, *April* 8, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Captain [D.] Wintter left several days since for Vicksburg, via Jackson. I have to-day ordered one regiment of Hébert's brigade, and will hold General Moore's brigade and battery in readiness to leave. General Maury will go down the river to-day. We should not move too soon. No definite information of their yet reaching the Pass. We have undoubted information of their sending large numbers of empty boats down the Mississippi, it is thought to re-enforce Rosecrans.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *April* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Bowen has three regiments and a section of artillery on the Louisiana side. The gunboats have moved up from Port Hudson. If they come up the river, will he recross or hold that position?

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 8, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

I have directed General Loring to have the brigade ordered down to halt at Yazoo City, keeping transportation until further orders. Telegraphic communication will probably be opened there to-morrow.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

STEAMER ARCADIA, IN SUNFLOWER BAYOU,
12 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF HUSHPUCKANAW,
April 8, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg:

SIR: The order from division headquarters, dated the 4th instant, was received late in the afternoon of that day, at Snyder's Bluff. My command then consisted of four companies from Brigadier-General [E. D.] Tracy's brigade, numbering 215 total, 225 aggregate, and a section of Sengstak's battery, a 24-pounder howitzer, and a 3-inch Parrott gun, with two officers and 35 men, including drivers, but no horses. Capt. John G. Kelly, assistant inspector-general, detailed by Brigadier-General [L.] Hébert to act as engineer officer, and Captain Johnson, assistant quartermaster Thirtieth Alabama, had also reported to me. The command was immediately put on board the Arcadia, and shortly thereafter Captain Quaite arrived, when, about 5 p. m., the command started up the river.

We arrived at Nine-mile Bayou, on the Sunflower, in the night, and remained there until the morning of the 5th. It was difficult to procure wood, none being cut on the banks. About the middle of the day we reached Rolling Fork, to which point the boat had been ordered for the purpose of landing wagons, a few soldiers, and some stores for Colonel Ferguson's command. This occasioned delay, and, at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 5th, we again started up Sunflower.

At Rolling Fork I was informed that the river was rising rapidly. There, also, I heard rumors of the enemy landing at Greenville. As we proceeded, the difficulty about wood continued. There were but 8 deck hands. That difficulty was obviated by details from the command, and the men discharged the duties of deck hands and firemen most cheerfully. Early on the morning of the 6th we passed the Emma Bett at the mouth of Bayou Phaliah, going to Rolling Fork. In the evening of that day we passed the steamer Meares at Garvin's Ferry, undergoing repairs. About sunset the boat stopped at McLeod's place, about 12 miles above the Quiver [River], to take on a few cords of wood, and remained there during the night, the two engineers being too much worn to stand at their posts longer without rest.

From information derived from the pilot of this boat and others as to the Quiver and its connection with McNutt's Lake and the Tallahatchee, I sent a scout up that stream. Leaving McLeod's at an early hour, we reached the mouth of the Hushpuckanaw about 3 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, when, hearing nothing from the Dew Drop, I sent Lieutenant Pommeville with 8 men in two skiffs up the Hushpuckanaw, with instructions to explore that stream to Lewis' Swamp, and examine that swamp, and, if the enemy were not making efforts to get into this river at that point, to leave two scouts there, and proceed up the stream to its head. He was charged to use every precaution to prevent the enemy from discovering his presence, and to give me information at the earliest possible moment of any move of the enemy in this direction. The two scouts had instructions in accordance with your orders.

The captain of the Arcadia was ordered to proceed up the right fork as far as he could with safety to the boat. We reached this point about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, when the captain informed me that it would endanger the boat to proceed farther. On the morning of the 8th, I sent a party up the river to find the Dew Drop, and that boat arrived here about 5 p. m., loaded with about 5,000 bushels of corn, 8,000 pounds of bacon, a small lot of beef-cattle, and a few hogs. This command was at once set to work to aid the boats' crews in transferring the cargo of the Dew Drop to this boat.

I found on board the Dew Drop two men who represent themselves to be deserters from the enemy. They have been going at large on this stream for several days opposite Lewis' Swamp, and one of them attempted to escape from the Dew Drop. I will send them down under guard, as I believe they (even if not spies) know too much of this stream to be permitted to return to the enemy's lines.

There is very little land on the banks of this stream above water from the Yazoo to this point. There is no difficulty in running the Arcadia to the mouth of Hushpuckanaw. From that stream to this point the river is very crooked and narrow.

At this stage of the water this stream could not be obstructed by merely cutting the timber on its banks at any point below. The report of Captain Kelly and a map of this river,* drawn by himself, forwarded herewith. He has been most diligent and untiring in the discharge of his duty.

* *April* 10, 7 a. m.—I have not heard of any move of the enemy in this direction. The cargo of the Dew Drop has been transferred to this boat, and I will proceed in a few moments up the stream.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND W. PETTUS,

Lieut. Col. Twentieth Ala. Regt., Comdg. Sunflower Expedition.

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* Map not found.

ON BOARD STEAMER ARCADIA, *April* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel PETTUS, *Comdg. Sunflower Expedition:*

COLONEL: I beg leave to report for your consideration the points along the Sunflower River at which obstructions to the river could be made and earthworks thrown up so as to resist the movements of the enemy in their boats toward the Yazoo River from the Hushpuckanaw or the upper Sunflower. You have doubtless observed that there is but little ground above the overflow along the river bank, and that varying from 1 foot to 6 inches, except where artificial mounds exist, and these are the points I have selected, and shall endeavor to describe, as most suitable for the purpose mentioned.

Mabin's plantation is 19 miles from the mouth of the Sunflower, and on the right-hand side all of this place is under water with the exception of that portion around the dwelling and negro quarters. There are two mounds, one about 100 yards to the left, and the other the same distance in the rear of the house. These mounds are of sufficient height above the overflow to allow of the countersinking of the guns, and are in a commanding position to protect the raft at the point I consider best suited for it. This is about 50 yards below the dwelling, where the channel is divided by an island having a large growth of willows. This island would divide the raft into two sections of about 30 yards long each, and to which the ends could be fastened. A large amount of chopping would be required for, say, 500 or 600 yards above the raft, so as to give a field for the play of the artillery. Two rifled 32s would be, I think, sufficient for this point.

The next place I wish to call your attention to is Mound Bayou, which empties into this stream, 78 miles above the head of Little Sunflower. A heavy earthwork could be thrown up here, and as there exist two mounds of considerable size within 100 yards of the river bank, and in open ground, two of the guns commanding this position could be countersunk. The ground at the river bank is 2½ feet above the water, and which increases, I think, a short distance from the river to 4 feet. The river here is from 60 to 75 yards wide, and with an exceedingly swift current. A raft could be thrown across the river below the point where the river turns to the left. This is some 300 yards above the bayou, and 600 yards from the mounds. A battery of four guns could be mounted here to advantage. There is another matter connected with this point as a place of defense. It is below the mouth of the Quiver River some 8 miles, and as it has been reported that there is communication by water between the Tallahatchee and Quiver Rivers, through McNutt's Lake, and likely to be taken advantage of by the enemy, no work of importance could be erected above the mouth of the Quiver until it be ascertained whether or not there is any cause of alarm through this channel from the enemy's boats.

There is another point very suitable for the defense of the river, some 64 miles above the mouth of Quiver River. On the right-hand bank stand two mounds, one immediately in rear of the other. They are both of nearly the same size, and larger than those at Mound Bayou. They are situated in a small cultivated field, which is from 2 to 3 feet above the overflow. The river is straight for at least three-quarters of a mile, and does not change its course until it reaches a point nearly half a mile above the mounds, where it turns to the left. On the opposite side of the river is a cultivated field, which at present is about 6 inches above the water, and, as it is filled with the old deadened timber, our artillerists might be seriously annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters. A rifle-pit

of logs and dirt could be thrown across the field from the river to the overflow, behind which our men could safely prevent the annoyance of the enemy.

The above-mentioned places are the best suited for the defense of the Sunflower River, and which can be made to effectually resist the advance of the enemy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. KELLY,

Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

[P. S.]—I would respectfully suggest that all the axes, spades, shovels, and augers at the different plantations along the river should be collected, as there were no tools of any kind furnished us upon leaving Snyder's Bluff.

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, *Panola, April* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Enemy advancing on Hernando; number not reported. [W. C.] Falkner's regiment and [G. L.] Blythe's battalion are at Coldwater.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

COLDWATER, *April* 8, 1863.

General CHALMERS, *Panola, Miss.:*

Enemy at Fletcher's; number not reported. Major [G. L.] Blythe is crossing Coldwater. I will fight if I think I can whip them; otherwise will annoy them. I keep regiment this side of the river until I learn more news.

W. C. FALKNER.

PANOLA, MISS., *April* 8, 1863.

Col. JOHN MCGUIRK, *Holly Springs, Miss.:*

COLONEL: The general has information that the enemy have retired, and therefore directs that you take post somewhere near Chulahoma. He wishes you to give your personal attention to getting supplies out of Marshall County, particularly a large quantity of lead near Holly Springs. He wishes you also to guard the bridge over the Tallahatchee. I forwarded the orders you requested.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. CARROLL, JR.,

Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Near Coldwater Depot, April 8, 1863.

Colonel MCGUIRK:

COLONEL: After reflection, the general thinks it best if the enemy press you, and you have to fall back, for you to take the Holly Springs road, and, if necessary, move to Cockrum's Cross-Roads, where provisions can be had. He wishes, however, that your vedettes and scouts,

supported by a squadron at least, be kept constantly in sight of the enemy. Captain Stilwell is here, and will hold the fords with his company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. CARROLL, JR.,
Assistant Inspector-General.

COMMISSARY OFFICE, *Shreveport, April* 8, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

* * * * * * *

I start the Vigo to-day with 125,000 pounds of bacon from this place, and she will go by way of Minden, where I have from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds.

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R. M. TEVIS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Indorsements.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPT. OF. MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, April 27, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. R. W. Memminger, assistant adjutant-general, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding.

I have been informed that the cargo of the Vigo is being crossed at Rodney. Is there such information at department headquarters?

THEO. JOHNSTON,
Major and Chief of Subsistence.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 27, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Major Johnston.

This cargo was unloaded and crossed at Waterproof. General Bowen reports 180,000 pounds of bacon. It is now being stored at Port Gibson, but is intended for supply of Port Hudson as soon as the Trimmer is again here.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *April* 9, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

An efficient officer of rank is immediately required for the important command of the Department of East Tennessee. The President conceives that you can spare one of the major-generals of your command for this purpose, and designates Major-General Maury. Let me know immediately, by telegraph, if he can be sent. If not highly essential to your command, he will be ordered.

S. COOPER.

JACKSON, *April* 9, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

The river referred to is Mississippi. The report forwarded to General Johnston was from special scout near Memphis, and is same words.

The same scout reported twelve pieces new steel artillery passed up the Memphis and Charleston road on 1st April. On 6th, he reports as follows:

No change on Memphis and Charleston Railroad. No troops of consequence passing up road. More empty boats gone down river from Memphis; supposed to Vicksburg. I am confident that no important re-enforcements, if any, have been sent to Rosecrans from Grant. No troops whatever are reported to have gone above mouth of Yazoo Pass.

I endeavor to keep General Johnston informed of any movement which may effect his army. Enemy is constantly in motion in all directions. Appears now to be particularly engaged with Deer Creek, by land, from Greenville. Have force there to meet him. Also reported, but not yet confirmed, movement under McClernand, in large force, by land west of river and southward. Much doubt it. My operations west of Mississippi must greatly depend on movements of enemy's gunboats. I have several regiments now near New Carthage. Will inform you promptly of anything important, and if I ascertain that part of Grant's army is re-enforcing Rosecrans, will dispatch troops to General Johnston rapidly as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 9, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

There is no communication, by Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Grand Junction and Corinth. At Corinth there are four brigades, estimated at 5,000 strong. No transports, loaded with troops, have been reported as having passed above mouth of Yazoo Pass.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 9, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

Rust's troops will reach here to-day, and if you think advisable to send up Yazoo or Sunflower additional troops, they can be replaced from his command.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 9, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

Having no engineer officer available, and having great confidence in the practical sense of Mr. McFarland, I have sent him to select a proper point of defense for Sunflower, which must be made effective as soon as possible by the impressment of hands or otherwise.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 9, 1863.

Capt. I. N. BROWN, *Yazoo City:*

Move down river, say to mouth of Sunflower, with your cotton-clad boats, to operate as circumstances may require.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PANOLA, *April* 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Following dispatch just received from Colonel Falkner:

Enemy returned; my men pursued them to Nonconnah, firing on enemy every step.

I shall be after them every time they come.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, April* 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES, *Commanding, &c., Columbus, Miss.:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say he repeats his former assertion that no regiment can be spared for your command. All are occupied at other points. As to the State troops reported having deserted, you can send some of your cavalry to arrest and bring them back.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Very sorry to lose General Maury, but can spare him if necessary. If Rosecrans is being re-enforced, can under present circumstances spare some infantry, but ought to have more cavalry, if possible, for Northern Mississippi.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Scout from near Memphis reports, 9 a. m. on 8th instant, in following words:

Enemy's forces there about 7,000; is said all force down Mississippi River to be brought up to make grand military depot at Memphis. Fifteen empty boats at landing. Enemy's lines closed for sixty days.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf, Miss.:*

General Stevenson telegraphs this morning the enemy captured steamer Clarke at mouth of Red River yesterday; also that picket, on authority of a citizen, reports enemy landing a considerable force at New Carthage. You must allow no boats to go out.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, VIA PORT GIBSON, *April* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell skirmished several hours with the enemy yesterday, driving in their pickets, but failed to draw them over Bayou Vidal. No loss on our side. I have offered General Stevenson the corn from Saint Joseph.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRAND GULF, *April* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Enemy still in front of Colonel Cockrell, below New Carthage. Colonel C. can hold his position against their present force. Reported movement down Tensas needs confirmation.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, *Mobile:*

Great strain on raft at Snyder's Mill seriously endangers it. No exertions will be spared to remedy evil, should it occur. Send 2,000 feet of chain by messenger as soon as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

General W. W. LORING, *Fort Pemberton:*

The raft at Snyder's Mill is in danger. Retain cotton-boats until it is repaired.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

Commander of Post, Yazoo, Miss.:

Cause the raft at Yazoo City to be towed down to Snyder's Mill without delay.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Two of Waul's cavalry companies are on the way to Lee. What cavalry have you sent?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Sent all the cavalry we could spare from here.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

General FRANK. GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

Do you think affairs in your vicinity authorize withdrawal of more troops from Port Hudson?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PORT HUDSON, *April* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

More troops can properly be withdrawn, but should be rapidly sent back in case of need.

FRANK. GARDNER.

JACKSON, *April* 10, 1863.

General JAMES R. CHALMERS, *Panola:*

Inform me at once if any transports, with troops, pass up river above Yazoo Pass, giving number.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 10, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that upon the arrival of the cavalry regiment* from General Buckner, you direct Major [W. M.] Inge's battalion to report for duty to Brigadier-General Chalmers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *April* 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Farragut captured steamboat Clarke at the mouth of the Red River yesterday. Reliable report from mouth of the Coldwater says fifty-three boats passed up that river up to 9 p. m. yesterday. Expedition from Greenville also retreating rapidly. Nothing very serious can happen in that quarter. Enemy abandoned and burned an iron-clad gunboat which, being aground at mouth of Amite River, Lake Maurepas, was attacked by Colonel [J. M.] Simonton, First Mississippi Regiment. Scouts from near Memphis report, 9 a. m. on 8th, in following words:

Enemy's force there about 7,000. It is said all force down the Mississippi River to be brought up to make grand military depot at Memphis. Fifteen empty boats at landing. Enemy's line closed for sixty days.

So far enemy has gained nothing toward opening the Mississippi. Great strain on raft at Snyder's Mill; seriously endangered. No exertions will be spared to remedy evil should it occur.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President.

JACKSON, *April* 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Scout from Austin reports forty transports loaded down, but no troops passed up Mississippi River on 3d and 4th. Brigadier-General Chalmers reports General Ellet's Marine Brigade, five large transports, and two gunboats passed up the Mississippi River on the 7th. Same evening three gunboats and nineteen transports loaded with troops passed up. The last ten boats from Tallahatchee, 20 miles up Coldwater, on Wednesday going up. I think most of Grant's forces are being withdrawn to Memphis.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

(Same to Johnston.)

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* Second Alabama.

JACKSON, *April* 11, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

All Tennessee troops at Port Hudson are in two brigades. Maxey has six regiments Tennessee, two regiments and one battalion Louisiana; aggregate present, 3,310. Gregg has six regiments Tennessee and one Texas and one Louisiana battalion; aggregate, 3,135. Too many Tennessee troops for one brigade and not enough for two. Believe present arrangement as good as can be made. Will make any change desired.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Please recall your agents who are purchasing supplies near Tuscumbia. Can you not establish depots of provision and forage on or near Mobile and Ohio Railroad? If so, do so without delay, and leave the supplies in them for the present; it may be necessary to this army. Write on the subject. How far above Okolona can cars run?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: Should Grant's army join Rosecrans, this army could not hold its present position. In such an event it might be necessary or expedient for this army to cross the Tennessee near the Muscle Shoals, to move into Northern Mississippi and West Tennessee. To enable it to do so safely, depots of supplies on or near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad would be necessary. I request that you will take immediate steps to have those depots formed. They should be as far north as may be safe. I regard the measure as of great importance to this army and the approaching campaign—to both armies, yours as well as this.

On the 5th instant, I requested you by telegraph to send Stevenson's division back to this department with all speed, should you discover that Grant's army was leaving Mississippi. Should it be necessary to send off those troops, please inform Major-General Buckner by telegraph, as he may have a similar movement to make. Should you be in a state of uncertainty in regard to Grant's intentions, time might be gained by placing a brigade at Jackson and another at Meridian.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 11, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

The following report just received:

Scout [T. M.] Kemp reports near Byhalia, 10th, strengthening guard on Mississippi Central Railroad. Twelve thousand troops passed Memphis, going up river, on 7th. Fifty pieces artillery landed at Memphis same day, and were carried to Memphis and Charleston depot. Part of Grant's army reported to be going to Corinth and down Mobile and Ohio Railroad; balance to re-enforce Rosecrans. Lawson reports near Memphis, 10th, Marine Brigade gone to Cumberland River; also fourteen transports and two gunboats passed up the river night of 7th. Corps of engineers reached Memphis from below, supposed to work on Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. Pushing work on track from Memphis and Charleston depot to fortifications.

I am collecting troops here. Can send you 4,000 at once, if absolutely necessary?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Reports from Colonel Cockrell discredit the rumored flat-boat expedition down Tensas. In skirmish on the 9th, enemy lost 4 killed and 3 wounded; also 3 or 4 horses killed. Their force at New Carthage, three regiments, one battery, and a squadron.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *April* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Report from Lee, dated 10th, the enemy were on 9th at Black Bayou, 6 miles from Greenville, retreating to Mississippi. Had laid waste the whole country. Nothing from the Hushpuckanaw.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The belief that their entire failures on the flank have reduced them to a direct attack or abandonment of the expedition, and the report of the scouts that they are in force from Terrapin Neck to Young's Point, are my only reasons for supposing they may attack.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 11, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

Take heavy guns from Haynes' Bluff. I do not think it safe to take them from Fort Pemberton. I have ordered down raft from Yazoo City. What indications to believe the enemy are preparing for an attack? My information indicates that the enemy is moving up to Memphis.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEAD OF ROLLING FORK, *April* 11, 1863.

General STEPHEN D. LEE:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I proceeded from this point over 50 miles above the confluence of the Bogue Phaliah and Sunflower, up the latter river, in search of a position where we could check the enemy should he find entrance from the Mississippi into that stream. The only place below the mouth of Bogue Phaliah at all suitable, is found at Buck's plantation, where the bank is above overflow, on the concave side of the river, for 100 yards in width and 1 mile in length. Guns stationed here would command the river for upward of a mile. This is the only advantage this site presents. Above the mouth of Bogue Phaliah, no point desirable for fortifying within 50 miles. At about this distance, two points, about 6 miles apart, are presented. An accompanying sketch will show the relative positions and merits of the two places.* They are both perfectly secure against any flank movement, being surrounded by an overflow, from 3 to 8 feet deep, running over a heavily timbered swamp. The lower point, lettered A in sketch, is much better adapted for a battery, having a command of 1,000 yards of river, but would allow the enemy to occupy the upper

* Not found.

place (lettered B) for a camp, which they could only find at that place for 50 miles. The position A also presents more shelter for a camp than the other does, and also for a landing place for boats coming from below. Position A contains about 60 to 75 acres, about 20 inches above the water at time of reconnaissance. Position B contains about 200 acres, and is about the same level above water as the former point. It has, however, a command of only about 300 yards of the river. Neither position is visible or can be attacked from the other, on account of the intervening forest and overflow; neither can either one be turned by road or cut-off. Reference to diagram will, I believe, furnish all other information desired. The points therein indicated are the only ones above water for 10 miles. I would suggest the possibility, while we occupy A as our main position, of preventing the enemy from occupying B, by a bastioned redoubt at X of sufficient size, profile, and strength to resist assault and injury from the passage of gunboats to attack our lower position at A. I am not sure that the advantages to be gained would justify the risk.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. M. HARROD,
Lieutenant.

HDQRS. FIRST MISSOURI BRIG., *Grand Gulf, April* 12, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the major-general commanding at Vicksburg, the inclosed copy of Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell's last official dispatch to these headquarters.

From all I can learn, we cannot advance, and we hold a position which cannot be turned or taken by assault, provided we evince proper determination in defending it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP PERKINS, *April* 12, 1863.

Capt. R. R. HUTCHINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have just started a letter to you by hands of Mr. Dawson, with a map of Madison Parish, and, since he left, Lieutenant Wells, of Major Harrison's command, who has been out on a scout, and been within 4 miles of Richmond, has just returned, and learned through a negro who was in North Carthage during our cannonade, that 4 Federals were certainly killed. He also learned from a lady, who has been gathering all the information she could, that General Grant, with 5,000 men, was camped at Richmond, on the side of Roundaway Bayou, next the Mississippi River, and that one regiment was camped at Stanbrough, 4 miles this side of Richmond, on Roundaway Bayou, and could not ascertain that any other troops had passed down Roundaway for several days; none since the troops here came down; and that the Federals were between Richmond and Milliken's Bend; force not known. They say their intention is to get below Warrenton and cut off all supplies, and then starve us out. From Milliken's Bend to Richmond is about 10 miles, a very good road, with places on the way-side where troops can camp. They can very easily establish a strong line from Milliken's Bend to Richmond, and thence to Carthage, and not be very much exposed at any point, and have troops in supporting distance of each

other all the way, and thus be free to work on the bayous just as long and as much as they please. The Federals seem to think, from the way they talk to citizens, that our supplies for Vicksburg are shipped up to or just below Warrenton, and they intend to cut this means of supply off. Their object doubtless is to cut off Vicksburg from supplies by river, and also, if possible, to open a way for their vessels through the bayous from some point on the river above to some point on the river below Vicksburg.

There is no trouble in these bayous for their skiffs and flats. They can go back and forth without trouble, and may, perchance, succeed in running light-draught gunboats and transports through, as the whole country is traversed by bayous and sloughs from the river back to Bayou Macon. I think they have troops at Smith's, just near the mouth of Roundaway Bayou, on Vidal, guarding the crossing over Vidal. At this place, in order to get to Carthage, they cross over Vidal to the levee on the inside, and thence to Carthage over the breaks, as I have heretofore stated.

I am, very truly, yours,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

GRENADA, *April* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Lieutenant [J. S.] Carman reports, 10th instant, 6 p. m.:

Yazoo Pass expedition abandoned. Thirty-eight boats, with last of troops, passed through Moon Lake and into Mississippi River. Ross' division gone to Helena. Quinby's said to be going to Greenville into quarters. No boats passed up since last report.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Captain, &c.

PANOLA, *April* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Major-General Gholson, of militia, is interfering with my command, and the State troops are obeying orders issued directly by him. I write more fully.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST. LOUISIANA,
Panola, Miss., April 12, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Jackson, Miss.:*

MAJOR: Inclosed you will find communication showing that the State authorities are interfering directly with my command.* I could never consent to serve under Major-General Gholson, and do not conceive that he has any right to issue orders in my district.

In truth, my little experience here convinces me that what are called State troops are almost entirely men subject to conscription, and, if an order was issued to discharge all who are forty-five years of age, and hold the remainder as Confederate troops, the service would be greatly benefited. This order was issued in regard to the twelve-months vol-

* See Pemberton to Pettus, April 13, and reply, pp. 740, 741.

unteers, and no man under forty-five was allowed to be discharged after the last conscription act, although conscripts have been called for up to forty. I therefore most respectfully ask that the lieutenant-general will order the State troops to be converted into Confederate troops, by discharging all officers and men over forty-five years, and permitting the remainder to reorganize as Confederate cavalry. And, in the meantime, I ask that Captain Weatherall's, Captain Street's, and all other companies that may have been ordered out of my district by Major-General Gholson, be ordered back immediately, to report to me.

I am, major, very truly yours,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JACKSON, *April* 12, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Will forward troops to you as fast as transportation can be furnished—about 8,000 men. Am satisfied Rosecrans will be re-enforced from Grant's army. Shall I order troops to Tullahoma?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HERNANDO, *April* 12, 1863.

T. L. CARTER:

I have the following from Colonel [W. C.] Falkner, in front:

A man well known to me, who is reliable, has just come from Memphis. He says 20,000 troops passed up day before yesterday from Vicksburg, to re-enforce Rosecrans.

W. C. FALKNER.

It is positively stated that General Ellet's Marine Brigade has gone up.

M. W. BARR,
Telegraph Agent, D. H.

(Forwarded to General Johnston by R. W. Memminger, assistant adjutant-general.)

TULLAHOMA, *April* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Your dispatch of the 11th received. Send the troops you name immediately. If the Selma route is in order, troops should divide at Meridian. Telegraph Major Barbour, at Montgomery, to prepare for the movement, and inform Major-General Buckner, and prepare more troops for movement.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[APRIL 13, 1863.—For Johnston to Cooper, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 751.]

TULLAHOMA, *April* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch of this date received.* Order them to the place you name—Tullahoma.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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* Of April 12. See above.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, April 13, 1863.

Maj. L. MIMS, *Chief Quartermaster, Jackson, Miss.:*

MAJOR: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you furnish transportation at once for 8,000 men to Tullahoma, Tenn. All cars needed must be supplied without delay. The movement must be made promptly, as the enemy is evidently re-enforcing Rosecrans from the army here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, April 13, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Chief of Subsistence, Jackson, Miss.:*

MAJOR: In reply to the inquiries of Captain Shaaff, assistant commissary of subsistence, referred by you to these headquarters, I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say you are desired to provide ten days' rations for 8,000 men, exclusive of rations being issued to troops now here. The object of this supply is to furnish rations for the troops *en route* from this point to Tullahoma, Tenn.

If the whole supply is not accumulated at this point, supplies must without fail be provided at points along the route.

The shortness of the supply at this point now felt proves the necessity of its being increased, in order that such emergencies as the present can be met without inconvenience. You are desired to communicate your action in this matter.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *April* 13, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Cars cannot run above Okolona. I am now establishing depots of corn at Enterprise and Meridian. Shall also at Macon and Columbus. Meat can only be obtained in moderate quantities for want of wagon transportation. Will do all I can. Have no knowledge of my agents purchasing in Alabama, but, if there, have ordered recall.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, MISS., *April* 13, 1863.

Maj. A. B. COOKE, *Chief Paymaster, Jackson, Miss.:*

MAJOR: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inform you that the following commands have been ordered to proceed at once to Tullahoma, viz: Brigadier-General [A.] Rust's brigade, Brigadier-General [A.] Buford's brigade, Brigadier-General [L.] Tilghman's brigade.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT PEMBERTON, *April* 13, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Henderson's scouts report enemy gone out of Moon Lake into Mississippi River. I have ordered McCulloch to report to General Chalmers.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *April* 13, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

A spy from the enemy reports that they are preparing two or three boats to pass our batteries, as re-enforcements to Farragut.

The steamer Hines is at Natchez. She had better come to Big Black.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 13, 1863.

Capt. E. POWELL, *Assistant Quartermaster, Natchez:*

Send steamer Hines up Big Black as soon as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Panola, April* 13, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I forward to-day a statement from Mr. Watson, of Holly Springs, in relation to the onward advance of the enemy; are on three railroads at once. This news has come to me from various sources and may possibly be true, but the very publicity that has been given to it would make me doubtful about it. Without presuming to inquire into the plans of the lieutenant-general, I would suggest that this country gives promise of an abundant crop of wheat, which can be saved in two months from now, and if an army or any considerable portion of one was advanced to the Tallahatchee, with intrenchments at Abbeville and Panola, and an advanced outpost at Coldwater Depot, we could greatly retard the advance of the enemy and keep him back until the wheat crop was saved. A very little work in the bottom would prevent any repetition of heavy movement.

The right flank of this position is apparently exposed, but the approach through Tippah and Pontotoc is over hills of considerable importance, and could be easily defended by a small force, so as to prevent anything like a rapid advance of an enemy. Our people have not the horse power to make much corn, and if the wheat crop is lost we will suffer heavily.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 13, 1863.

His Excellency JOHN J. PETTUS, *Governor of Mississippi:*

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the accompanying telegram * (copy) just received, and to request that you will instruct Major-General [S. J.] Gholson to abstain from all interference with the

* See Chalmers to Pemberton, April 12, p. 737.

State troops in the field, and in service of the Confederate States. Your Excellency will readily perceive that in the same military district there cannot exist over one body of troops two commanding officers, who may issue orders and exact obedience independently of each other.

As the State troops referred to are in Confederate service, and as General Gholson is not so regarded, it is manifestly the province of the Confederate general alone, acting under authority of the department commander, to issue the necessary orders to them as to all other troops within his prescribed district.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Jackson, Miss., April* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: Major-General Gholson was sent by my order to Northeastern Mississippi, to organize into regiments the State troops recently raised in that section. General Chalmers mistakes the position of these troops. The Confederate authorities neither feed, clothe, nor pay these troops, and I know of no order placing them in Confederate service. I expect to order them, when organized, into regiments to obey the Confederate generals' orders, but, for the purpose of organization, General Gholson's orders must be obeyed. In my last interview with you on this subject, I informed you that he would be sent there for that purpose. Much delay and confusion results from the orders of Colonel Inge, Brigadier-General Ruggles, and Brigadier-General Chalmers, all claiming to control these troops, and I hope no further interference with them until organized will be permitted.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. PETTUS.

P. S.—Much confusion has also been caused by the attempts of gentlemen in the Confederate service to organize for themselves regiments and commands out of the companies in the State service. similar to that made by Colonel Inge, a copy of whose order on the subject I inclose herewith.*

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, Miss., April* 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Commanding, &c., Panola:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will not give any orders to, nor interfere in any manner with, State troops in process of organization, and which are neither fed or clothed by the Confederate Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Ruggles.)

JACKSON, *April* 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Lieutenant Carman, near Austin, reports all troops from Pass expedition have gone down Mississippi River; also Grant has ordered 200

* Not found.

wagons sent down from Helena. Another scout from near Memphis reports all of Vicksburg army coming up.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

It will be more expeditious to send all the troops by Selma, as same cars go through from here to the Tombigbee.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 14, 1863.

Capt. E. POWELL, *A. Q. M., Natchez:*

Do not allow any boat to come out of Red River. I was informed the Hine was at Natchez. Let her stay in Red River. Send courier.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 14, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Maury will await orders from War Department.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding says that you can place the raft, as you propose, at Haynes' Bluff; that the defenses for the Sunflower will be such as to require a small force to hold them, as troops may have to be withdrawn from Vicksburg for General Bragg to meet the re-enforcements of Rosecrans. Further, that as soon as the defenses are completed, he proposes removing the cotton from the [cotton-]clad boats.

Very respectfully,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

PANOLA, *April* 14, 1863.

Col. R. MCCULLOCH, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

COLONEL: Orders have been issued assigning you to the command of Brigadier-General Chalmers, and I am directed by him to say that he desires you to move with your whole command at once to this place. You will bring all the ammunition that you have, and if you have not a full supply of arms and ammunition, you will send your ordnance officer here with a requisition for all that you want, that it may be sent for immediately. If Colonel [J. G.] Stocks' regiment belongs to your brigade, and it is presumed here that it does, you will order him at once to join you. If, however, there is any doubt about it, you will send a courier at once to General Loring, asking him to order Colonel Stocks to rejoin you, if, consistent with his wants, he can be spared.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. CHALMERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, Miss., April* 14, 1863.

The following portions of General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., are published for the information of this department, and will be strictly complied with:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, March* 14, 1863.

I. That no officer of the Government shall, under any circumstances whatever, impress the supplies which a party has for his own consumption, or that of his family, employés, or slaves.

II. That no officer shall at any time, unless specially ordered so to do by a general commanding, in a case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. } ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, March* 26, 1863.

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IV. All generals or other officers commanding military departments or districts, will require from provost-marshals and commandants of prisons monthly reports of all citizens and other persons not connected with the Confederate Army held in confinement, with specifications of date and cause of arrest, and by whom arrested, accompanied with such remarks as they may deem proper, and forward the same without delay to this office.

By command of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Major-General Maury is assigned to the command of the Department of East Tennessee by the War Department. Order him to Knoxville immediately. Take the most expeditious route for the troops, and telegraph Major Barbour at Montgomery.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, *Vicksburg:*

By direction of War Department, proceed at once to Knoxville, and assume command of the Department of East Tennessee. Order sent by mail.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 15, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

General William H. Jackson was appointed to command a cavalry brigade, and is now with Van Dorn, out of this department. There is great difficulty in organizing brigades from troops of same State, because of important positions being so far apart and brigades organized when I assumed command. Will do what I can. I have notified Maury he will be ordered by War Department to Department East Tennessee.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Grand Gulf, April* 15, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, from all the information I can gather from the other side of the river in regard to the position and

movements of the enemy, I am induced to believe that they intend keeping up a cordon of small garrisons extending from Milliken's Bend to James' Plantation, below New Carthage, and around by Richmond, in Madison Parish. The road being a good one, with what they can pillage they can readily supply themselves. By establishing a battery at James', they expect to cut Vicksburg off from supplies, and if they should succeed in running two or three gunboats by the Vicksburg batteries they could effectually cut me off from the landing at Hard Times, lying securely under their own battery at James'. And add to this the boats below, now at Red River, our ferriage of the Mississippi would be rendered very insecure at any point.

Regarding James' Plantation (now in their possession) as invested with some importance, being the only dry land available for this purpose on that side of the river, I have directed Colonel Cockrell to take and occupy it if possible. Detailed instructions for the assault have been sent him, and I am satisfied if it can be taken he will have it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *April* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

[S. D.] Lee has returned, fully impressed that the enemy are in force here. The troops at Lake Providence have moved down. He has information that they will make an effort on our left up Bayou Pierre, in rear of Grand Gulf. Their concentration at Richmond and New Carthage indicate that intention. Our force opposite Grand Gulf has checked them. If they are removed, enemy can move down levee to Saint Joseph, nearly opposite Bayou Pierre.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Ferguson reports the enemy in force at Greenville. Has established hospital there. No change in the raft.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 15, 1863.

General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Prepare [J. C.] Vaughn's brigade to move to Tullahoma without batteries. Through transportation will be furnished at Vicksburg as soon as possible. Order newspapers to say nothing of movements of troops.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *April* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Dispatch from Senatobia says:

Sixty-four steamers left Memphis since Thursday, loaded with soldiers and negroes, ostensibly to attack Vicksburg.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JACKSON, *April* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Information just received that the travelers out of Memphis say the impression amounts almost to certainty that the retrograde movement from Vicksburg a ruse, and an attack expected soon. You must be on the lookout. Nevertheless, have Vaughn's brigade ready to move on arrival of transportation.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 15, 1863.

General BUCKNER, *Mobile:*

I am sending troops to General Johnston, being satisfied that a large portion of Grant's army is re-enforcing Rosecrans.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 15, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Chief of Subsistence:*

MAJOR: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that depots of supplies to the greatest extent possible be made at Meridian, Macon, and Columbus, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

PANOLA, *April* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel MCGUIRK:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that, in pursuance of orders from Lieutenant-General Pemberton, you will move with your command to some suitable point north of Holly Springs, to be selected by yourself. You will picket all the roads leading north, and give timely notice of any approach of the enemy to Government agents employed in the collection and shipment of public property. You will also render all the aid in your power to those engaged in such work, as well as in the gathering together and shipping of quartermaster's and commissary stores. You will also, as directed in former orders, put a stop to all illicit trade with the enemy, and send parties arrested in such trade, under guard, to these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. CHALMERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Jackson, Miss., April* 15, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: Yours of the 14th received. The confusion you speak of is caused alone by orders of Confederate officers in Northern Mississippi, issued to State troops not yet organized into regiments or turned over to their command. Colonel Miller was ordered to organize them.

On his death, General Gholson was ordered there for the purpose alone of organizing, with further orders to report at Jackson for duty, as soon as the organization [was completed]. I informed you, when Bishop Paine was with us, that General Gholson would be sent to Northeastern Mississippi for this purpose. These troops are raised under authority from the Legislature to raise three regiments of cavalry. It has been my intention, as soon as organized, to turn them over to the command of the Confederate authorities. Brigadier-General Chalmers erroneously believes that General Gholson is sent to take command of the State troops in his district, and hence his sensitive anxiety on the subject. When organized, these regiments will be reported. Until then, they are under control of State authorities.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. PETTUS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, Miss., April* 15, 1863.

I. Brig. Gen. A. Rust, pursuant to instructions from the War Department, is relieved from duty with his brigade in this department, and will without delay report to Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The following reorganization of brigades is announced: The brigade of Brigadier-General Tilghman will consist of the following regiments, viz: Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Sixth, and Fifteenth Mississippi.

II. The brigade of Brigadier-General Buford will consist of the following regiments: Fifty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, and Snodgrass' Alabama; Third, Seventh, and Eighth Kentucky; Ninth Arkansas, and Twelfth Louisiana.

III. The cavalry commands, batteries of artillery, and First Confederate Battalion, detached from their former brigades by such reorganization, will remain at this place, and report to Brigadier-General [John] Adams, commanding, &c.

By command of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, Miss., April* 15, 1863.

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XXVI. Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, in addition to the command of his military district, will assume command of all the partisan corps in West Tennessee, organizing and reporting the same. He will ascertain whether Colonel Richardson's command has been mustered into Confederate service; if mustered, he will arrest Colonel Richardson and forward him to these headquarters; if not, he will aid Major Bradford, assistant inspector-general, in enforcing and carrying out the instructions of which he is the bearer. All orders for the command of General Chalmers will come through these headquarters.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[APRIL 15–29, 1863.—For correspondence between E. Kirby Smith and Pemberton, in reference to the co operation of their forces, see Series I, Vol. XV, pp. 1042, 1044–1047, 1049, 1050, and 1058.]

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

I can send you only two brigades at present. Last information induces the belief that no large part of Grant's army will be sent away.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

The following just received:

GRENADA, *April* 14, 1863.

Scout [J. B.] Eastham reports, 10 a. m. 12th instant, near Corinth; re-enforced there by 4,000 men, making force there 11,000, including 800 cavalry. Speak of mounting 2,000 more, to scout around Corinth. Intend sending a force up Tennessee River to Tuscumbia.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

GRENADA, *April* 15, 1863.

Reports reach me from front that enemy are sending more troops down to assault Vicksburg soon.

SAM. HENDERSON.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

Major General GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

Where is the enemy's fleet?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PORT HUDSON, *April* 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

The enemy's upper fleet is beyond the point just above Port Hudson. Essex, sloop of war, and Monongahela below the bend.

FRANK. GARDNER.

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Move the guns I spoke of at once, and I will send a 7-inch rifled and 10-inch columbiad to replace them.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

To what extent has raft been destroyed? Will it admit passage? Defer the movement of Vaughn's brigade until further orders.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Snyder's Mill, April* 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Comdg. Second District, Dept. of Miss. and East. Louisiana:

GENERAL: I much regret that I have to announce the complete breaking up and destruction of the raft across the Yazoo River at this point. The raft gave away suddenly at 6.30 this morning. Since my arrival at Snyder's Mill, on the 2d day of January last, the waters have risen continuously in the Yazoo up to this time. A very large amount of drift and the rafted timber, which last year constituted the obstructions at Liverpool, collected against the raft. Every exertion possible in my opinion was made to strengthen the raft. Labor daily, and often nightly, was incessantly kept up, and it is believed that nothing more could have been done. The continued rising of the water (due, no doubt, to the breaking and cutting of the Mississippi levees above), and, in consequence, the increase of the current to the rate of certainly over 4 miles an hour, have finally rendered all our efforts useless and of no avail. The main raft remained quite firm until 6.30 a. m. to-day, when the chains and anchorage at its farthest and upper end gave way. The main raft swung round down stream. The immense mass of raft, wings, braces, and drift swept down at once, and all the chains and fastenings on this shore could not resist the impetus acquired. All gave way. The only portions of the works visible near this point are a few disjointed pieces of raft which were forced ashore a little below the point where the raft stood. The river is now entirely clear. We have saved but little of the chains and lines which were on the raft.

Immediately after the raft broke, I gave all necessary orders to construct new batteries at the points deemed most available for heavy guns, to prevent the passage of gunboats of the enemy. Efforts have also been made to prepare another raft immediately. These efforts will be continued with all possible energy, but I am compelled to acknowledge that I place no great reliance that those efforts will be successful. The strength of the current, the banks of the river on the west shore being submerged almost entirely, the scarcity of rafting materials, the want of chains, anchors, and lines, are all very serious obstacles in the way of success, at any rate of quick success.

I respectfully suggest that our chief reliance should, in my opinion, be placed in our heavy guns, and that guns of the heaviest caliber should be sent at once to increase our batteries. Guns throwing the heaviest solid shots are required.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HÉBERT.

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

What point has been selected, and what have you done toward the defense of the Sunflower? The defense must be confined to field guns.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The enemy are cutting a canal, using their dredge-boats, from Milliken's Bend into Walnut Bayou; thence, through Roundaway Bayou and Vidal Bayou, into the Mississippi, at New Carthage. The many reports

received recently of the construction of batteries on the State levee are confirmed to-day by observation with the telescope. We are placing batteries to-day within good range of them.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 16, 1863.

General W. W. LORING, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:*

The raft at Snyder's Mill has gone.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 16, 1863.

Maj. L. MIMS, *Chief Quartermaster, Jackson:*

MAJOR: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to direct you to await further orders before you send the train to Vicksburg for Brigadier-General Vaughn's brigade. The lieutenant-general also directs that the two guns which arrived to-day must go through to Vicksburg on the same cars without being unloaded here, and the cars, after being unloaded, must be returned immediately to the road to which they belong.

Very respectfully,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

ON BOARD STEAMER DEW DROP, *April* 16, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [E. W.] PETTUS, *Comdg. Sunflower Expedition:*

COLONEL: Upon our arrival at Bobo's, the head of navigation upon this stream, I proceeded to the examination of the two forks of Sunflower, from their junction to their source at Mud Lake. This fork is a crooked and narrow stream, very much obstructed from the overhanging timber, the numerous drift piles, and the cypress brakes through which it passes. In many places it is difficult to discern and trace the bayou, as it nearly loses itself in the overflow. The small village of Shiferville stands on its banks, and around which is the only dry land to be seen along its entire length. It would be impossible for any craft to navigate this fork without a vast amount of labor being employed at low water in clearing out the logs, drift, and [willows?] now growing in the stream.

Mud Lake, its source, is a small sheet of water, which in summer months becomes almost dry. It is considerably choked up with a small growth of willow, its banks are surrounded by heavy timber, and the distance between the lake and what is known as the "Old Horseshoe" is almost 400 yards. The levee follows around the bend for the purpose of shutting out the water from the lake, but as there is a *crevasse* of about 300 yards in length, the water now is admitted with great velocity. This is the point at which the enemy could only attempt to enter to reach the Sunflower, but as the old "Horseshoe Bend" is entirely filled up with a large growth of cottonwood and sycamore, and the ground around Mud Lake covered with heavy timber, it would be almost an impossibility for the enemy to enter without first clearing out at low water a passage through which their boats could pass. There is a communication between East Fork and Moon Lake through Long

Lake Bayou, but this route cannot be used by the enemy, as it was with much difficulty that I, accompanied by a person fully acquainted with the neighborhood, could trace the bayou through the overflow and woods for over a mile in length.

The West Fork of Sunflower passes through a vast cypress swamp for nearly its entire length, and loses itself in the overflow at many places, making it impossible even to trace it.

No apprehension need be felt that the enemy can reach the Sunflower with their boats through Mud Lake or its headwaters without a vast amount of labor, which could not now be successfully employed.

After the above examination, I turned my attention to the Hushpuckanaw and Lewis' Swamp. I crossed through the overflow from the Sunflower to Major McNeill's, accompanied by Captain Porter, who commands a company of partisans in Coahoma County. Major McNeill, who is well acquainted with the country, piloted us to the Crenshaw place, on the Mississippi River, where the Hushpuckanaw enters Lewis' Swamp. This swamp has no open bayou running through it, as reported, and cannot be passed through from the Mississippi without a vast amount of labor. The point at which the enemy might have entered the Hushpuckanaw is through Mrs. Crenshaw's field. The distance from the river to the bayou through the field is about 550 yards. There is now from 3½ to 4 feet of water in the field at the bank of the river, and the levee being broken for a considerable distance, the water flows with a rapid current through the field. If the enemy had ever contemplated reaching the Sunflower through the Hushpuckanaw, they would have assuredly excavated a canal through this field, as it is open ground, with but few stumps or old timber, and as there is no indication of their ever having this route under consideration before the high water, it is very presumable they will not attempt it now when the river is falling at the rate of 4 inches in twenty-four hours. Dredging boats might possibly be used in making a channel through the field, but as I never saw one at work, to my knowledge, I cannot say with what effect. If, however, they should succeed in reaching the Hushpuckanaw, fresh troubles would immediately await them, as the stream for a few miles above the mouth of Stokes' Bayou can be very effectually obstructed, as there is considerable drift-wood existing in the stream, which could be so increased by felling the overhanging timber that it would consume a great amount of labor to remove them. On Major Donaldson's place, opposite the mouth of Stokes' Bayou, stand three mounds of considerable size, upon which guns can be mounted so as to protect the obstructions from being disturbed. There is also another position for a battery below Major Donaldson's some 7 miles, at Roberts' Mound, and at which point heavy obstructions can be placed; in fact, for some 10 miles the bayou can be choked with trees and drift. The greater portion of the Donaldson and Roberts plantations is above the overflow. I did not think it necessary to place any more obstructions in the bayou, as it would only attract the attention of the enemy, and cannot be navigated until the present impediments have been cleaned out. The Hushpuckanaw, from the Crenshaw place north, is intercepted with drift and fallen timber, and cannot be navigated.

Stokes' Bayou, which empties into the Hushpuckanaw at Major Donaldson's, is an impassable bayou, and cannot be used by the enemy. The lieutenant sent by you to explore it says that it was with difficulty he could trace it.

A cut-off, some 16 miles, has been made by the river a few days ago at Napoleon, which will in a few days cause the river above Napoleon

to fall rapidly. This is the opinion of old citizens who observed the consequences of the cut-off at Horseshoe Bend some years ago.

A small map accompanies this report,* which will assist you in locating the several places mentioned.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. KELLY,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

General Stevenson reports that eight boats attempted to pass Vicksburg last night. Five succeeded in passing. One was burned and sunk and two disabled.

General Chalmers reports sixty-four steamers left Memphis on the 15th instant, loaded with troops and negroes, apparently with intention of making an assault on Vicksburg.

The enemy has nine boats between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

I cannot send any more troops, and think those on the way to General Johnston ought to come back.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Upon fuller information, it is ascertained that at 11.30 last night eight of enemy's most formidable gunboats and three transports, loaded with commissary stores and towing barges with quartermaster's property, started past batteries at Vicksburg. The gunboats, Admiral Porter in command, passed down; damage unknown. Two transports destroyed; the third, now at Brown & Johnston's, apparently a wreck. Believe two of enemy's boats badly injured.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863—2.30 a. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

The following just received from Vicksburg:

Eight boats passed the bend; one was burned, two apparently disabled, and five gone down.

C. L. STEVENSON.

Indications of an attack on Vicksburg are so strong, I am not warrented in sending any more troops from this department.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Troops sent to you were taken from Port Hudson—a brigade under General Buford; aggregate present, 4,065.

Enemy has now nine boats between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. He has land forces at New Carthage from Grant's army, and can re-enforce

* Not found,

them to any extent. He can use his nine boats to cross his troops to this side. Arrival of Lorenzo Thomas has changed enemy's plans, or his movement up the river was a ruse.

I ought to have back Buford's brigade; certainly no more troops should leave this department.

Dispatch, signed Brigadier-General Chalmers, yesterday says:

Sixty-four steamers left Memphis since Thursday, loaded with soldiers and negroes, ostensibly to assault Vicksburg.

The raft in Yazoo, at Snyder's Mill, has given away and gone entirely. Am therefore forced to strengthen batteries there at expense of Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Following from Stevenson, of date 16th:

The enemy are cutting a canal, using their dredge-boats, from Milliken's Bend into Walnut Bayou, thence, through Roundaway Bayou and Vidal Bayou, into the Mississippi, at New Carthage.

The many reports received lately of the construction of batteries on the State levee, are confirmed to-day by observation with the telescope. Am placing batteries to-day within good range of them.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I address you directly, not knowing whether Colonel Ewell is with you or not. I informed you by telegraph on 13th instant that I was establishing depots of commissary and subsistence on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Macon, Meridian, and Enterprise; also at Columbus. The road can be run 4 miles above Okolona; but without a much larger cavalry force than I can control, I do not think it safe to locate depots above Macon on the road. I have long regarded it as highly probable that the Army of Middle Tennessee might be forced to take such position as to require supplies to be drawn from Northeastern Mississippi. You will, however, remember that the large force within this department, particularly at Vicksburg and eastward, has, by reason of the frequent closing of the Mississippi navigation to us, been fed from the same district. The want of transportation to railroad has much impeded collection of supplies, and the indisposition of railroad authorities to give zealous aid has been a great drawback. Corn can be had in large quantity if transportation can be provided; but meat is difficult to be got at any price. I have authorized 50 cents per pound, and have directed impressment where parties refuse to sell at that, always leaving sufficient for family use. Every effort will be made to accomplish the object.

There is no doubt a considerable part of Grant's army did go up the river as high as Memphis, and, perhaps, into the Cumberland, but there seems now to be no doubt that re-enforcements are being sent down again.

The arrival of Adjt. and Insp. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. Army, who is now at Vicksburg, has, I think, made a great change in enemy's

plan of campaign. Under the circumstances, I think that not only should no more troops be sent from here, but that those who have just gone should be at once returned. A large force of Grant's army has established itself at New Carthage, below Warrenton, on west bank; another is at Richmond, La. Five boats (I suppose gunboats, though not yet positively informed), as I telegraphed you this morning, passed the Vicksburg batteries last night. I am momentarily expecting a report as to their character and condition. These five, together with the three gunboats and small steamer under Farragut, give nine vessels available for crossing troops or operating from above against Port Hudson. I am also somewhat apprehensive that the Charleston expedition failing there, may join Banks' against Port Hudson. The raft at Snyder's Mill, a great and important assistant in the flank defense of Vicksburg, has entirely given way, in consequence of the increased current and enormous pressure of drift. This compels additional guns at Snyder's, and they must come from Vicksburg. I received yesterday a Brooke gun (but without a single projectile) and a 10-inch columbiad; they will replace those removed to Snyder's.

My special purpose in this communication is to endeavor to recover the troops I put *en route* for the Army of Middle Tennessee, believing when I started them that I might temporarily re-enforce it without immediate and pressing danger to my position here. I have no precise information as to defenses of Corinth. I learn, however, that they have been greatly strengthened since our army abandoned them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

It is reported by our troops at Tuscumbia [that] enemy at Corinth is supplied by railroad from Jackson, Tenn. You have two battalions of mounted troops in West Tennessee. Might they not interrupt the railroad?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Can you communicate with Lieutenant-General Smith? He might cut off enemy's supplies going to New Carthage. If Grant is [not] re-enforcing Rosecrans again, and threatening you, recall Buford's brigade.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863—2.30 a. m.

General JOHN S. BOWEN, *Grand Gulf, via Port Gibson:*

Have telegraphed General Stevenson that Green's brigade can be sent to you as soon as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 17, 1863—3 a. m.

[Colonel COCKRELL:]

COLONEL: If you can arrange with Major [I. F.] Harrison to hold the position at the flat-boat bridge, and allow you to bring your command

to Hard Times by 8 p. m., I will endeavor to cross you over to this side. You might leave a picket detachment to stay with Major Harrison until sunset, provided with two good flats, and let them come down the lake, making arrangements to put their flats into the river on their arrival at Hard Times. Major Harrison, if pressed, can fall back, destroying bridges, &c., and save his command, but with a force the size of yours subsistence may prove a grave question, if cut off from the main body. If you are prevented from crossing, try and hold the country from the boat bridge to Hard Times, and collect all the supplies you can by flats, &c., in the direction of Tensas.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRAND GULF, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Have ordered Cockrell to Hard Times. Have boats in Big Black to cross entire force, if enemy's gunboats remain above till 10 p. m. Trenches manned. Batteries ready for action.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

HEADQUARTERS,
Grand Gulf, Miss., April 17, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I visited in person the command of Colonel Cockrell on the west bank of the river yesterday, finding him strongly posted in a position which cannot be turned or taken by assault; the enemy in a similar position immediately in his front, with pickets in sight. The passage of the gunboats by the Vicksburg batteries, rendering his position untenable, will compel him to fall back on the west shore of Lake Saint Joseph, about 4 miles. He can then hold a point equally as strong from a land attack and removed from the river sufficiently far to be safe from gunboats. He can maintain himself in this position without any supplies from this side for three or four weeks. He cannot be cut off unless a large force of the enemy move down and occupy Hard Times Landing, and even then he could not be captured until starved out. Pending a reply to my last telegram, I have made arrangements to cross his force to-night, if the enemy's gunboats do not come down, and shall do so unless otherwise ordered from your headquarters.

The prisoners captured in the skirmish at Fisk's plantation, 4 in number, I have confined in the county jail at Port Gibson. They can be convicted by civil process for tampering with slaves, stealing negroes, amalgamation, or any similar charge that may be brought against them, and I therefore respectfully suggest that Governor Moore, of Louisiana, be notified that he can have them on proper requisition. I inclose descriptive lists.* The horses and arms captured are in my camp, and will be turned over to-day to the proper officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

* Omitted.

GRAND GULF, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Shall I withdraw my troops from across the river, if possible, or leave them there? Please answer at once.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

Withdraw them, if it can be done safely.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Colonel Cockrell is on other side of river, and cannot be withdrawn until more is known of movements of gunboats, which have just passed Vicksburg.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

Take first safe opportunity to withdraw your troops from opposite side of river. Let me know what you are doing.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Cockrell's command safe at Hard Times. Gunboats 25 miles above. Our transports crossing to bring him over.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRAND GULF, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell safe and here; all across except a small party of skirmishers, about 70, who are provided with good yawls, and will be over by morning.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

I have ordered the Sixth Mississippi, First Confederate Battalion, and one field battery to you, from here.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Eight boats passed the bend. One was burned, two apparently disabled, and five gone down.

C. L. STEVENSON.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 17, [1863]—10.20 a. m.

Lieut. J. C. TAYLOR:

Answer, that Green's brigade can be sent to Bowen soon as possible. Forney to be transferred to Maury's division; also telegraph Bowen same thing. Tell General Stevenson, also, that I will retain Tilghman's troops here for the present.

Telegraph General Johnston the results of to-night at Vicksburg, and say that indications of attack on Vicksburg are so strong, I am not warranted in sending any more troops from this department. Notify General Gardner of passage of gunboats.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 17, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Our ammunition for heavy guns is nearly exhausted. We have some *en route* from Mobile and Selma. Please send some one to hurry it on.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

I have directed to be forwarded to you all the heavy ammunition that can be obtained. There is considerable deficiency in the 32-pounder rifled.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The enemy were not aware of the loss of the raft when they started down their gunboats.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

What re-enforcements have you sent Bowen? I have ordered from here Sixth Mississippi, First Confederate Battalion, and a field battery—about 800 men. Where are enemy's vessels, and what are they? General Loring will send down raft from Greenwood. The two heavy guns will leave for Vicksburg at 12 m. to-day. Have no bolts yet for Brooke gun.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The re-enforcement to Bowen was agreeably to your dispatch of last night. Have you given him definite instructions?

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 17, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Every movement of the enemy indicates that they are about to execute some plan. Until it is developed, I request that troops may be

kept in reserve not farther than Jackson, to re-enforce this position if attacked on three sides. Reports from scouts and citizens on the upper river that troops are moving down; none going up. There is but a small force on Sunflower, and if threatened again there, and there is no change in front, I shall ask for troops to be sent as near as Big Black.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have just returned from Snyder's. The whole of the raft is gone; that from Yazoo City has not arrived, but is near by, but the current is so strong that another cannot be placed. We must depend upon heavy batteries at Snyder's and Haynes'. A large force is at work preparing to receive the heavy guns from here. We will concentrate the fire at those points. Shelter to our transports should it be necessary.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

Major [J. D.] BRADFORD, *Panola:*

Proceed at once to West Tennessee and muster into the service of the Confederate States Colonel [R. V.] Richardson's regiment of Partisan Rangers and all partisan corps having proper authority for organization of same. If Colonel Richardson is present and regularly mustered in, place him in arrest by my order, and assign command to senior officer present. If Colonel Richardson be not present, and is not mustered in, he will have nothing to do with the command of the regiment. Muster also such companies of Captain Harrison's command as may be ready.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Jackson, April* 17, 1863.

Lieut. JAMES N. BRICKELL:

LIEUTENANT: You will proceed at once to Chattanooga and carry out the following instructions:

Having arrived there, you will use every effort to purchase 30 tons of coal. You will pay the market price at that place upon delivery on the cars. The coal will not be purchased unless transportation can be furnished within three weeks after date of purchase.

Quartermasters along the route will furnish every facility for transportation. You will request the quartermasters at Chattanooga to give you all the assistance you may require. Draw on me at sight for the amount.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

Respectfully,

GEORGE UPSHUR MAYO,

Major and Chief of Ordnance, Dept. Miss. and Eastern La.

Approved.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

It is indispensable that this coal be furnished without the least delay. If you cannot get the transportation forthwith, proceed to Tullahoma, and show this to General J. E. Johnston, asking authority to impress transportation.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND EAST. LA.,
Panola, April 17, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have to-day received official copies of the correspondence between Lieutenant-General Pemberton and Governor Pettus, in relation to the organization into regiments and battalions of the State troops within the limits of this district.* In justice to myself and other Confederate officers acting under my command, I feel called upon to say that the misapprehension which has arisen upon this subject grew out of the fact that the instructions received by me from Governor Pettus and General [T. C.] Tupper were not sufficiently explicit. I certainly understood from them that I was to organize these troops, or I should never have attempted to do so, or in fact taken any command or control over them, at least until after they had been formed into battalions and regiments and turned over to me. Governor Pettus is mistaken in saying that these troops were not being paid or fed by the Confederate States. My chief commissary had furnished them with money and my ordnance officer with ammunition.

I have to complain, moreover, that after Major-General Tupper had, by a general order published in the newspapers, ordered all those companies to report to me, and while I was in the act of organizing them, his successor, General Gholson, came into my district, and without notice to me, without any communication of any sort whatsoever with me, and without my knowledge or consent, ordered six companies outside the limits of my district, and the first information I ever had of any such order was in the refusal of some of these companies to obey my orders previously issued. I think you will agree with me that this was a very serious military discourtesy, to say the least. I understand Governor Pettus' position now to be that I am to have no command nor exercise any control over these troops until after they are organized into battalions and transferred to me, and I shall govern myself accordingly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, Miss., April* 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. H.] DISMUKES,
Nineteenth Ark. Regt., Comdg. Big Black Bridge, Bovina P. O.:

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs, if you have a sufficient guard for the Big Black and the other bridges between that and Vicksburg, which guarding must be thoroughly done, without the detail lately sent from the Fourteenth Mississippi, it will be relieved and ordered back to Jackson to rejoin its regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Grand Gulf:*

Take command of Maury's division. Maury relieved, and ordered to East Tennessee. Bowen commands your old division.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* See pp. 737, 740, 741, 745.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863—2.30 a. m.

General FRANK. GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

Five gunboats have passed down by Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, April 17, 1863.

Col. J. GORGAS, *Richmond:*

The Brooke gun arrived here yesterday without a solitary projectile. Where am I to get them?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 17, 1863.

Maj. G. U. MAYO, *Chief of Ordnance:*

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to direct you to send to Vicksburg, without delay in making requisitions, all the 10-inch, 8-inch, 42-pounder, 32-pounder, rifled 32, and, for Blakely gun, 24-pounder and 12-pounder ammunition you can obtain. Also send to the ordnance officer at Vicksburg 200,000 musket percussion caps.

I am, major, very respectfully,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 17, 1863.

Maj. L. MIMS, *Chief Quartermaster, Jackson:*

I am directed by the lieutenant general commanding to direct you not to send forward any more troops* except portions of regiments which have gone, until further orders.

Respectfully,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 17, 1863.

Col. PHIL. STOCKTON, *Commanding Arsenal:*

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that a dispatch just received from Vicksburg states that at this, the moment of greatest need, "the ammunition for heavy guns is nearly exhausted there;" that, therefore, he desires that you will take immediate and energetic measures to throw in a sufficient supply in the quickest possible time. If you have not enough on hand, take measures to procure it, and, if impeded by them, to the neglect of forms, regulations, allowances, &c., as the exigencies of the case do not admit these for a moment to be considered.

Very respectfully,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—At least 200 rounds per gun should be kept constantly on hand, and what you have now should be immediately sent.

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* To Tullahoma, Tenn.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

The passage of batteries at Vicksburg by a large number of enemy's vessels on night of 6th [16th] shows conclusively that we have an insufficient number of guns. There are so many points to be defended at this time—Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Port Hudson, Snyder's Mill, and Fort Pemberton—that I have only twenty-eight guns at Vicksburg. Of these, two are smooth-bore 32s, two 24s, one 30-pounder Parrott, one Whitworth, and one 10-inch mortar. Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and if possible Grand Gulf, ought to be greatly strengthened in guns. I have also sent 4,000 men from Port Hudson to General Johnston. The enemy has eleven armed vessels between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. A large supply of ammunition and projectiles should be constantly forwarded.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *April* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Your telegram of yesterday received. Under the altered condition of your command and the state of things in your department, your views are concurred in, in respect to recalling the troops you may have sent to General Johnston.

S. COOPER.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 18, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

According to General Pemberton's last dispatches, General Grant's army is now near Vicksburg, attempting to open communication by the bayous from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

I have ordered General Buford to return. Troops still continue to come down the river, and the number going up, none or inconsiderable. I have telegraphed General [E. K.] Smith, asking him to co-operate with me on the river.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant General PEMBERTON:

A superior force from Corinth is in front of Colonel Roddey at Tuscumbia. If you can send troops from Columbus or elsewhere, to aid Colonel Roddey, they may do great service to the two departments.

Colonel Roddey and your nearest officer must co operate against the enemy's raids from Corinth.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 18, 1863.

Maj. A. M. BARBOUR, *Montgomery:*

Stop all troops from Mississippi, wherever they may be, until General Pemberton gives them further orders. See General Buford.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD, *Montgomery:*

Stop all your troops, and be governed by Lieutenant-General Pemberton's orders. Ask for them by telegraph.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General [J. K.] JACKSON, *Chattanooga:*

Stop all troops from the Department of Mississippi until General Buford receives General Pemberton's orders. Do it at Atlanta as well as at Chattanooga.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

By authority of General Johnston, you will return with your entire brigade to this place.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

General MAURY, *Vicksburg:*

Proceed with utmost dispatch to Knoxville. Your presence there is immediately necessary.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Gunboats lying quiet about 30 miles up. The river yesterday and last night filled with burning cotton, fragments of boats, &c.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

General FEATHERSTON, *Fort Pemberton (via Grenada):*

Do not send raft at Greenwood. Can do without it.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The letter of Brigadier-General Lee has been examined, and his proposed arrangement and disposition of his troops have been approved by the lieutenant-general. The Sixth Mississippi Regiment, Hudson's battery, and First Confederate Battalion have been sent to re-enforce General Bowen at Grand Gulf. General Tilghman's brigade is arriving. His troops will be kept here and at Clinton as a reserve, ready to be sent where they may be most needed. A raft bridge should be forthwith made over Big Black River at that point where the road from Warrenton to Willow Springs crosses that river.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

VICKSBURG, *April* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Large quantity of ammunition received from Jackson to-day. All quiet to-night.

C. L. STEVENSON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Rolling Fork*, *April* 18, 1863.

[General C. L. STEVENSON:]

GENERAL: I arrived here last night with the Fortieth Alabama and four pieces of artillery. The other section and the battalion of sharp shooters, under Major [H. W.] Bridges, will camp for the present at Willis' Plantation.

I find beef-cattle, mules, and supplies sufficient to load the Hartford City and Emma Bett, already collected here, but I do not venture to send either boat until I learn the result of the bombardment heard night before last and yesterday, having been warned by Brigadier-General [L.] Hébert of the destruction of the raft across Yazoo River and consequent danger of gunboats passing up.

All the cavalry is in the vicinity of Greenville, watching the enemy, who still continue there. The last report from Captain [George] Barnes represents seven transports at the landing there. I trust I shall be informed at once when it will be safe to let the boats start, and that other boats will at once be sent for supplies, bringing with them all the flat-boats that can be collected at Haynes' Landing and along the river, otherwise it will be slow work getting corn down Deer Creek to the steamers. I would respectfully request that Captain Kelly, assistant quartermaster, be assigned permanently to duty here, with funds to settle the various bills contracted by troops serving here in detached parties without commissary or quartermaster or officers experienced in such matters, and without one copy of the regulations from which information on the subject could be obtained. I had estimated for support of 300 men for sixty days when I first came up. What at the time remained of them was lost by the acting assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence during the engagement with Admiral Porter's gunboats near Rolling Fork. The other troops that reported to me came unprovided with funds. Many families driven from their homes by the enemy, who have destroyed all their means of subsistence, are collected here in pitiable condition, awaiting an opportunity to get off in the steamers. I shall endeavor to transport as many as can be done without detriment to the service, and would respectfully recommend that, if possible, an additional boat be sent for the purpose of removing them. By this means the Government will be enabled to procure many teams and wagons, which, were they to remain at home, would in all probability fall into the hands of the enemy. While they remain outside my lines, their negroes flock to the Yankees, who are now arming and drilling them actively at Greenville. I have been compelled to purchase horses for the artillery, and have succeeded in getting some very fine carriage horses from planters whose corn has been burned. Will a separate assignment of funds be necessary to pay for these, or shall the account be settled by the quartermaster from what funds he may have on hand?

Inclosed are two communications from Lieutenant [T. B.] Garrett, of Captain [James] Lewers' company,* whom, on receipt of the last, I have

* Not found.

ordered to report to your adjutant-general in arrest. I had put him on a special service, and before it is completed he sends me the letter referred to. I need not remark that I did not make the speeches of which he complains in his first, but the men of his command do most openly proclaim him a coward. One thing is certain; he is totally inefficient, and I have no use for him. The company I have placed under command of Lieutenant [L. L.] Maughas, of [H. M.] Bledsoe's battery, who, in the little time he has had it, accomplishes more than it ever did before, and I only wish he had more rank, that I might put him in command of the squadron. I hope a court of inquiry will be granted Lieutenant Garrett, if he desires it. If the troops are continued here, and you can send me a 4-pounder gun with ammunition, I will be able to equip, man, and make good use of it. I inclose report of Colonel Pettus, just received. As I have no instructions in regard to his command in the event that all is quiet on the Sunflower, and his orders seem to contemplate his return to Vicksburg, I will order him there to-morrow morning, to start as soon as it is light enough to navigate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FERGUSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—No news of importance from Skipwith's Landing to-day. No dispatch yet from Greenville.

[Inclosure.]

STEAMER DEWDROP,
Rolling Fork, April 18, 1863.

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg:*

SIR: On the evening of the 10th instant, the Dewdrop, with this detachment, reached Bobo's plantation, at the fork of Sunflower Bayou (as the stream is commonly called); that is the highest point to which the boat could run. It is on sec. 23, township 27, range 4. Scouts were sent out to Yazoo Pass, Mud Lake, Friar's Point, Lewis' Swamp, and Stokes' Bayou, on the Mississippi River. The scouts sent to Yazoo Pass saw nothing of the movements of the enemy, but they were informed by General Alcorn, who resides there, that during the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant six gunboats and thirty-six transports, loaded with troops, negroes, horses, wagons, and light artillery, came out through the Pass into the Mississippi River. During the afternoon of Saturday, the 11th instant, six gunboats passed Lewis' Swamp, going down the river. On the next day, eleven stern-wheel and three side-wheel transports passed the same point, going down. These transports, except two, were crowded with troops, and appeared to be very much broken about the upper parts, especially on the sides toward the stern. Some had their chimneys down, and two had only one chimney each. The two which appeared to have no troops on board were well loaded, but the scouts could not tell its nature.

During Monday, the 13th instant, four side-wheel and seven steam transports, all loaded with troops, passed Lewis' Swamp, going down the Mississippi River. Eight pieces of light artillery were seen on these last boats.

During these three days several boats passed up the river, but none of them seemed to have any troops on board. The banks on the Mississippi River were examined almost continuously from Yazoo Pass to Stokes' Bayou, which touches the Mississippi about 12 miles (by land) below Lewis' Swamp. There was no appearance of the enemy at any

point, except as above stated. The enemy were certainly making no attempt to enter the Hushpuckanaw or the Sunflower, between the points named. Nor were there any indications that they had made any such attempt. Captain [John G.]Kelly, acting engineer officer, examined the head branches of the Sunflower and the entrances to the Hushpuckanaw. His report in reference thereto, and a map of these streams, drawn by him, are herewith forwarded.* From his report and your instructions I did not deem it necessary to put additional obstructions into the Sunflower or Hushpuckanaw. For the particulars as to the different localities on these streams, I refer you to his report and the accompanying map. The Mississippi River at Lewis' Swamp and the Sunflower at Bobo's had each fallen about 24 inches on the morning of the 16th instant, and were then falling rapidly. During the night before, the Mississippi River fell at that point about 4 inches. At the mouth of Hushpuckanaw the fall was not more than 1 foot altogether. The upper Sunflower, from Governor Mathew's place, is a rich and well-cultivated country, much of the land above overflow. A large number of beef-cattle and a large amount of corn and bacon can be procured for the army from the planters on that river and the Hushpuckanaw. When the waters fall, all of that section will be much exposed to the depredations of marauding parties of the enemy. The planters are anxious to have troops stationed there for their protection. It is believed that a force sufficient to protect the property there from marauding parties would be well employed. It would save the provisions now there, and would enable the planters to raise another crop of breadstuffs and hogs. As soon as the waters fall so as to be within the banks, a boat without a guard will be in danger of being captured at any point in the upper Sunflower. Believing it to be my duty under your orders to return with my command, after making the examination above mentioned, I left Bobo's on the morning of the 16th instant, having taken on 2,500 bushels of corn. At McLeod's place we saw a large number of negroes cutting and floating timber to construct a raft there. McLeod's is 12 miles above Garvin's Ferry; his farm is above the overflow. The river makes a horseshoe bend there, about 2½ miles around and about a half mile across. The land is cleared across the heels, and at the upper heel is the highest ground, and the river there makes a sharp bend to the north; the land is overflowed on both sides above the clearing. This boat arrived at the fork of the Sunflower at 3 o'clock this evening, when I received an order from General Lee directing me to proceed to Rolling Fork and await orders from Colonel Ferguson, if he was there; if not, to proceed to Snyder's Bluff. Colonel Ferguson is at Rolling Fork. I was also ordered to send to Colonel Ferguson a synopsis of this report, which I have done.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND W. PETTUS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sunflower Expedition.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

Captain [S.] HENDERSON, *Grenada:*

It is reported that enemy at Corinth is supplied by railroad from Jackson, Tenn. Send a scout with this telegram to [R. V.] Richardson, or

* For report, see p. 749. Map not found.

[R. F.] Looney, or any other troops in West Tennessee, to tell them to cut this communication at some important point.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PANOLA, *April* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

A field battery will be of very great importance to me. I would like to have Hudson's battery, if possible. Colonel [R.] McCulloch has reported, with 330 men in his brigade.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Panola:*

I regard navigation of Mississippi River as shut out from us now. No more supplies can be gotten from Trans-Mississippi Department. Can you not keep 15,000 men supplied from Panola?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

OXFORD, MISS., *April* 18, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

George Walthall, just from Holly Springs, reports enemy encamped at Wall's last night. Force not known, or whether infantry or cavalry. I will advise you when I hear more. This is reliable.

B. S. CRUMP,
Major and C. S.

SENATOBIA, *April* 18, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

Enemy advancing; going to meet them. They are reported [within] 2 miles of Hernando. Our pickets driven in.

W. C. FALKNER.

OFFICIAL ORDERS, No. 85.

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Jackson, April* 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. Z. GEORGE:

I. You will immediately proceed to Grenada, to which point funds have been forwarded, and have the men in your brigade paid, say to 1st of April, 1863.

II. You are authorized to raise as many companies of cavalry as will volunteer for twelve months from among the men of your command now in active service, and order them to rendezvous at such time and place as you may designate, within thirty days after their organization. You will encourage the volunteering of men not in active service, either in new companies or in those raised from State troops. You will authorize the raising of skeleton companies, and allow them to elect their officers. If they fail to fill the companies within thirty days after its first organization, they shall be consolidated into companies of not less than 64 men.

III. You will order all conscripts between the ages of eighteen and forty in your command to be enrolled immediately, and all that do not volunteer in the cavalry service for twelve months you will turn over to the Confederate authorities.

IV. You will assume command of all State cavalry in District No. 5, State of Mississippi, and organize all the companies into battalions and regiments, except such as may have been organized by Major-General Gholson. You will report for duty to Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding District No. 5, at Panola, and order Captains Prince, Forrest, and Dunn, with their commands, to report to you at that point.

By order of John J. Pettus, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

JACKSON, *April* 18, 1863.

Colonel GORGAS, *Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:*

If ammunition for the three 9-inch guns is not sent with them, they will be useless to me. Have heard nothing from you of bolts for the Brooke gun now here. Without bolts it had as well been left in Richmond. I have no coal, and am unable to get any.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have telegraphed troops to be stopped, and given them orders to return or advance, according to your information of Grant's movements. General Buford was directed to report to you by telegraph.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SENATOBIA, *April* 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Reliable information of the enemy advancing on the two railroads in considerable force. It is important to check them. I would suggest that all available cavalry be sent here and one or two sections of artillery. General Rust has an extra section of Hudson's; if at Jackson, it could be spared, and is needed here.

J. D. BRADFORD.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

General BUCKNER, *Mobile:*

If troops from this department have not left Mobile for Tennessee, order them at once to return to this point, by authority of General Johnston.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS:

Colonel [J. G.] Stocks' regiment and all of [L.] Willis', except two companies, have been ordered to report to you. For the present, [W. M.] Inge's command must remain in Ruggles' district.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

General FEATHERSTON, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:*

Send all of Stocks' cavalry to General Chalmers at once, notifying him by courier when command moves. Send two companies of Waul's Legion (mounted) to Warrenton, to report to General [S. M.] Barton. If movement can be expedited by railroad, send latter by that means.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss:*

General Johnston states a superior force from Corinth is in front of Colonel Roddey, at Tuscumbia. I wish you to send all mounted troops, both State and Confederate, toward Corinth. Governor Pettus informs me there is a regiment organized at Chesterville. They are subject to your orders.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 19, 1863.

Mr. J. O. STEVENS, *in Charge of Foundry, Jackson:*

SIR: The lieutenant-general commanding desires that you cast in the shortest possible time, working day and night, one hundred solid bolts—diameter, 6.95; weight, 128—and would urge on you the utmost energy, as the need for these projectiles is very great.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

COLDWATER, *April* 19, 1863.

Maj. A. H. CHALMERS, *Panola, Miss.:*

Enemy reported advancing [on] Central Railroad. Send Knox to burn Tallahatchee Bridge if they advance on it. Keep [J.] McGuirk's command to defend Panola. Send forward McCulloch's and Van Dorn's stragglers and a load of ammunition.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

RICHMOND, *April* 20, 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, Jackson, Miss.:*

Under the changed circumstances since the passage of the gunboats, you had better recall the troops being forwarded to Tennessee.

S. COOPER.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

The following just received from Vicksburg:

Reconnaissance of the fleet below: Two iron-clads, eight guns; one iron-clad, nine guns; one iron-clad, ten guns; one iron-clad, eleven guns; one iron-clad, thirteen guns; one iron-clad, unknown; one iron-clad ram, three guns in iron casemate; one small tug, two large transports, and one barge, heavily laden. They are 1 mile below New Carthage.

C. L. STEVENSON.

The enemy also making strong raids from three points on Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Corinth. I shall look to them. Number of guns only will effect passage of our batteries. I should be strongly re-enforced in guns to prevent this.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SNYDER'S MILL, *April* 20, 1863.

General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

I will require 300 fathoms of heavy chain for fastening the obstructions I have provided. It is useless to add the importance of its speedy delivery. Without it the work cannot be completed, and the safety of the work already done jeopardized for want of fastenings. Two large hawsers are also wanted for towing the rafts.

Respectfully,

THOS. WELDON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

Large amount of hawsers and chain at Mobile. Absolutely necessary for proper defense of Vicksburg to have raft in Yazoo River, the one formerly constructed having given way. They cannot be obtained elsewhere. Please order them. General Buckner says they are needed there. Vicksburg is, in my opinion, more important than Mobile.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Chief of Subsistence:*

SIR: From reliable information it is ascertained that a large amount of beef-cattle, corn, and bacon can be procured on the right branch of the Sunflower River, from Governor Mathews' place up to Bobo's plantation, and on the Hushpuckanaw. The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you send up an active agent at once, and collect all that can be brought out; especially does he direct that all the beef-cattle that can possibly be had be driven out, if possible.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Major [C.] McGivern hands me a letter from Major Barbour, your chief quartermaster, directing him to establish a depot. I am now establishing depots on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Depots cannot be established in this department without interfering with my supplies unless I control them. All that is necessary to regulation of railroads is authority to me from War Department. I do not think Major McGivern's presence will aid unless under my control. All my actions and orders with regard to subsistence have been regulated by consideration of the Army of Middle Tennessee. I wrote you on the subject April 17.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Colonel Roddey reports by telegraph from Tuscumbia, on 20th instant, a large number of Federal steamers at Eastport, bringing 25,000 troops, by whom the town was burned. Also that a citizen from Paducah, Ky., says that steamboats on the Ohio River have been pressed to transport forces from the Mississippi River to Northern Alabama.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

A scout of General Van Dorn reports from Centreville, Tenn., that he saw on the 17th, going up the Tennessee River, seventeen transports and one gunboat, and the next day he heard that seven more went up, the whole with 12,000 men at least, much of it cavalry. Also that a part of Grant's army had gone up Mobile and Central Railroads and part to Louisville.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

It is necessary that your northeastern troops and Roddey's force should always act together against raids from Corinth, either to south or east. Please instruct your commanding officer. Let him help Roddey now, or as soon as possible. This co-operation will prevent or defeat serious raids.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

I have not sufficient force to give any efficient assistance to Colonel Roddey. [Enemy] are advancing from Memphis, via Hernando; from Grand Junction and La Grange, via Holly Springs and Salem; from Corinth, via New Albany. You are aware I have but feeble cavalry force, but I shall certainly give you all the assistance I can. I have virtually no cavalry from Grand Gulf to Yazoo City, while the enemy is threatening to cross river between Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, having twelve vessels below Vicksburg. On yesterday Chalmers met enemy at Coldwater and repulsed him. On 18th, one gunboat and one transport passed Austin, towing fifteen flat-boats, or pontoon bridges; twenty-five skiffs on them. On 19th, a transport towing sixteen flats, or pontoons.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Can you not make a heavy demonstration with cavalry toward Abbeville, on Tallahatchee River, if only for 50 miles? The enemy is endeavoring to force a diversion of my troops to Northern Mississippi.

Reconnaissance of fleet that passed below Vicksburg night of [16th]: Two iron-clads, eight guns; one iron-clad, nine guns; one iron-clad, ten guns; one iron-clad, eleven guns; one iron-clad, thirteen guns; one iron-clad, unknown; one iron-clad ram, three guns in iron casemate in front; one small tug, two large transports, and one barge, heavily laden. They are 1 mile below New Carthage.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, *April* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The troops passed through on Saturday. They left on their return yesterday morning for this place. They will be hurried on.

S. B. BUCKNER.

GRAND GULF, *April* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Everything ready, as far as means permit. Reports from enemy give his fleet over sixty guns, including some on transports. All busy above, repairing damages. General [M. E.] Green is here. Shall I assume command of division, or regard him as temporarily attached to post?

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

Take command of division, but retain command of your brigade. I look upon Grand Gulf as more to defend Big Black than to prevent passage down. Fire only deliberately.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD, *Montgomery:*

Bring your force to this point as quickly as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SELMA, *April* 20, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

Telegram received; am moving with all possible dispatch.

A. BUFORD.

SELMA, *April* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

All troops have passed this point except Twelfth Louisiana and Thirty-fifth Alabama. Twelfth Louisiana left Atlanta last evening. Thirty-fifth Alabama left Chattanooga this morning. Third and Seventh Kentucky left for Mobile yesterday evening.

A. BUFORD.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus:*

I hear from several sources, but not your headquarters, that enemy is approaching Pontotoc. This is a mere raid, but should not be unmolested by you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *April* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The following dispatch received at 10 p. m.:

WEST POINT, *April* 20, 1863.

About 2,000 mounted infantry and cavalry are at Big Springs, 18 miles west of this place. I have just returned from that region, and am well posted as to the facts. Can you send a force to protect the bridges at Tibbee?

JNO. S. KENNEDY,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General FEATHERSTON, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:*

General Loring continues in command of the troops on the Yazoo and Tallahatchee; headquarters in Jackson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General FEATHERSTON, *Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:*

Keep the Cotton Plant to supply your command, and send the McCulloch to report to General Stevenson. If you require another, send to Major Banks for one of the large boats.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[APRIL 20, 1863.]

Maj. J. J. REEVE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Captain [George D.] Wise has just got in from his reconnaissance, and reports the fleet lying at James' plantation, about a mile below New Carthage. He found it impracticable to get to the Mississippi except by boats. Having obtained a skiff, he succeeded in ascending the river to within a few miles of Joe Davis', where he learned a large gunboat was, a part of the crew on shore and a part engaged on the wreck of the Indianola, endeavoring to remove the iron. Passing around to avoid being seen, he found the fleet yesterday evening. It had arrived Friday morning at 10 o'clock. It consisted of two ironclads, eight guns; one iron-clad, nine guns; one iron-clad, ten guns; one iron-clad, eleven guns; one iron-clad, thirteen guns; one at Davis'; one ram, iron casemate in front, carrying three guns; one transport, carrying one large brass gun in bow; one small tug, and one large barge heavily loaded.

They were all undergoing repairs. Shot-holes were visible on some; some had been plugged up; some had been engaged bringing supplies from New Carthage to James'. There were in sight about 150 tents; the house and negro quarters were also filled; three colors floating from the latter; some few wagons visible. He thinks a large force collected there. He states that only five of the gunboats were at James' last night, the sixth arriving this morning. He examined carefully, has evidently taken great pains to be accurate, and deserves much credit for his energy in overcoming the great difficulties he had to encounter, as well as for the intelligence displayed in making his reconnaissance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. BARTON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

You should place at least 5,000 men in easy supporting distance of Warrenton.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 20, 1863.

General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

At Austin yesterday, Scout Richardson reports Mississippi River fallen 11 feet from highest point; fell 26 inches yesterday. One gunboat and one transport went down, towing fifteen flat-boats, or pontoon bridge, on 18th; twenty-five skiffs on them. On 19th, a transport towing sixteen more pontoons or floats went down river.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *April* 20, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

General Chalmers met about 1,500 Federals at Coldwater, on Hernando road, yesterday morning, and repulsed them handsomely. Our loss, 1 killed, 4 wounded. Enemy's not known. Enemy fell back, 4 p. m. Reported this morning 8 miles back, going west. Our artillery arrived late. We are pursuing.

SAM. HENDERSON.

SENATOBIA, *April* 20, 1863.

Maj. H. H. CHALMERS:

Dalton reports about 2,000 Federals—400 cavalry, five pieces artillery, balance infantry—near Wilbourn's, 13 miles from Sardis, on river road, at 3 p. m. Seized meat as they went along, but few, if any, wagons. Say object is to cut off Chalmers.

THOS. HENDERSON,
Captain, &c.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Jackson, April 20, 1863.

R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson:*

MAJOR: In reply to a communication from department headquarters, asking for information as to the arrangements made "to keep up the supply of subsistence at Port Hudson," I have the honor to state that supplies will be sent, as required, via Osyka. Port Hudson is better supplied now than any post in the department. Captain Chrisman is in the neighborhood of Port Hudson, gathering together beef-cattle belonging to the Government that were turned loose from herd last winter. They are, I am informed, in good condition, and will be sent to Port Hudson as they are wanted.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 21, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

The following just received from General Gardner, Port Hudson:

It is authentic that General Taylor has retreated to Vermillionville, and the advance of the enemy occupy New Iberia. Queen of the West and Diana destroyed. Also reported the Hart destroyed.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

(Repeated April 22.)

RICHMOND, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Since the 20th March to this date, eight 10-inch guns, one 7-inch rifle, three 30-pounder Parrotts, one 24-pounder rifle, one 8-inch howitzer, and two 32-pounder * double-banded Brooke guns have been sent you—sixteen in all. In addition to the above, two 10-inch are nearly ready for shipment. Anticipating your want of heavy guns, I have endeavored to provide for them, and will continue as far as possible to supply ammunition above the supply sent with each gun it was reported was supplied you from Selma and Montgomery. If your requisitions are not complied with promptly, advise me at once by telegram.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JACKSON, *April* 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

General Ruggles sends the following report of scouts:

Some 8,000 or 10,000 enemy's troops were at Burnsville on Thursday night, with artillery, wagon train, and pontoon bridges, who stated that they would cross the Tennessee River at Eastport, to join Rosecrans. I give this merely as a report.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Troops from Corinth occupy the cavalry, and mask the movement you suggest. Impossible at present. The enemy cannot be in force near Vicksburg and on the three routes you mention. Can you unite troops upon one of them, or destroy bridges?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Gunboats quiet; 30 miles above. Re-enforcements all here. Disposition will be nearly perfected by 12 m. to-morrow.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

GRAND GULF, MISS., *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

Effective total is 4,200, besides Sixth Mississippi Regiment and First Confederate Battalion, just arriving.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

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* This dispatch, as received January 22, was illegible after the word "thirty-two." Repeated as above.

HEADQUARTERS, *Grand Gulf, April* 21, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Harrison still at Hard Times. He proposes to dispute every inch southward to Alexandria, La.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 21, 1863.

Colonel [W. H.] DISMUKES, *Commanding Big Black Bridge:*

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you observe great vigilance in guarding the bridge, and be ever on the alert to apprehend and foil any attempt at its destruction. Your officer of the day will keep a strict surveillance over it day and night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de Camp.

VICKSBURG, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

The gunboats have been engaging Snyder's since 9 o'clock. Have sent re-enforcements to that point.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

We have 127,000 cartridges without caps, including those sent by Major Mayo. We need at once 227,000.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 21, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Ammunition for 10-inch Brooke gun, some powder, and 150,000 caps leave here for Vicksburg to-morrow morning. There is great waste of caps. Two companies of Waul's cavalry have been ordered to you; it is all I can send.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

If you have not done so, let me ask that you order back all troops that have been sent from department. There is no doubt that their whole energy will be concentrated to take the Mississippi.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

If they can be spared, I wish you would send a brigade and a battery of artillery to the Big Black Bridge.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 21, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

There is a brigade here, but I cannot send it until Buford's brigade gets back. Most of it had passed Selma yesterday, on return. I must have reserve here. Arrangements are being made for transportation in any direction.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 21, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I can get some of the guns from Fort Pemberton; that post will soon be high and dry.

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say, in reply to your communication of to-day, that he has sent to Generals Smith and Taylor, informing them of his inability, on account of want of transportation, to operate against the enemy across the river, near New Carthage, and asking, therefore, that they would do so; that Brigadier-General Bowen has at Grand Gulf an effective force of 4,200, with which he will combat them, endeavoring to cross and land at Bayou Pierre; that he regards Warrenton as of the defenses proper of Vicksburg, and it will, therefore, be of the same care and regard to you as are the works more immediately around the city; that there is still need of retaining the guns at Fort Pemberton, as the water yet continues high enough to admit of the strength of the position being again tested by the enemy as formerly; that, with regard to cavalry, it is impossible to send you more, as the force now in this department is very limited and deficient, and as on it almost entirely now depends the successful defense of the northern part of the State against the strong raids of the enemy. Two companies of Waul's cavalry have been sent to Deer Creek, two ordered to report to General Barton, and the remaining two to General Chalmers; that he relies on the efficiency of the regiment now guarding the Big Black Bridge, but, on the return of General Buford's brigade, a force will be sent in that direction. Further, that he approves of stockades being placed as you have stated. Major [S. H.] Lockett will be ordered to report to you to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

JACKSON, *April* 21, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Chief of Subsistence:*

SIR: About 4,000 troops will occupy different positions between Jackson and Big Black, and of these 2,000 will be encamped in the immediate vicinity of Big Black Bridge. You will take steps at once to have them supplied with proper rations.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Heavy raids are making from Tennessee deep into the State. One is reported now at Starkville, 30 miles west of Columbus. Cavalry indispensable to meet these raids. The little I have is in the field there, totally inadequate to prevent them. Could you not make a demonstration with a cavalry force in their rear?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 22, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The fleet came down this morning. Two gunboats remained after the others had retired, exchanged a few shots, and now lie at anchor opposite Hard Times, just out of range.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD, *Meridian, Miss.:*

You will be instructed by Major-General Loring; but if the enemy is advancing, move without wagons, by rail, within striking distance of him. Keep three days' rations cooked.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

Capt. S. HENDERSON, *Grenada:*

Send courier to Featherston to move toward Duck Hill or Winona at once.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

Maj. S. H. LOCKETT, *Chief of Engineers:*

MAJOR: The lieutenant-general directs that, instead of going to Vicksburg, you will proceed at once to Grand Gulf. General Bowen needs your services.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

Commanding Officer of Troops, Meridian:

Proceed with all troops now at Meridian up Mobile and Ohio Railroad to such point as you may meet with enemy, and co-operate with General Ruggles. General Loring will take command of all the troops. Exercise great discretion, and gain all information as you advance. On reaching Macon, ascertain the state of affairs in that vicinity.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

General RUGGLES, *Columbus:*

Troops *en route* to this place have been stopped at Meridian to cooperate with you. General Loring in command of all the troops of the expedition.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

General Buckner refuses to let me have chains and hawsers from his district. I have telegraphed to Secretary of War, on 20th, for an order.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

Colonel [A. P.] THOMPSON, *Commanding Officer, Meridian:*

All troops arriving at Meridian, including Third and Seventh Kentucky Regiments, will proceed at once up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Notify General Ruggles when you leave.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN, *Canton, Miss.:*

Have trains put in readiness to move to Winona, if necessary, at a moment's notice.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Canton, Miss.:*

The movement, if any is required, will be made without wagons. You will keep three days' rations cooked. Wagons will be sent after you, if thought necessary. You will make your requisitions on quartermaster for corn, which Major Mims says will be found at any of the depots from Canton up.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CAMARGO, *April* 22, 1863—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,

Comdg. 1st Dist., Dept. of Miss. and E. La., Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL: A reliable scout, just in from the vicinity of Iuka, reports three brigades of Federal infantry, with large wagon train. A large number of pack-mules and considerable artillery crossed Tennessee River on Friday last. He heard that some 7,000 crossed at Pittsburg Landing on Thursday. These troops came to Corinth on Tuesday; said they were from Memphis. On Sunday, 400 cavalry came to Jacinto, who also stated they were from Memphis; this party went to Iuka. This scout came from Booneville yesterday morning; says there are no Federals on Mobile and Ohio Railroad this side their outpost (Camp Davies). He heard firing Sunday in the direction of Bear Creek. A citizen from Russellville, Ala., informs me that Roddey had a fight on that day and repulsed the enemy, taking 200 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. I learn that Colonels [J. F.] Smith and Barteau passed Houston yesterday noon, and Lieutenant-Colonel [J.] Cunningham later in the day, in pursuit of the enemy, who camped near that place Monday night. Their force is about 1,600 mounted men, and five pieces artillery. If not ordered otherwise, I shall return to Tupelo to-morrow morning, as I can connect with a courier first 12 miles from that place, and get dispatches through very nearly as soon as from this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. BURTON.

JACKSON, *April* 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

General Stevenson telegraphs from Vicksburg, 2.30 a. m.:

Six boats have passed down. I think one was a gunboat and five were transports [loaded] to the guards, and so prepared as to have the appearance of gunboats; two were disabled. Some twenty vessels of different descriptions are now between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

The following just received from Vicksburg:

The wreck of one of the boats in sight near Brown & Johnston's. Smoke-stacks and one wheel-house out of the water. No other boats in sight.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

I am notified by General Johnston that it may be necessary to subsist his army from this department. I have, therefore, this day issued an order that no sugar or molasses belonging to private parties be allowed to leave the limits of this department. No more can be expected from Trans-Mississippi. Would like to know the highest price to be paid for sugar or molasses.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[APRIL 23, 1863.—For Banks to Johnston, in reference to supplies in Mississippi, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 786.]

JACKSON, *April* 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

I have so little cavalry in this department that I am compelled to direct a portion of my infantry to meet raids in Northern Mississippi. If any troops can possibly be spared from other departments, I think they should be sent here. Please inform me of supposed disposition of enemy's fleet which operated against Charleston.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Colonel Roddey reports enemy repairing railroad west of Corinth. Will not General Chalmers be able to prevent its being [done]?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The movement you propose would have been made but for the heavy force in front of Colonel Roddey, which still prevents it.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 23, 1863.

Capt. S. HENDERSON, *Grenada, Miss.:*

Send a courier to West Tennessee to direct all commanders of troops in that part of the State, if they have effected, or cannot effect, the cutting of the railroad between Jackson and Corinth, to embody themselves and move into Mississippi, in the direction of Hernando, under the senior officer, to threaten rear of raiding party in Mississippi.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Meridian:*

Transportation will be furnished. You will not leave the railroad any great distance, but keep your troops ready to return at shortest notice. It is necessary to keep me hourly informed, as troops may be required here at any time. Six boats passed Vicksburg last night.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 23, 1863.

General LORING, *Meridian:*

No batteries can be sent. I have but two, and they must be held in reserve at this place. Ruggles has a battery.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have my division on the Warrenton side of Vicksburg; none other here can be spared for it. Will write to-morrow. Urge Major Mims to send me the pine knots and skiffs. They must get more transports before they can attempt Warrenton.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Place a brigade of your division in close supporting distance of the force at Warrenton, without delay. Inform me when it is done. Major Mims will send skiffs and pine knots to-morrow.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Vicksburg, Miss., April 23, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: The ferry named by the lieutenant-general as the position at which he wished a raft-bridge constructed is now so overflowed that it is impossible to carry out his directions. To supply, as far as possible, the place of the bridge, I have ordered all the rafts on the Big Black, above the ferry, to be brought down. All of the rafting tools that can be procured are now in use on the raft at Snyder's, and every piece of chain and rope within my reach has been turned over to Mr. Weldon for the same purpose, but unless he gets his requisition filled, he cannot place the raft. I doubt myself whether he will succeed with it while the current is as strong as now. I fear the detention of the boats by him will be

more serious than the loss of the raft. I requested General Hébert to ask him to release the small boats and replace them by larger ones, which, while they would answer his purpose better, are unfit for the collection of supplies. I received this morning the following reply from General Hébert:

I have urged Mr. Weldon to let us have the small boats. There is no prospect of getting any from him as yet. He is clothed with much authority, and uses it very independently. He has given me much unnecessary trouble, and, it seems to me, is putting the Government to unnecessary expense. He is unreasonable and unmanageable. I frankly confess that nothing but the written authority given him by the lieutenant-general commanding has prevented me from placing him in arrest.

The boats that passed last night were loaded to the guards, and had very much the appearance of iron-clads, but I believe that but one was a gunboat. The others were carefully guarded by high layers of cotton, boarded on the outside or covered with tarpaulins painted black. Some were protected by barges on the sides. The largest transport (side-wheel) sunk above Brown & Johnston's; only her wheel-house and stacks are out of water. The boiler of a stern-wheel boat was pierced, and she passed Warrenton in a sinking condition.

The raft constructed for the preservation of Big Black Bridge can be floated down to any point which may be selected for the crossing of the river, and might be serviceable as a pass-way for footmen. The water at the bridge is now low, and the raft may not be needed. If the lieutenant-general approves, I will have it towed down. Please remind him that I have no engineer officer, and Captain [D.] Wintter is constantly occupied here.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 23, 1863.

General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

I consider it essential that a communication, at least for infantry, be made, by the shortest practicable route, to Grand Gulf. Indications now are that the attack will not be made on your front or right, and that all troops not absolutely necessary to hold the works there should be held as a movable force, either for Warrenton or Grand Gulf.

If the raft can be secured below, I have no objection to its being sent down. Report to me dispositions you make under these instructions.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, *Mobile, Ala., April* 24, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: General Pemberton's dispatch to you about hawsers and chains was very incorrect. I immediately on receipt of his dispatch for chains collected all I could, placed them in charge of a special messenger, and sent them to Vicksburg. Several days afterward, a wandering agent of one of his quartermasters discovered two hawsers on board two boats in Government service, and desired me to impress them. I declined, because they were necessary for the boats, and I had previously supplied General Pemberton's requisition. The department may rely upon my giving every possible assistance to every officer in the public service in an unselfish spirit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you order the Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiments and one battery Point Coupée artillery, now near Jackson, to move at once by the Southern Railroad to Morton, the station this side of Forrest, under command of the senior officer in the regiments. He will move his force on to Forrest or Lake, or to such point as circumstances or the position of the enemy may make necessary. They have certainly been at Lake Station.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General ADAMS:

You will return to this place with your command at once, unless you have information which makes it highly important for you to remain. If possible, communicate with General Loring, and advise him to return. Also with General Johnston, informing him of our situation, and urging him to send at once 2,000 cavalry to fall on the rear of the enemy. Also with General Buckner, urging him to send up the road a regiment to Meridian.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

ENTERPRISE, *April* 24, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Enemy demanded the surrender of this place, which was refused by Colonel [E.] Goodwin. General Loring has arrived, and the enemy is retreating.

MILTON BROWN,
President Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

PANOLA, MISS., *April* 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Scout just in reports enemy crossed Coldwater yesterday with seven regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and twelve pieces of artillery; and re-enforcements, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one battery, passed through Hernando yesterday. General Smith's column was near Byhalia, and a company of 60 men went after him, supposed to bring him back.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

General JAMES R. CHALMERS, *Panola:*

Move with all your cavalry and light artillery via Oxford to Okolona, to intercept force of enemy now at Newton, on Southern road.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *April* 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Your order just received. Shall I leave one regiment to guard this place until my stores are removed?

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS, *Panola:*

Leave a regiment to follow after, as soon as stores are removed, via Oxford and Pontotoc, to Okolona, unless you receive other instructions. Communicate with me on arrival at any telegraph station.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Edwards Depot:

If there are two regiments at Big Black Bridge, send the Twenty-seventh Alabama to Clinton, Miss. Let one leave at once if there is another regiment besides the Twenty-seventh Alabama at Big Black. Train will leave to transport the Twenty-seventh Alabama.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

General W. S. FEATHERSTON, *Grenada:*

Move your brigade to Grenada unless you hear of an advance of the enemy from eastward toward you, and keep a good watch to the eastward for any movement of the enemy. Notify me when you think the stage of the water will allow the withdrawal of more guns from Fort Pemberton. Have you a field battery with you? Answer.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Major-General GARDNER:

A raid of the enemy, some 700 strong, reached Southern Railroad this morning, and it is possible they are making their way to join Banks. Send all of your disposable cavalry in direction of Tangipahoa, to intercept him.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *April* 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Scout Thompson reports near Corinth, 4 o'clock, 21st instant:

Enemy went again, 19th instant, toward Florence, Ala., with most of Corinth force. Captured [J. B.] Eastham, which prevented report. McMurray came through Salem, 22d; heard of 200 cavalry going to New Albany day before, and 200 sick and wounded passed up north that morning.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Colonel [J. M.] SIMONTON, *Ponchatoula:*

You must make a flank movement to Tangipahoa, if it is threatened. Cannot spare a regiment from Port Hudson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I removed a brigade within supporting distance of Warrenton immediately after the passage of the first gunboats. The whole of my divis-

ion is on that side. Every man that is not now absolutely necessary there, has been removed from the point referred to by you.

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. SECOND DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Vicksburg, April 24, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. Miss. and Eastern La., Jackson:

MAJOR: In reply to the telegram of the lieutenant-general commanding, received last night, with regard to the movement of troops below, I have to state that every man has been taken from our right that should be, until further developments show that it cannot be attacked. There is no information in my possession which induces me to believe that the larger force is not above us. I respectfully submit my opinion that no re-enforcements be taken from Vicksburg for Grand Gulf until it is ascertained definitely that the main force of the enemy is opposed to it. The river is falling rapidly, and the country in our front will soon be out of water, when the entire line will be exposed. The line of defense here is over 20 miles, from Warrenton to Snyder's. My division (four brigades) is from Warrenton to lower works; Smith's two brigades, the city and part of right; and Forney's two brigades at Haynes', Snyder's, and Chickasaw Bayou.

If the enemy are well informed as to our positions, and I have no doubt that they are, they would attack right and left simultaneously. The Deer Creek and Sunflower country, from which we get our supplies, is now much more exposed than Upper Yazoo, and requires a considerable force to protect it.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Canton, Miss.:*

You will send one-half of your command, under a reliable officer, to intercept the enemy should he attempt to retreat by Carthage. You will employ active citizens, well mounted, provided you cannot furnish them, to act as scouts, and to keep you advised of his movements.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Canton:*

You will call in the Fiftieth Alabama Regiment. Also order Major Cummins to fall back to Canton. If General Featherston should call for a battery, you will send the one you have.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Canton:*

Mount the Kentucky regiment, but do not send it to Carthage, but draw in your other regiment to Canton. Keep out scouts, and if you find enemy approaching points named by you, you can move by railroad more rapidly than he can. I have no troops now here to send up the road.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CANTON, *April* 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Courier from Carthage, sent by Major Cummins, Maury's staff courier, left 4 a. m. to-day. Messenger to Cummins from Philadelphia, Neshoba County, report 700 Federal cavalry at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. Cummins falls back behind Yockanockany River, with train at Laflore's Ferry.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

SNYDER'S MILL, *April* 24, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

SIR: I beg to report that the raft is again closed across the Yazoo River at Snyder's Mill, and the structure is made out of the best materials I could find. One of the sections of the raft is made out of the old material, and is strong and well fastened. The other section, moored to the west bank of the river, having been hastily constructed at Yazoo City out of poor material, is not near so strong as I could wish, and to supply this defect I propose building another section out of buoyant, strong cypress timber, that I now send for to Sunflower and Rolling Fork, and I think with attention the present obstruction will remain in its place until I prepare the new section.

I have released all the boats I had employed to construct the raft except the Prince of Wales, which boat being too large for the tributaries in carrying corn, &c., I will make her answer my purpose for the work I propose.

It was impossible for me to make this late obstruction with fewer boats than I had employed, and the small boats, with power and easily handled, were best suited to the work. The smoke of the enemy's gunboats, hourly in sight, admonished me that there was not a moment to be lost in closing this river against them, for once a boat had passed our batteries here, there is no telling the mischief she might do among our transports.

Rest assured, general, that the authority you did me the honor to invest me with shall not in the slightest degree be abused, but all my acts shall tend to the good of our common cause, and my best energies are at all times subject to your commands.

The bearer, Mr. Turner, informs me he can get chains in Mobile. These I will need for new fastenings, and you will please furnish him with the authority to procure them.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. WELDON.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

On the 20th telegraphed to General Cooper for osnaburgs and hawsers and chains in Mobile, the latter indispensable to safety of Yazoo River. No answer received. Please order these things to be supplied.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *April* 25, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Brigadier-General [A.] Cumming, of Georgia, has been ordered from Mobile to take command of the Georgia Brigade, under Colonel [T. H.]

Taylor, at Vicksburg. You will make such other disposition of Colonel Taylor as you may deem proper.

S. COOPER.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 25, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

Major-General Loring, at Meridian, and Brigadier-General Adams, at Newton Station, report that about 300 Federal cavalry came to that station yesterday morning, destroying two engines and trains and cutting telegraph lines.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Is there not a regiment of cavalry at Columbus to intercept that of the Federals just reported at Newton Station?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

General JOHN ADAMS,
Lake Station, Southern Railroad:

You say in your dispatch to General Buckner "all is lost, unless," &c. Correct it. I never authorized you to use such an expression.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

General JOHN ADAMS,
Lake Station, Southern Railroad:

Be on the alert. Enemy probably returns from Enterprise by way of Newton. Bright lookout at night.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

General JOHN ADAMS, *Lake Station:*

Do not move to Morton, but carry out my instructions of this afternoon.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Some 700 to 1,100 cavalry, with a section of artillery, reported near Kosciusko this morning. They went from Carthage yesterday. Featherston is at Grenada with his brigade. In your movements you must be guided by circumstances. If you could play the same game on enemy by cutting Memphis and Charleston Railroad, or getting in rear of column moving on Panola, it would be well. Confidence is felt in your discretion.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 25, 1863.

Hon. JOHN J. PETTUS, *Governor of State of Mississippi:*

SIR: The very inadequate force of cavalry in this department to successfully repel the heavy raids of the enemy now in operation renders it necessary to mount one of the regiments of Confederate infantry, and as the Government is unable to procure the horses necessary, I have the honor to call upon you to exercise the right vested in you by the Legislature of Mississippi, and to seize or impress the requisite number of animals—587—with trappings when possible, as these are quite as much needed by the Government for the equipment of cavalry as horses. I would respectfully request that you comply with the above as soon as possible, as the exigency of the case demands prompt action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BIG BLACK, *April* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The Nineteenth Arkansas and two detached companies of Green's brigade, with a section of Lowe's battery, are guarding the bridge. Effective strength, 200. Guard duty exceedingly heavy. Twenty-seventh Alabama here, but not on duty; will be sent to Clinton, unless otherwise ordered.

TOM P. DOCKERY,

Colonel Nineteenth Arkansas, and Comdg. Forces on Big Black.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

Col. T. P. DOCKERY, *Big Black, via Edwards Depot:*

Do not move the Twenty-seventh Alabama Regiment without further orders from me.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

Major-General GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

Information from General Loring, at Meridian, renders it more than probable that cavalry raid will endeavor to join Banks. General Loring says at last reports he was at Paulding, Jasper County, Mississippi. Your cavalry must intercept him. He has not more than 400 at utmost. I telegraphed you yesterday to send cavalry toward Tangipahoa for that purpose.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MERIDIAN, *April* 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General ADAMS, *Lake:*

Does General Pemberton wish all of my command to return to Jackson? I don't understand your telegram. I have one regiment at Enterprise; the enemy reported in that direction. Two regiments here held in readiness; the balance of my command, two regiments, in the direction of Columbus. It will take some time for cavalry to get to Enterprise or near it. Where is the cavalry to come from?

W. W. LORING.

MERIDIAN, *April* 25, 1863—12.30 p. m.

General PEMBERTON:

The movement of the enemy indicates that they have gone in the direction of Baton Rouge. The last reliable information is that they were at Paulding. Cannot the cavalry at Clinton, La., intercept? Have telegraphed General Buckner to intercept from Pass Christian.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Meridian:*

Remain as you are until you hear from me. Telegraph every hour your position. Every train that can be used, let it bring down corn rapidly.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MERIDIAN, *April* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Comdg., Jackson, Miss.*:

GENERAL: I sent you a reply to your note, by the way of Grenada, and informed you that the enemy came to Southern Railroad, too distant for me to know or hear of him in time, and while I was *in transitu*, in accordance with your orders. When he struck the road, he was 139 miles from me and only 60 miles from Jackson.

This much to let you know my whereabouts. I have ordered Ruggles to collect all his cavalry, and endeavor to intercept him on his return. It is probable they will endeavor to go through to Baton Rouge, so that you had better send word to intercept them in that direction. I have just requested the people of Selma to guard the Sucarnoochee and Alamutche bridges on the Mississippi and Alabama Railroad.

I have also sent a command to Enterprise, with artillery, which I brought from Ruggles. I am anxious to communicate with the forces sent from Jackson to intercept him, and shall send a car to communicate at once. Have you sent to Grenada and to the cavalry at Clinton, La.? I have sent word to General Buckner to order his from Pass Christian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 25, 1863.

His Excellency JOHN J. PETTUS:

SIR: The subject of adequately providing for the local defense of the State against marauding parties of the enemy is one to which I wish to call your especial attention, and ask your cordial co-operation. The people residing in the immediate vicinity of each important depot of supplies and manufactures, and each railroad connection, can easily render the Government an essential service and greatly relieve the army and increase its efficiency in protecting the country from the raids of the enemy. I would propose that you take immediate steps to organize all the citizens within a radius of 10 miles of each locality, not now in the Confederate or State service, into companies, battalions, and regiments, as the number at each place may justify. Let each man that can, arm himself, and let as many as possible be mounted, each man furnishing his own horse and equipments. When danger is apprehended,

these companies should assemble at a given point and should remain embodied until the danger shall have passed. The officers should be appointed and strict discipline should be maintained while engaged in active duty, and prompt obedience to all orders required. Such organizations can be made very useful, and the loss of time from the ordinary business pursuits quite insignificant. To carry out this suggestion, an enrollment should at once be made and the officers appointed to make it. Let each man select his own company, but after it reaches the number of 64, another should be formed.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding says that he has not proposed to re-enforce Grand Gulf from Vicksburg, but it may nevertheless be necessary to do so. Vicksburg also may have to be re-enforced from Grand Gulf. You will, therefore, have communication established over the Big Black at the most desirable point. You are probably aware that the enemy is now making strong raids into the northern part of the State from three points, and that infantry must necessarily be used to hold all important places against their incursions on account of the great deficiency of cavalry in this command. Four thousand men have already been drawn from Port Hudson, and it may now be necessary, if that point is very seriously threatened, to re-enforce it. It is indispensable that you keep in your lines only such force as is absolutely needed to hold them, and organize the remainder, if there are any of your troops as a movable force available for any point where it may be most required.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Place all field howitzers along the bank at shortest range possible. Prepare incendiary shell—they can be made with pieces of port-fire—to set fire to their cotton-clad boats as they pass. I think all these guns can be spared from points above the city, where the enemy is not likely to land. Can be replaced, if necessary, by 6-pounders. Incendiary shells have been ordered for heavy guns.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I will have a boat-bridge at Hall's Ferry in three or four days.

C. L. STEVENSON.

C. S. ARSENAL, *Jackson, Miss., April* 25, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Miss. and Eastern La.:

MAJOR: I am expecting a large quantity of heavy projectiles, field ammunition, small-arms ammunition, 700,000 musket percussion caps,

and 30.000 pounds powder from the Confederate States Arsenals at Charleston, S. C., Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Selma, and Mobile, Ala., and have the honor to request that I may be informed the earliest moment possible that the condition of the railroad will permit of a messenger being dispatched to hurry up these stores, as I am greatly in need of them, having issued to Major Mayo within the past week nearly all of the kind of stores above named that I had on hand.

Very respectfully,

PHIL. STOCKTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

GOODMAN, *April* 25, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General PEMBERTON:

I have examined crossing of Big Black. I leave a battalion and one piece artillery. They can hold it. Nothing further from Kosciusko. Have sent scouts to ascertain quickly and thoroughly. I go to Durant, and will be governed by circumstances.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

JACKSON, *April* 25, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Canton:*

Move up the road with your command and field battery as far as Durant, where you will leave the cars and move toward Rockport. If circumstances have changed, you must be guided by your discretion.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 26, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

All mounted men are actively engaged endeavoring to intercept enemy; none stationary. Chalmers also moving east. Enemy, who were at Okolona, driven back. Defeated them at Birmingham, killing some 20 and wounding many others. Party from Memphis falling back. Have no cavalry of importance to operate against the Newton Station party; am mounting some infantry. Hope to intercept them. These raids cannot be prevented unless I can have more mounted men.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

LAKE, *April* 26, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

I have about 100 mounted men scouting in party. Report enemy 800, 15 miles south. Expected to strike here or Forrest Station. Fear if I leave for Forrest enemy will come here. If you could send a regiment at once to Forrest, could save both. Haven't heard from General Loring.

JOHN ADAMS.

PANOLA, MISS., *April* 26, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

I am informed the enemy has gone south. I will return to my district by way of Holly Springs, and, if possible, obey your suggestions *en route.*

General Jackson has Colonel Stocks' best company as escort; could it now be ordered back?

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JACKSON, *April* 26, 1863.

General JAMES R. CHALMERS:

Move, with all your cavalry and light artillery, via Oxford, to Okolona, to intercept force of enemy now at Newton, on Southern road.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 26, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

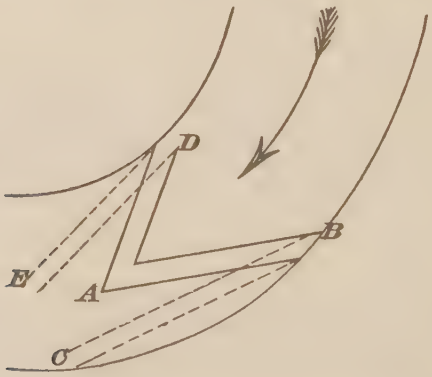
Colonel Barteau is in vicinity of Okolona. He and General Gholson repulsed the enemy at Birmingham yesterday; killed 20; colonel among them.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS,
Snyder's Mill, April 26, 1863—5.30 p. m.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: At 5.15 p. m. the chain which brought together the ends of the two wings of the raft (see diagram) at the point A, gave way, and the wings opened to the position C B and E D, leaving a space, E C, opened. No part of the raft is lost. The fastenings at band D hold



well, and no part of the raft is in danger of being lost. Please telegraph to Mr. Weldon, at Yazoo City, to return forthwith. The current above broke the chain. If the chain had not broken, I believe the raft itself would have parted along A D. I fear that it will be almost impossible to build a permanent raft as long as the current is so strong.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HÉBERT.

MERIDIAN, *April* 26, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

I just received the following dispatch from General Ruggles:

COLUMBUS, MISS., *April* 26.

Major-General LORING:

From information, the report of the enemy in large force at Bankston is without foundation, in my opinion.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, MISS., *April* 26, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Meridian, Miss.:*

As no additional force has passed the railroad, they can have no more than they had before. You have troops enough to defend Meridian and Enterprise.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 26, 1863.

Capt. R. C. LOVE, *Brandon, Miss.:*

Ascertain where the enemy is, and go in that direction. You will not stay at Brandon, but if enemy is at Raleigh, go there and get on his rear, and plant ambush and annoy him. See if something can be done.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

However necessary cavalry may be to Army of Tennessee, it is indispensable to me to keep my communications. The enemy are to-day at Hazlehurst, on New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. I cannot defend every station on the road with infantry. Am compelled to bring down cavalry from Northern Mississippi here, and the whole of that section is consequently left open. Further, these raids endanger my vital positions.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 27, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Cavalry from Mobile is directed to operate in enemy's rear. Am sorry that you did not sooner report raid in Southern Mississippi. Above 3,000 cavalry have crossed the Tennessee, but are employed by the troops from Corinth. We are informed that fifteen of twenty-four transports on the Tennessee are from Grant.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *April* 27, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Impossible to comply with your wish respecting cavalry. Enemy's fleet still on the coast of the Carolinas and not expected to move south of Florida.

S. COOPER.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Following just received from Captain Henderson, commanding scouts:

Scout Voorheis reports, near La Grange, 24th instant, but few troops there. Colonel Loomis' command have stopped repairing railroad from Grand Junction to Corinth; guarding their line very closely. Jackson, Tenn., evacuated. Scout Thompson reports, 23d, near Corinth, re-enforced with cavalry since last report.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Colonel [GEORGE W.] ABERT, *Canton, Miss.:*

You will return with your regiment and a section of artillery as soon as transportation is provided to this place. Report on arrival.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

The raid of the enemy is reported 3 miles west of Westville last night. It is possible they may be making for Hazlehurst and Grand Gulf, to fall on your rear.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT, &C., *Jackson, April* 27, 1863.

General JOHN S. BOWEN:

Collect Wirt Adams' cavalry and send them out to meet the enemy, who were at 12 o'clock to-day at Hazlehurst. Follow them up without delay. Annoy and ambush them if possible. Move rapidly.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

Which way the enemy will move from Hazlehurst is only a matter of conjecture. Port Gibson or Big Black Bridge most probable.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 27, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that all the movements of the enemy during the last twenty-four hours seem to indicate an intention on their part to march their army still lower down in Louisiana, perhaps to Saint Joseph, and then to run their steamers by me and cross to Rodney. In view of this, and from the fact that Port Gibson is almost essential to this position, I have examined myself and now have the engineers on a reconnaissance selecting a line of battle south of Port Gibson. Were it possible for me, with my extended line and small force, to spare them, I would recommend the sending of a regiment and section of artillery to Rodney, which would materially delay their crossing and advance. I now feel quite sanguine of success in the event they make a direct attack upon my front, right, or immediate left. But if they get so far

to my left and rear, continuing to threaten my right and front, I must either imperil my whole command by too great an extension of my line or else submit to a complete investment, with Port Gibson in their possession. The gunboats, five in number, are still just above, firing occasionally at our batteries. The enemy is reported as pressing [I. F.] Harrison gradually back. No movement has yet been made by them to occupy the Ballard plantation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Maj. M. R. CLARK, *Brookhaven:*

Send a messenger to Captain [William] Wren. Tell him to ascertain the position of the enemy and move in direction of him. Try to ambuscade him and annoy him, particularly at night in his camp.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Commander of Cavalry from Port Hudson, Tangipahoa, La.:

Move up north with your command, and be guided by such information as you receive *en route.*

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, MISS., *April* 27, 1863.

Col. T. P. DOCKERY, *Big Black Bridge, Edwards Depot:*

General Stevenson will send cavalry to co-operate with you. Vigilance should be increased. A guard of a company should be kept at each end of this bridge and trestle-work.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

General GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

From information derived from a prisoner, it is believed that it is the design of this party of the enemy to join Banks. You must make every effort to intercept them. They were to-day, 12 o'clock, at Hazlehurst, on New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Colonel [JAMES] JACKSON, *Twenty-seventh Ala., Edwards Depot:*

Move your regiment at once up to Big Black Bridge. One company must be kept at each end of the bridge and trestle-work, and well picketed intermediately.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MERIDIAN, *April* 27, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

I have just received the following dispatch from Major-General Buckner:

Please inform General Pemberton that my disposable force is all at Tullahoma.

W. W. LORING.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 27, 1863.

His Excellency Gov. JOHN J. PETTUS:

SIR: The deficiency of cavalry in the northern portion of the State requires that a portion of the State troops in that section should be mounted and equipped. I therefore urgently request that you do this by impressment as early as possible.

Very respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Col. A. E. REYNOLDS, *Forrest Station:*

Send a courier to Barteau to continue on down as rapidly as possible to Hazlehurst, on New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

The raid is reported approaching Hazlehurst west of Pearl River. All the disposable force of Wirt Adams must be sent out to meet them. It seems to me probable the intention is to reach Big Black Bridge. Movements should be made to prevent it.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

APRIL 27, 1863.

General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

I suppose you have field artillery at Big Black Bridge; if not, you must put some there.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *West Station, via Grenada:*

Leaving ample guard at the Big Black bridges, you will at once return to Canton with your command.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *West Station, via Goodman:*

Telegram was sent you this morning to fall back to Canton with your command and artillery as soon as transportation was furnished. Superintendent telegraphs you have transportation with you. You must leave competent force to guard bridges over Big Black. You should not keep trains waiting.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

APRIL 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Canton:*

Bring your smallest regiment, and come at once yourself to Jackson. How many field pieces have you? Leave your guards as before directed.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Pemberton, April 27, 1863.*

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

GENERAL: Very little cotton has been removed from the parapet since the retreat of the enemy. The laborers have been engaged in clearing the timber in front and adding strength to the fortifications. The left flank of the fort is nearly completed and the work well done. Most of the cotton used on the parapet of the left flank having been covered with earth and embedded in mud, had rotted, and was useless for any purpose outside of the fort. Wherever cotton forms the crest or either slope of the parapet, and is exposed to the air and sun, or but slightly covered, it has been and will be removed, and the vacancy filled with earth. There is a quantity of cotton in this situation on the right wing of the fort, and is not more liable to injury than if removed. Prudence dictates that it remains where it is, as it forms an excellent revetment and banquette step; it shall be removed by degrees as the new revetment and banquette is formed. From the number of general officers here without sufficient command, I was properly relieved from my position as commander of the fort and garrison directly after the last retreat of the enemy, and was only reinstated when General Featherston left, who is now in Grenada, but still commanding here, as he informs me, and, his instructions being definite, I have not felt at liberty to depart from them to make any changes in the work as projected, or in the disposition of the troops, unless by orders from General Loring or you.

The river has fallen up to this time about 5 feet, the daily decrease about 3 to 3½ inches. In my opinion, the fort should not be dismantled for at least two weeks without there is a pressing necessity for the guns elsewhere, for should the defenseless condition of the place come to the ears of the enemy, it might induce another attack, and give you much trouble. In a fortnight the accelerated fall of water, the season of the year, and the disposition they will make of their forces, would render a diversion in this direction very improbable and altogether impracticable. I would respectfully suggest that the raft across the Yazoo River at Greenwood be opened at once, so that communication may be had with Grenada by steamboat. The Yalabusha River, having its source in the interior of the State, frequently from the spring rains affords navigation for small steamboats, while the lower Tallahatchee and the Yazoo, influenced principally by the Mississippi River, are not affected by it.

Permit me also to suggest that so soon as it can be done safely, the raft on the Tallahatchee be partially removed so as to permit a small steamer to make a reconnaissance up that river and the Coldwater. Although my opinion is that convenience of access below for the transportation of troops and supplies, the difficulty of approach from above in low water, and its natural strength when the river is up will approve the selection of Fort Pemberton as a permanent fortification, yet places might be found that would delay, or at least very much annoy, the enemy.

The work of one hundred hands, at low water, in less than a month would place such an amount of timber in the Yazoo Pass as to render it insurmountable, or if no such wood is known in the labyrinthian mazes of the delta between the Yazoo and Mississippi, it would require so much toil, labor, and ingenuity, that abundance of time would be afforded to construct stronger rafts, mount an armament, and man the walls of Fort Pemberton so as to make it impregnable. Six torpedoes

are said to be planted in the river, and should be removed. I do not know their locality. Mr. Burton planted four of them so deep that I presume the enemy's boats passed over them. As the water falls, they may come within the reach of the keel of some friendly navigator. He should be sent to raise them. Two were planted a short distance above the rafts. Mr. Weldon, and one whose name I do not know, is acquainted with their locality, and one of them should be sent to remove them.

There are now at the fortification 150 negroes, and, although the number is small, the crops are so backward here that many of them would be very serviceable in preparing corn crops, and there is little else planted on the river. August, September, and October will be comparatively idle months in the absence of cotton-picking. A call of hands could be then made, who would speedily place Fort Pemberton in a position to establish permanently the reputation it has so far been able to sustain. I would, therefore, recommend that all the negroes that can be spared from present emergencies should be permitted to return home, and that at an early day all should be released, at least until the crops will suffer less by their absence.

With apologies for intruding so long a letter on your valuable time, I am, respectfully,

T. N. WAUL,
Colonel, Commanding Fort Pemberton.

NEAR PRAIRIE MOUND, CHICKASAW COUNTY, *April* 27, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday's date, directed to me at Verona, just received.

My regiment, and Colonel [J. F.] Smith's regiment, State troops, are at this place. Major Inge is at Okolona. To-day, Major [T. W.] Ham, with battalion State troops, will be at Okolona. Lieutenant-Colonel [J.] Cunningham's regiment and Major Hewlett's battalion are at Aberdeen, and ordered to Buena Vista.

My information this morning is that the enemy was last evening southwest of Houston; would probably take the Pittsborough road, and endeavor to escape between Pontotoc and Oxford. The force of the enemy is small, not exceeding 250. The main column has been driven back. The damage done to the Southern Railroad is not as extensive as first reported. The enemy did not get to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Cars came up from Meridian this morning. I will send you all the information of the enemy's whereabouts I may be able to get, and will keep in the most perfect readiness to act where it may be necessary. I will send one command on to the Pontotoc and Houston road; will keep one here, and Major Inge at Okolona, to scout down the railroad until it fully appears no longer necessary.

If the enemy has adopted the Pittsborough and Rocky Ford route, or should come up the Pontotoc route, it will be easy for you to capture him. Should he change his course, and endeavor to get away by passing below Aberdeen, or between Okolona and Aberdeen, and through Camargo, or between Okolona and Pontotoc, we shall be very likely to get him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. R. BARTEAU,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

A demonstration is now being made in large force at Hard Times. It is indispensable that I have more cavalry. The approaches to Northern Mississippi are almost unprotected, and it is impossible to prevent these raids with infantry.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

General JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

The enemy is at Hard Times in large force, with barges and transports, indicating a purpose to attack Grand Gulf, with a view to Vicksburg. I must depend upon the Army of Tennessee to protect the approaches through Northern Mississippi.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

It is probable enemy numbers 1,500; have no information of his movements subsequently to Hazlehurst by interruption of communication. Our cavalry must follow him up.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

Have reason to believe enemy are striking for Natchez or Baton Rouge. Send courier to your cavalry, with instructions to try and get on their flank and rear. If Colonel [W.] Adams has not gone, instruct him to go on and take command of all the cavalry engaged in this expedition. From Osyka northward, there are eleven companies cavalry operating.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 28, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Reports indicate an immense force opposite me. Harrison is fighting them now.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

General JOHN S. BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

Have you force enough to hold your position? If not, give me the smallest additional force with which you can. My small cavalry force necessitates the use of infantry to protect important points.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Have sent a full report by Major Lockett of my position. Cannot explain by telegraph. I advise that every man and gun that can be spared from other points be sent here.* Cargo of steamer Vigo arriving in Port Gibson safely and being unloaded.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

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* For Pemberton's reply and orders to Stevenson, see Part I, p. 257.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. N.] BROWN, *Comdg., Brandon:*

You will report to me as soon as possible with your command. I want you to take command of cavalry.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Maj. M. R. CLARK, *Brookhaven:*

The enemy may possibly pay you a visit. Their principal object will, perhaps, be to parole prisoners. It will be well in that event to send all the men you cannot arm to the country, if only a few miles.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Major [M. R.] CLARK:

Send couriers to cavalry to move as rapidly as possible toward Grand Gulf, keeping out advanced guard, so as not to encounter main force of enemy, harassing his rear and flank.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Comdg. Officer Cavalry, Osyka and Hazlehurst:

Move your force as rapidly as possible toward Grand Gulf, keeping out advance guard, so as not to encounter main force of enemy, harassing his rear and flank.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Colonel [M.] FARRELL, *Lake Station:*

You will proceed at once with your command to this place. Colonel Reynolds' regiment is ordered to come also. Report on arrival.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

General FRANK. GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

The raid of the enemy left Hazlehurst yesterday. Indications are that they are *en route* to Natchez, but I wish you to make your dispositions, if possible, to ambuscade them in case they should approach you, going to Baton Rouge.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Meridian:*

Get two of your regiments across the break in the railroad. Forward them to this place at once. Come yourself.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

APRIL 28, 1863.

Captain [R. C.] LOVE, *Hazlehurst:*

Send couriers out to all the different squads of cavalry in every direction, and tell them to concentrate and follow up the enemy. Hire horses

and citizens, and act promptly. Tell citizens to go rapidly, and hire or impress fast horses. Send to Monticello to Captain Wren, and intercept Colonel [C. C.] Wilbourn on his way to Columbus.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Capt. W. W. PORTER, *Hazlehurst:*

Direct the two companies to follow up movement of the enemy, and you go with them by most expeditious route toward Grand Gulf. Should enemy divert, follow him up, taking care to keep on his flank or rear.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863—12 m.

Captain [E.] POWELL, *Assistant Quartermaster, Natchez:*

Enemy believed to be moving toward your city. Communicate with the mayor. My cavalry have orders to fall on rear and flanks.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Colonel [A. E.] REYNOLDS:

You will proceed at once to this place with your command, and report on arrival.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Capt. T. C. RHODES, *Osyka:*

Send courier to Colonel [C. C.] Wilbourn to return to Osyka, as the enemy are probably making for Natchez or Baton Rouge. He must make no movement from Osyka until he has reliable information of the movements of the enemy, and then endeavor to get upon their flank or rear. Place yourself under command of Colonel Wilbourn. Col. Wirt Adams has been directed to take command of all cavalry south of the Southern Railroad.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus:*

With the few troops you have, I look to you to watch and intercept all parties of Federals coming south.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, &C., *Jackson, April* 28, 1863.

Colonel [D. R.] RUSSELL, *Comdg. Twentieth Mississippi Regiment:*

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you have the three mounted companies ready to start to-night at 9 o'clock, with five days' rations, if possible, under the major of your regiment, unless Lieutenant-Colonel Brown previously arrives.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Hold 5,000 men in readiness to move to Grand Gulf, and, on requisition of General Bowen, move them. With your batteries and rifle-pits manned, the city front is impregnable.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 28, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The men will be ready to move promptly. To cross the Mississippi, both gunboats and transports must pass the batteries at Grand Gulf. An army large enough to defend itself on this side would consume much time in crossing. As it is not known what force has been withdrawn from this front, it is not improbable that the force opposite Grand Gulf is there to lay waste the country on that side, and is a feint to withdraw troops from a main attack here. I venture to express the hope that the troops will not be removed far, until further developments below render it certain that they will cross in force.

C. L. STEVENSON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Goodman's Station:*

Bring all your command, excepting guards for the bridges before referred to, to Canton, and await orders there.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 28, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN:

You will at once proceed to this place with your entire command, excepting only the guards for the bridges.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, Miss., April* 28, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Major Jacob Thompson, inspector-general's department, will proceed at once to Canton. He will confer with the authorities of Mississippi Central Railroad, and obtain permission for cars of said road, loaded with forage, to run to this point. If unable to obtain the sanction of the authorities to this arrangement, Major Thompson will take any necessary measures to secure the end desired.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HEADQUARTERS, *Port Hudson, La., April* 28, 1863.

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V. Major [J.] De Baun, Wingfield's Battalion Partisan Rangers, will proceed toward Woodville, Miss., with 80 men, for the purpose of inter-

cepting a raid of Federal cavalry. He will communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel [George] Gantt, and act in concert with him.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Col. H. B. Granbury, with his regiment, the Seventh Texas (leaving a small camp guard in his camp), will proceed to Woodville, Miss., for temporary service, and to intercept a cavalry raid of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be moving toward that place. He will also assume command of what cavalry there may be there.

IX. Brigadier-General Gregg will order a section of Bledsoe's battery to report to Colonel Granbury, to proceed with him to Woodville, Miss.

By command of Maj. Gen. Frank. Gardner:

[T. F. WILLSON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *April* 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The telegram [following], announcing the advance of the enemy on Alexandria, has been received. Have you any information as to the forces of General Smith, and his disposition of them against the reported movement of the enemy? As far as possible, I wish you to keep up communication with General Smith, to secure co-intelligence between you.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 25, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

The Federal Army, under General Banks, is within one day's march of Alexandria. General Taylor is falling back toward Natchitoches. The Red River, below Alexandria, will soon be in possession of the enemy.

E. KIRBY SMITH.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

Enemy's gunboats attacked our batteries at Grand Gulf this morning from above and below. Very heavy firing. The telegraph wires are down. The enemy has, therefore, either landed on this side of Mississippi River, or they have been cut by Grierson's cavalry, which had reached Union Church, on road from Hazlehurst to Natchez. All the cavalry I can raise is close on their rear. Skirmishing with them yesterday evening.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, Miss., April* 29, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Six gunboats, averaging ten guns each, opened terrific fire upon our batteries at Grand Gulf at 7 a. m., and continued without intermission six hours and a half, when they withdrew; several boats apparently damaged. One, disabled, lying on Louisiana shore below. Our loss, 3 killed, including Colonel [William] Wade, General Bowen's chief of

artillery; 12 or 15 wounded. Repairs are being made, expecting a renewal of attack to-morrow. Transports loaded with troops in sight, but inactive.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Very heavy firing at Grand Gulf. Enemy shelling our batteries from above and below. The wires are down. Do not know whether the enemy has made a landing on this side of Mississippi River. If not, Grierson's cavalry has cut them. All the cavalry I can raise is close on their rear, and was skirmishing with them last night.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *April* 29, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

General Pemberton reports the enemy in force at [Hard Times], opposite Grand Gulf, with barges, indicating intention to attack Vicksburg. Depends on Army of Tennessee to defend Northern Mississippi. That army can make no large detachments, except the cavalry near Courtland, which is opposed by 10,000 to 12,000 Federals from Corinth.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 29, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of 27th instant, informing me that cavalry from Mobile is directed to operate in enemy's rear, and you add that you are sorry that I did not sooner report raid in Southern Mississippi. As this expression of your regret may seem to imply censure, which I feel is undeserved, I beg leave to call your attention to my telegram of 20th, in which I stated that the enemy was endeavoring to force a diversion of my troops to Northern Mississippi, and asking whether you could not make a heavy demonstration with cavalry toward Abbeville or Tallahatchee River, if only for 50 miles. I have now before me the telegram which conveyed to me the first information of the raid which has since proved so successful. It is dated from Grenada, April 20, and is addressed to me in these words, to wit:

The force [R. H.] Bonner reported at Hudsonville have reached Wyatt's Ferry, on Tallahatchee. Another heavy force is said to be coming from Corinth to New Albany.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Captain, &c.

I therefore conveyed the information to you as soon as I received it myself. It was the column from La Grange, which passed through New Albany and Pontotoc, Louisville, Philadelphia, and Decatur, crossed the Southern Railroad at Newton Station, and was, last night, at Brookhaven. You will perceive from the accompanying copy of a letter of April 3,* in reply to one of 25th ultimo from me to your headquarters, that I have long been apprehensive of these raids, though I confess I did not expect them to penetrate the department to its southern limits, nor, I presume, did you. I must now respectfully repeat that

* See p. 712.

the mounted force at my disposal is totally inadequate to prevent a repetition of just such a raid. Captain Harrison, who you informed me, under date of 30th of March, had eight companies which would be assigned to me if I could arm them, turns out to have none, as officially reported me by Major [J. D.] Bradford, assistant inspector-general, who was sent into West Tennessee to inspect and muster them into service. An Alabama regiment of cavalry, under Colonel [J.] Cunningham, sent up to the northern counties at my request by Major-General Buckner, had just arrived with less than half his men armed, as I am informed. Barteau's command gallantly fought and repulsed a column of the enemy at Birmingham, and this raid returned to Corinth, whence it came. Chalmers was occupied with another column from Memphis, moving by the Hernando road, but there was no force to oppose to Grierson's, a well-equipped and well-mounted force. He has studiously avoided meeting our infantry, and, when last heard from, was at Brookhaven, I presume *en route* to join General Banks at Baton Rouge.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863.

General A. BUFORD, *Meridian:*

Arm the mounted men at Aberdeen, and supply them with 40 rounds of ammunition from the stores now at Meridian, and cover the whole by requisition, sending them to this office for approval, taking receipts of proper officers for arms and ammunition.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Grand Gulf:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, moves from here to-night with 50 mounted men to join you. Major Bradford, a good artillery officer, has left for your headquarters.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PORT HUDSON, *April* 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Effective infantry, 8,600; artillery, 1,700, and cavalry, 1,400, including Ponchatoula force.

FRANK. GARDNER.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss.:*

You misconceived my telegram. It implied, and was meant to imply, confidence and trust.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, MISS., *April* 29, 1863.

General [M. L.] SMITH, *Vicksburg:*

Send to-night to Grand Gulf projectiles and powder for 32-pounder rifle and 8-inch naval guns. Have telegraphed twice to General Stevenson. Received no reply; suppose he is not there. Answer.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Is anything going on at Vicksburg or Grand Gulf? If General Bowen is attacked, send on the column I directed as soon as possible. I will send more troops to Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

I have directed General Tilghman to move to Edwards Depot with two regiments infantry and one light battery.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Hurry forward re-enforcements to Bowen to-night. Endeavor to send him ammunition for heavy guns. Troops on the way from here to replace those sent away.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 29, 1863—8 p. m.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Vicksburg:*

Use every exertion to forward Bowen a supply of ammunition, 32-pounder rifle and 8-inch naval guns. Acknowledge receipt of dispatch.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *April* 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Re-enforcements are going rapidly to Bowen. He was successful in driving back their boats to-day. The transports are at mouth of Chickasaw Bayou to-night; have not yet landed. We are all ready for them.

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Jackson, Miss.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you have all the troops at this point in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Trains have been ordered to be in readiness.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Jackson, April* 29, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Jackson:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you take at once Twenty-sixth Mississippi, Colonel [A. E.] Reynolds, Fifteenth Mississippi, Colonel [M.] Farrell, and a field battery to Big Black, proceeding with them yourself, and assuming command of the troops there and in the vicinity. Transportation is already prepared.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 121. HEADQUARTERS, *Port Hudson, La., April* 29, 1863.

I. Colonel [W. R.] Miles, with his legion, will proceed without delay to Clinton, La., to intercept enemy's cavalry. Commissary will furnish three days' rations.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Frank. Gardner:

[T. F. WILLSON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *April* 30, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

General Pemberton telegraphs that unless he has more cavalry the approaches to Northern Mississippi are almost unprotected, and he cannot prevent the cavalry raids.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JACKSON, *April* 30, 1863.

General A. BUFORD, *Meridian:*

Captain [Sam.] Henderson reports that a raid of three regiments of infantry and some cavalry start south from La Grange to-night.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

(Same to General Ruggles.)

JACKSON, *April* 30, 1863.

Gov. JOHN J. PETTUS:

GOVERNOR: I have directed that three pieces of artillery be sent to Barkston, as requested. I am unable to furnish either horses or harness. The guns will be turned over to Mr. J. M. Wesson, president of manufacturing company.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *April* 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General FEATHERSTON, *Grenada:*

Enemy is landing just below Grand Gulf. You must hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice, with five days' rations and all your ammunition.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BIG BLACK BRIDGE, *April* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have the Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth Mississippi, Nineteenth Arkansas, and Twenty-seventh Alabama Regiments, [J. M.] McLendon's battery, four guns, and two 12-pounder howitzers of Captain [Schuyler] Lowe's company. Effective aggregate, 1,550.

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

BIG BLACK BRIDGE, VIA EDWARDS, *April* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

General [T. H.] Taylor goes back to Vicksburg with his regiments and artillery. Are any other troops to be sent here? A good hand-car would be of infinite advantage. Can you send me one?

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

VICKSBURG, *April* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON,
Jackson:

The enemy have been shelling Snyder's at long range most of the day. Forney thinks that five regiments have landed at Blake's lower quarters.

C. L. STEVENSON.

GRAND GULF, *April* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Three thousand Federals were at Bethel Church, 10 miles from Port Gibson, at 3 p. m., advancing. They are still landing at Bruinsburg.

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, *April* 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Voorhies reports from Holly Springs 500 mounted infantry left La Grange yesterday morning for Pontotoc [to] re-enforce Colonel Prince. Additional force going to-day.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

Report of stores at Snyder's Bluff, April 30, 1863.

Articles.	Rations.	Rations saved at evacuation of Snyder's Bluff, and sent to Vicksburg.	Rations destroyed by fire for want of transportation.
Bacon	28,000	20,000	16,000
Lard	1,050	.....	.....
Beef	8,400	.....	.....
Flour	1,323	348	.....
Corn meal	12,444	24,778	.....
Corn	157,500	360,000	.....
Peas	37,200	.....	.....
Rice	42,000	.....	120,000
Sugar	40,000	.....	.....
Molasses	4,200	.....	.....
Salt	160,000	.....	170,666
Vinegar	3,600	.....	.....
Soap	11,500	.....	.....

Twenty-five thousand bushels corn sent up Yazoo River on night of evacuation, May 18, 1863.

The above statement is taken from letter of Capt. E. P. Rareshide, assistant commissary of subsistence.

Abstract from return of the Fourth Military District, Brig. Gen. John Adams, C. S. Army, commanding, for April 30, 1863; headquarters, Jackson, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
District and post headquarters	9	.....	9	9
14th Mississippi	24	287	377	550
20th Mississippi	20	323	415	825
Steede's Mississippi battalion	11	119	171	645
Bolen's Kentucky cavalry company	2	27	31	34
Point Coupée (La.) Artillery, Companies A and C	6	157	179	211
Paroled and exchanged prisoners	.....	51	57	129
Total	72	964	1,239	2,403

REMARKS.—Federal prisoners and deserters confined at Jackson:

Prisoners of war, 31 officers and 137 enlisted men; total	168
Deserters, 105 enlisted men	105
Aggregate	273

[APRIL 30, 1863.—For organization of the troops in the Third Military District, see Series I, Vol. XV, p. 1061.]

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

A furious battle has been going on since daylight just below Port Gibson. General Bowen reports General [E. D.] Tracy killed. The Virginia Battery was captured by enemy, but retaken. Bowen says he is outnumbered trebly; he has about 8,000. Enemy can cross all his army from Hard Times to Bruinsburg, below Bayou Pierre. Large re-enforcements should be sent me from other departments. Enemy's movement threatens Jackson, and, if successful, cuts off Vicksburg and Port Hudson from the east. Am hurrying all re-enforcements I possibly can to Bowen. Enemy's success in passing our batteries has completely changed character of defense.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond*, [*May* 1,] 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

Your dispatch to the President received. Heavy re-enforcements will be sent from General Beauregard's command. Will telegraph further intelligence in the next twenty-four hours.

J. A. SEDDON.

RICHMOND, *May* 1, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Have telegraphed to General Johnston in reference to your want of cavalry. Am trying to get you some from Southern Alabama.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

General Bowen has just reported to me that he has fallen back behind Bayou Pierre. He considered it indispensable to his safety. He will endeavor to hold it until re-enforcements arrive. I am now cut off from telegraphic communication with Grand Gulf and Port Gibson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

General Bowen still holds his position, but thinks he will have to retire this side of Bayou Pierre under cover of night. I urge him not to do so, unless indispensable to his safety. Have full confidence in his judgment. A large amount of bacon which was in Port Gibson has been removed to Grand Gulf. No further demonstration from force of enemy in Chickasaw Bayou.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

The following just received:

COLUMBUS, MISS., *May* 1, 1863.

The following telegram is just received from Okolona:

"Enemy was yesterday evening crossing Tallahatchee, at New Albany, in force of 3,000.

"C. R. BARTEAU,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.*"

If this is true, I must have heavy re-enforcements. Please answer immediately.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

I have no re-enforcements to send him. If these raids from Tennessee are not prevented, I cannot keep up railroad communication.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

If Grant's army lands on this side of the river, the safety of Mississippi depends on beating it. For that object you should unite your whole force.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 1, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Forrest and Roddey south of Tennessee; are employed by Corinth troops. Cannot Chalmers join Barteau, to prevent raids from the north?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Alexandria, care A. C. Ferguson, Natchez:

The enemy have crossed in large force from Hard Times to Bruinsburg, below Bayou Pierre, and have pressed Bowen very hard all day. Cannot you do something to operate against them on your side of the river?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

Am I to issue department orders by order of Major-General Loring? He orders me to issue orders to General Chalmers to order back Stocks' company. I await instructions.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Major-General LORING and Major MEMMINGER, *Jackson:*

I command the department from here. All orders to be issued in my name.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER:

General Bowen still holds his position, but thinks he will have to retire to this side of Bayou Pierre under cover of night. I urge him not to do so unless indispensable to his safety. Have full confidence in his judgment. A large amount of bacon which was in Port Gibson has been removed to Grand Gulf. No further demonstration from force of enemy on Chickasaw Bayou. Show this dispatch to Governor Pettus.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General A. BUFORD, *Meridian:*

Leave a small regiment at Meridian, and come at once with rest of your command to Jackson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD, *Meridian:*

General Ruggles reports the enemy yesterday evening crossing Tallahatchee at New Albany in force of 3,000. Keep your cavalry constantly in motion, operating on their flanks and rear if too strong to fight.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Gen. A. BUFORD, *Meridian:*

Retain what troops you have, and endeavor to defend Enterprise as well as Meridian.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PORT HUDSON, *May* 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Enemy 15,000 strong, with one battery; captured Summit last night.

FRANK. GARDNER.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

Send General Gregg's brigade at once to Jackson. On reaching Osyka, if transportation is not furnished, he must go up the road until he meets it. Direct him to move rapidly.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Major-General GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

Bowen is hard pressed. Should he fall back, the communication with Port Hudson will be cut off.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Jackson, Miss.:*

You will proceed at once with all of [A.] Buford's brigade in Jackson and *en route* to that place, and all of [L.] Tilghman's, except Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment, and one regiment at Big Black Bridge, taking Point Coupée battery, now in Jackson, and leaving one at Big Black. Two regiments of Tilghman's brigade will go from Edwards Depot. The rest will go via Vicksburg. Call on [L.] Mims for transportation. When can you move?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General LORING, *Jackson:*

Take wagons, five days' rations, and proceed to Grand Gulf via Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General LORING, *Jackson:*

I want you to proceed in advance, with General Tilghman's troops.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Clinton and Edwards Depot:*

Hurry on troops with all possible haste, without baggage. Bowen is hard pressed.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 1, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

I have just received the following from General Ruggles:

The following telegram is just received from Okolona:

"Enemy was yesterday evening crossing Tallahatchee at New Albany, in force of 3,000.

"C. R. BARTEAU,
"*Lieutenant-Colonel.*"

If it is true, I must have heavy re-enforcements. Please answer immediately.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General W. W. LORING, *Jackson:*

Proceed at once to Port Gibson with Tilghman's two regiments, which have gone from Edwards Station. Your troops from Jackson to come via Vicksburg. I have received dispatch from Ruggles. It does not alter any movements.

J C. P. [PEMBERTON.]

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General LORING, *Jackson:*

Proceed at once to Edwards Depot; from thence with General Tilghman to Port Gibson. You will take command of operations there. General Tilghman will be placed in command of Tracy's brigade and his own regiments there. The other regiments of Tilghman's and Buford's brigades will come to Vicksburg, to be ordered thence to Grand Gulf when I deem it necessary. General Bowen will continue command of his own and [M. E.] Green's brigade. Obey these instructions at once.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 1, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Cannot the force which Tilghman has at Big Black march direct to Grand Gulf, by dirt road? Transportation is so limited here that they cannot be sent before to-morrow.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *May* 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The command here can move at 12 m. Your telegram says via Vicksburg, but does not say where we are to go. Please state also if wagons are to go. I have ordered three days' cooked rations and cooking utensils to be taken; say whether more is necessary.

W. W. LORING.

JACKSON, *May* 1, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Telegrams relative to movement of Tilghman's command at Big Black. Have telegraphed him to move via Vicksburg. Will leave in few minutes myself.

W. W. LORING.

MERIDIAN, *May* 1, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Have just received the following dispatch: Information is, 3,000 Federals crossing river at New Albany. Look out for them. Telegraph Buckner, and beg him to aid you with men; tell him we are pressed.

W. W. LORING.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *May* 1, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

Another brigade must be sent to General Bowen as soon as possible; troops from above must be moved down to supply its place. You are stronger in that direction and at Snyder's Mill than the necessity demands, I think.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General STEVENSON:

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to call your attention to a communication of to-day, in relation to arming 600 exchanged prisoners, who have just arrived at Jackson. He desires to know if you can arm them.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. C. TUPPER.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Capt. H. C. TUPPER, *Aide-de-Camp:*

CAPTAIN: In reply to your letter of this date with regard to the exchanged prisoners, I have the honor to state that I have already in my command a number of unarmed men whom I am unable to supply with arms, and consequently will not be able to arm them.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Big Black:*

Move at once with two regiments of your brigade, via Edwards Depot, to join Bowen. Take forage at Edwards Depot.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General TILGHMAN, *Edwards Station:*

Hurry on your two regiments as rapidly as possible. Wait yourself for General Loring.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General TILGHMAN, *Edwards Station:*

Take no artillery. Send your two regiments with greatest dispatch to Grand Gulf by dirt road. Wait for Loring yourself.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General TILGHMAN, *Edwards Depot:*

Loring will take the Point Coupée Artillery from Jackson. This is all the artillery to go. I expected your two regiments to be on the march, by dirt road, from Edwards Depot before this.

J. C. P. [PEMBERTON.]

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General TILGHMAN, *Edwards Depot:*

Do not march by Grand Gulf, but go the most direct route to Port Gibson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General TILGHMAN, *Edwards Depot:*

The troops that came from Jackson are to come here, as ordered several times to-day. Your two regiments from Big Black to go by dirt road to Bowen. General Loring and yourself to go after your two regiments to Bowen. This is peremptory, and will be obeyed at once. You will there have command of Tracy's brigade and your own regiment.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *May* 1, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Just received following telegram from Okolona:

Enemy in two columns, one camped at New Albany, other at Lee's Mills, last night. One brigade of infantry, twelve pieces artillery, three 8-pounders. Men marched to-day toward Tupelo. General Chalmers gone toward Pontotoc. Enemy at Pontotoc.

C. R. BARTEAU,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Re-enforcements are absolutely necessary.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

General Ruggles reports the enemy yesterday crossing Tallahatchee at New Albany, in force of 3,000. Follow them, and operate on their flank and rear, if too strong to fight.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus:*

Follow the enemy you reported crossing the Tallahatchee, at New Albany, with your cavalry, operating on their flank and rear, if too strong to fight.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *May* 1, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

[J. M.] Burton reports three regiments Federal mounted troops, with three pieces of artillery, left Lee's Mills, on Tallahatchee River, 30 miles northwest of Tupelo, this morning, moving south. Can I retain the Ninth Arkansas, which will go down to-morrow morning?

I must have troops immediately.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

General RUGGLES, *Columbus:*

I have no re-enforcements to send you. I have notified General Johnston to that effect.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 1, 1863.

Col. R. V. RICHARDSON:

Instead of pursuing Grierson farther, your command will return in direction of Port Gibson, to operate against enemy there. If you can communicate with Colonel Wirt Adams, tell him same thing.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Tullahoma, Tenn., May* 1, 1863.

I. By order of the President, Brig. Gen. A. Cumming is relieved from his present command, and is assigned to the Georgia Brigade, at Vicksburg, now commanded by Col. T. H. Taylor, for which duty he will report to Lieutenant-General Pemberton, commanding Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana.

* * * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

At least 1,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, principally caliber .69, should be sent here immediately from nearest depot, and as much more as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

I think enemy has landed nearly his whole force on this side. I am concentrating all I can. General Bowen telegraphed 5.30 p. m. last night that he should fall back under cover of night to this side of Bayou Pierre, and endeavor to hold position until arrival of re-enforcements. If he holds that position, I have directed him, if his communications with Vicksburg are open, to endeavor to continue it, but if he has fallen back to Grand Gulf, which is reported, and which is a *cul-de-sac*, he must endeavor to cross Big Black, destroying his guns and stores. The battle will probably be fought outside of Vicksburg. Bowen says Grant, McClernand, Stevenson, McPherson, Smith, and Osterhaus are there.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

You know the country about Port Gibson and approaches to Vicksburg and Jackson. General Bowen, after maintaining his position below Bayou Pierre until night against overwhelming odds, informed me at 5.30 p. m. that he was compelled to fall back to this side Bayou Pierre. Tel-

egraphic communications ceased, and have not heard from him since. About 3,500 re-enforcements are *en route* to him; General Loring goes with them. Enemy is also evidently re-enforcing heavily. I shall concentrate all the troops I can, but distances are great. Unless very large re-enforcements are sent here, I think Port Hudson and Grand Gulf should be evacuated, and the whole force concentrated for defense of Vicksburg and Jackson. It will require at least 6,000 cavalry to prevent heavy raids and to keep railroad communications, on which our supplies depend. Vicksburg and Port Hudson have each about thirty days' subsistence at present. I am holding the country from Snyder's Mill to Bayou Pierre. A large force, which I have no means of meeting, is reported advancing from La Grange and Corinth.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch received by the President. Heavy re-enforcements will be sent from General Beauregard's command. Will telegraph further intelligence in the next twenty-four hours.

J. A. SEDDON.

[MAY 2, 1863.—For Seddon to Beauregard, ordering re-enforcements to Pemberton, and resulting correspondence, see Series I, Vol. XIV, pp. 923–926.]

TULLAHOMA, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Enemy reported falling back. Forrest moving west. Cavalry instructed to operate in Mississippi. Let General Ruggles communicate with him. If Grant crosses, unite all your troops to beat him. Success will give back what was abandoned to win it.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General ADAMS, *Jackson:*

Arm the 600 exchanged prisoners. Withdraw the guards from Big Black Bridge and other points on Mississippi Central Railroad between Jackson and Grenada, and send them all at once to Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRAND GULF, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Generals Grant, McClernand, Stevenson, McPherson, Smith, and Osterhaus are in Port Gibson. They know of our forces and prospects; they know we expect Loring and ammunition.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Commanding Officer or Quartermaster, Edwards Depot:

Send this dispatch immediately to General Loring or Tilghman; show it to commander of troops on way if he overtakes them:

General Bowen is represented as having fallen back to Grand Gulf, and road is open to enemy. Generals Loring and Tilghman must be on the lookout for him, and, if necessary, fall back across Big Black.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Grand Gulf, via Rocky Springs:*

If you are holding your position on the Bayou Pierre, and your communication is open by the Big Black to this place, continue to hold it. I am informed that you have fallen back to Grand Gulf. If this is so, carry out my instructions, just sent in cipher.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *via Rocky Springs:*

You must endeavor to cross Big Black, abandoning Grand Gulf, and destroying guns, ammunition, and stores.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Grand Gulf, May* 2, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: The enemy, who have been threatening my front all day, have this afternoon bridged the Bayou Pierre, to the east of Port Gibson, and are moving on the Jackson road. Should they reach the junction before me, I will be completely cut off and invested, with scarcely any breadstuffs, and no intrenchments in my rear. Grant's army is at least five times as large as my command, and I am satisfied I cannot give him battle in the open field to advantage. Regarding the safety, or rather the saving, of the army as paramount, it being necessary to assist in the defense of Vicksburg or Jackson, I had determined to abandon this position and fall back in the direction of Jackson or Vicksburg before the arrival of Generals Loring and Tilghman. Upon my laying all the facts in my possession before them, they are of opinion that my only hope is in the proposed move. General Loring, having just arrived, has requested me to put the army in motion, when he will assume command and conduct the retreat. He requests that you will endeavor to communicate with him at Rocky Springs. From the fact that re-enforcements were constantly arriving, I have been induced to delay this movement, and my only fear is that I may be too late.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Major-General BUCKNER, *Mobile:*

You must assist me in defending Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I have to send all the troops I can raise to aid General Bowen.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Major-General BUCKNER, *Mobile:*

I have just received the following:

COLUMBUS, *May* 1, 1863.

Following dispatch just received from Mr. Burton, 11.30 p. m.:

"Four thousand of the cavalry camped at New Albany last night—one brigade of infantry, 800 cavalry, and twelve pieces of artillery. Citizens report them at Chesterville this evening."

DANIEL RUGGLES.

You see the necessity of assisting me in defending the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I have to send all troops to General Bowen.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MOBILE, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I telegraphed you five days ago that all my infantry had been sent to Tennessee; and a few companies of cavalry and an artillery regiment are my only troops to cover Mobile. I will send most of my cavalry to aid Buford. Mobile is now exposed. Should an enemy appear, my orders are to look to you for re-enforcements. I am asking troops from Beauregard to guard this point and re-enforce Loring.

S. B. BUCKNER.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

General BUFORD, *Meridian:*

Retain a regiment at Chunkey's Bridge. Urge the citizens to arm themselves.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

General A. BUFORD, *Meridian:*

Send here all the troops I ordered.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD, *Meridian:*

Bring all your force immediately to Vicksburg. Use all possible haste.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MERIDIAN, *May* 2, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Have just received a dispatch from commanding officer of Ninth Arkansas, stating that he is ordered by General Ruggles to move down the road from Okolona, as the enemy were moving forward in overwhelming numbers. I must have re-enforcements. I have no artillery. General Buckner sends me 300 cavalry, the only disposable force at command. Have called on citizens to arm themselves.

A. BUFORD.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. S. FEATHERSTON, *Grenada, Miss.:*

It is reported 4,000 of enemy camped at New Albany night before last. If you find they are proceeding south, you will immediately come to Canton. Telegraph me at once what information you have.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. S. FEATHERSTON, *Grenada:*

Bring your command immediately to this place. Quartermaster is directed to furnish transportation.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General FEATHERSTON, *Grenada:*

Have telegraphed you to proceed immediately to Vicksburg. Have you received my telegram? Answer.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GRENADA, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch received. I am now in the act of leaving.

W. S. FEATHERSTON.

PORT HUDSON, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Enemy's raid has successfully passed to Baton Rouge. I need more cavalry and a good commander. Can I break up the post at Ponchatoula?

FRANK. GARDNER.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863—1.15 a. m.

Major-General [W. W.] LORING, *Edwards Depot:*

You may take battery from Edwards Depot, but four pieces of Point Coupée Artillery must be left at bridge to supply its place.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING:

GENERAL: The difficulty of subsisting a large army between the Big Black and Bayou Pierre Rivers is very great, and to subsist one of the size of your army cannot be done for any great length of time. If, therefore, when you reach the Bayou Pierre you believe the enemy can be driven back, and thus give to you the possession of the country, you can remain until you are satisfied as to your ability to do so, or, if you can hold your position you should remain. If, however, you find that the position on Bayou Pierre cannot be held, and you must fall back, you will fall back across the Big Black River. This movement will, of course, involve the abandonment of Grand Gulf, and when you do so the heavy guns and ammunition and all the stores that cannot be removed must be thoroughly and totally destroyed. Nothing has been heard from General Bowen since 5.30 last evening. My anxiety to hear is very great, and I hope you will keep me constantly and regularly informed of your position and current events. If possible, stop the telegraph wire behind you, which can be done if the telegraph operator took with him his instruments. The supply train that went from here must be returned, in order that other wagons may be sent you. See that this is done immediately. I hope you will consult freely and fully with General Bowen on this subject, in whom I have the utmost confidence.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Major-General LORING:

You had better move in the direction of railroad bridge across the Big Black River. Generals Stevenson and Lee, Taylor and Barton, are

on their way to you. They must be on the Big Black this morning. Communications will be sent you by Rocky Springs.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

The lieutenant-general commanding says he wants all troops arriving here to be sent on to Grand Gulf as rapidly as possible.

HDQRS. SECOND DISTRICT, DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Vicksburg, May 2, 1863.

Capt. J. C. TAYLOR, *Aide-de-Camp:*

CAPTAIN: We are deficient in ammunition for caliber .69; about two-thirds of the arms are of that character. The re-enforcements from here to General Bowen did not have to exceed 80 rounds per man. Constant engagements will soon exhaust that quantity. One hundred and seventy-two thousand mixed were received last night; that is only about 9 rounds per man for this district. I know it is difficult to procure it, but I wish we had 200 rounds per man, especially as our roads are now subject to interruption. A persevering and energetic officer sent therefor could add to our supplies from other departments.

Please ask the lieutenant-general to order my transportation back as soon as possible. No re-enforcements arriving by train. No stores can be forwarded without them. Nearly all of our supply train is there and *en route.* Reports of heavy artillery heard at Warrenton, in the direction of Grand Gulf; ceased about 12 o'clock.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

The meat ration will be henceforward reduced to one-half pound of bacon and three-quarters of a pound of beef. Peas and rice must be issued in lieu of the diminution.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 2, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to direct you to leave at this point your chief quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance officer, as they are thoroughly acquainted with the arrangement of affairs in their respective departments. It is necessary that they should remain on duty here. The lieutenant-general directs that you have subsistence forwarded, and make arrangements to have beef and cattle driven toward Grand Gulf before you leave.

I am, general, &c.,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DISTRICT, DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Vicksburg, May 2, 1863.

Capt. J. C. TAYLOR, *Aide-de-Camp:*

CAPTAIN: I request to be permitted to turn over this command to Major-General [J. H.] Forney, and go with the remainder of my division to the assistance of our left flank.

I ask that General [S. D.] Lee may be assigned to Tracy's brigade, and that the lieutenant-general will request General Loring to let my division be concentrated, if possible. I beg that you will reply by the courier.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. L. STEVENSON.

GRENADA, *May* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Another raid crossing at New Albany, 3,000 strong. News comes from General Loring at Jackson.

W. S. FEATHERSTON.

NEAR LA FAYETTE SPRINGS, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Notify the cavalry at Okolona that I am marching to their assistance by way of Red Land.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Endeavor to cut off their wagon trains, and prevent their foraging in every way.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

You must follow and harass the enemy if you cannot meet them.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

OKOLONA, *May* 2, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Reports of the enemy are much exaggerated. I will report further in the morning.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Okolona:*

Send at once all your force to Vicksburg, retaining sufficient to man your trenches and artillery.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Chief of Subsistence, &c.:*

Throw into this place all supplies possible. Use greatest dispatch.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER:

The enemy has or is crossing his whole force. It is very likely he will move on Jackson. Be prepared to remove all records eastward.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Gov. JOHN J. PETTUS, *Jackson:*

I think it would be well to remove the State archives from Jackson. The enemy has or is crossing nearly his whole force. It is likely he will move on Jackson. A heavy raid is reported from Tennessee. I am moving all my forces to relieve Bowen.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Maj. G. U. MAYO, *Jackson:*

Throw into this place all ordnance and ammunition possible. Use greatest dispatch.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Col. PHIL. STOCKTON, *Jackson:*

Throw into this place all ordnance and ammunition you have and can get. Use greatest dispatch.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 2, 1863.

Col. PHIL. STOCKTON, *Jackson:*

Remove your machinery, &c., into Alabama.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

General Bowen is falling back behind Big Black. General Loring is now with him. I shall concentrate all my troops this side of Big Black. The question of subsistence and proximity to base, and necessity of supporting Vicksburg, have determined this. Grand Gulf is abandoned. It lost most of its importance by the crossing of troops below. Bowen lost four pieces of artillery, but he and his men fought nobly. With cavalry in Northern Mississippi and re-enforcements promised, think we will be all right.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863—4 a. m.

Brigadier-General [JOHN] ADAMS, *Jackson:*

Send mounted companies to Big Black, and notify me by telegraph of arrival.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General ADAMS, *Jackson:*

Send the Federal prisoners to Selma.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I send all the Twentieth Mississippi, three companies, about 125 men. About 400 armed and unarmed exchanged prisoners. All the guards have been ordered from the Central Railroad. Have left here Fourteenth Mississippi, about 350 men, Steede's battalion, about 140 men. Shall I retain two or three pieces of the artillery Major Mayo is about to send away?

JOHN ADAMS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General ADAMS, *Jackson:*

You can retain the two pieces of artillery in hands of Colonel Stockton. I intend to make some intrenchments about Jackson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MAY 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON and Major-General STEVENSON:

Circumstances compel me to fall back. Shall I move to Vicksburg or to Edwards Depot?

Answer to Rocky Springs.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

This dispatch was not dated from any point, but courier states it was given him near Port Gibson.—OPERATOR.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

General BUFORD, *Meridian:*

Send no stores from Meridian on the railroad east. All previous orders to that effect countermanded.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD, *Jackson:*

You will stop at Jackson, and remain there with your troops until further orders. Enemy reported approaching Edwards Depot.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Edwards Depot:

Halt all regiments of Buford's and Tilghman's brigades at Edwards Depot. They will leave the cars at that point.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Edwards Depot:

Notify commanders of troops at Edwards that enemy are in a direct line of march to that point, on the same side of Big Black River, and that he must be on the alert, and keep his pickets 3 or 4 miles out in advance.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer or Operator, Edwards Depot:

Stop all troops *en route* here at Edwards Depot, by my order, till further orders. What troops are there? Has the passenger train passed this way? Is any of our cavalry at Edwards?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

General FEATHERSTON, *Edwards Depot:*

Place two pieces of artillery at head of bridge, and in the morning continue the intrenchments, with all the force you can get. General Loring, with rest of his command, will probably reach bridge to-night, on this side.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Rocky Springs:*

You will take position on river at railroad bridge, striking the river at that point or such other as may be most convenient.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SCHOOL-HOUSE CROSS-ROADS,
Near Big Black, May 3, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding Department:*

GENERAL: The command is now rapidly passing the Big Black. Shall the army move with dispatch to Vicksburg, or shall it hold the Big Black? I would like to know your wishes with reference to the future movement of the army. It is reported the enemy extending their lines in the direction of Rocky Springs.

I am, general, very respectfully,

W. W. LORING.

BIG BLACK, *May* 3, 1863—3 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding Department:*

GENERAL: My entire command, with baggage and ammunition, is nearly across the Big Black, including 100,000 pounds of bacon. Please do not send your dispatches by the Rocky Springs road, as they may be intercepted, but send by a road north of the Big Black. We have had cannonading and sharpshooting with the enemy most of the day.

W. W. LORING.

[P. S.]—I hear of an advance on the Jackson road; how far, I am unable to say. I will order a movement as soon as possible to the railroad bridge; in the meantime, I recommend that the command there be put into position.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Majors MEMMINGER and MIMS, *Jackson:*

Order all available cavalry to operate east of Big Black and on line of enemy thence to Port Gibson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Col. J. A. ORR, *Edwards Depot:*

On the arrival of Featherston, with his brigade (he is now on his way down), your regiment and Colonel [J.] Snodgrass' will go to the bridge. Until he arrives, remain at depot. General Loring, with rest of his command, will probably reach bridge to-night, on this side.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Vicksburg, May* 3, 1863.

Capt. H. C. TUPPER, *Aide-de-Camp:*

SIR: In reply to the inquiry of the lieutenant-general commanding as to whether incendiary composition has been put in the shells of field guns bearing on the river, I have to state that the order was duly communicated to Brigadier-General [S. D.] Lee, with instructions to carry it into effect. I have no report of the progress made. My ordnance officer was also directed to prepare shells as above, but found it impossible to extract the Bormann fuse without destroying it so much that it could not be replaced, and used the only kind of incendiary composition at hand, small pieces of port-fire mixed with the bursting charge of powder. Under these circumstances he made a requisition on the department ordnance officer for shells already prepared, requiring no fuses, the ingredients and proportions for composition being stated. To this, no reply has yet been received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 3, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

Bowen heard from this morning. Loring had arrived. Bowen had abandoned his position north side of Bayou Pierre, and the inference is that he will fall back by Rocky Springs. Loring has been directed to take position on river at railroad bridge, crossing river at most convenient point. Four thousand cavalry on their way to Mississippi. Secretary of War promises heavy re-enforcements from Beauregard. Bowen says the enemy took the road to Jackson from Port Gibson. The lieutenant-general commanding will not come out to-day, owing to present condition of things at office.

I am, respectfully,

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 3, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Big Black:*

GENERAL: [J. C.] Moore's brigade is by this time in position at Warrenton, with a battery; four pieces to his battery—James' and 18-pounder guns. As soon as possible, I desire to concentrate the army, with a view to operations against the enemy. There is said to be some 170 beeves on the other side, near Hankinson's Ferry. I hope you will be able to get them over. As soon as it is safe, I desire to see you here.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Near Hankinson's Ferry, May 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. THOMPSON,
Asst. Insp. Gen., Dept. Miss. and E. La., Vicksburg:

COLONEL: The immense wagon train and all the troops were safely crossed to-day on our boat-bridge, and are now encamped in the vicinity of Hankinson's Ferry.

I received information this evening that a lot of beef-cattle were on the other side of the river, and I immediately sent to the officer in command of the rear-guard, inquiring whether there would be time to secure them. It was just too late. I am not in command here, and have no authority to halt the troops, and it would have taken too long to communicate with General Loring. General Loring has sent two of my brigades to-night to Big Black Bridge. You directed me to-day to return as soon as I thought the safety of this flank justified it. I have reported to General Loring. Shall I say to him that you wish me to return?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. L. STEVENSON.
Major-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Colonel STOCKTON, *Jackson Arsenal:*

Ammunition sent from Edwards Depot captured by enemy. More ammunition must be sent on immediately.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Jackson, May* 3, 1863.

I. Maj. Theodore Johnston, chief of subsistence, will, with the least possible delay, collect and throw into Vicksburg all possible commissary stores. He will call on Major Mims, chief quartermaster, for all transportation necessary.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:
R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *May* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, Vicksburg:*

Do you wish the stores sent to Vicksburg from Meridian and other points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad?

THEO. JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON:

Send subsistence as rapidly as possible to Bovina, on Southern Railroad.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS, *Okolona and Oxford:*

Following just received:

Scout [J. V.] Richards left near Byhalia 10 a. m. yesterday; reports a Federal force infantry and cavalry crossed Coldwater that morning; could not learn number; burned Birby's Bridge. Scout watching, and will report movements.

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Scouts.

General Featherston has left Grenada, so you must be on your guard.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Commanding Officer or Operator, Hazlehurst:

Send word to Colonel [W.] Adams and Colonel [R. V.] Richardson at once to collect all the different squads of cavalry at Raymond. The cavalry belonging to Port Hudson must return. Colonel Adams will operate from Raymond toward Port Gibson, and keep headquarters advised of movements of enemy.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Gov. JOHN J. PETTUS, *Jackson:*

Four thousand cavalry from Army of Middle Tennessee are ordered to operate in Mississippi with Ruggles' and Chalmers' cavalry. I think we can dispense with troops at Grenada. Bowen has evacuated Grand Gulf; will make his way to Jackson or Vicksburg. I must concentrate my whole army to beat Grant's. Am notified from Richmond that heavy re-enforcements will be sent here.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus:*

General Johnston says enemy reported falling back. Forrest moving west. Four thousand cavalry ordered to operate in Mississippi. You must co-operate with all your mounted force, and keep my supplies and communications safe. Report to Brigadier-General Chalmers at Okolona.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *In the Field, Prairie Mound, May* 3, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Comdg. Fifth District:*

GENERAL: I have just received your dispatch in duplicate, and am gratified to learn you are in our vicinity. We are now at Prairie Mound with cavalry force, and shall move to the junction of the Red Land and Camargo road with the Cotton Gin, Pontotoc, and Camargo roads, distant 8 miles hence, where we hope to unite with you to-night. We are moving with a view of flanking the enemy, now reported between Chiwapa and Town Creeks. If circumstances favor our movements, we may not await you at point indicated, in which event you are requested to follow our march with the utmost expedition.

I am, general, respectfully, your friend,

DANIEL RUGGLES.

HEADQUARTERS, *In the Field*, *May* 3, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Comdg. Fifth Military District:*

GENERAL: The enemy being about twenty-four hours ahead of me, in rapid retreat, I shall return to Okolona with my troops to-morrow morning, when I shall be glad to see you with or without your command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL RUGGLES.

RICHMOND, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss:*

Ten thousand men have been ordered from General Beauregard. Five thousand and some batteries are probably on the way. General Beauregard doubts his ability to part with more than the 5,000, the enemy still threatening him.

J. A. SEDDON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Last night two large barges, laden with hospital and commissary stores, with small tug between them, attempted to pass here; were burned to the water's edge, and 24 prisoners taken from them, among whom were one correspondent New York World, two New York Tribune, and one Cincinnati Times.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

The following just received from Captain [Sam.] Henderson:

Lieutenant [J. S.] Carman reports near Corinth, 2d instant, a force of 1,600 and four pieces artillery gone toward Okolona. Have chain of pickets around Corinth. No passing. Enemy burned bridge over Tuscumbia, Danville road.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, DEPT. MISSISSIPPI, &C.,
Near Bovina, *May* 4, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Maj. J. THOMPSON, *Assistant Inspector-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the encampment of this division is on Clear Creek, 1 mile northeast of Bovina, within supporting distance of the bridge, and on the only water near here. The train is all in, and the men will be here during the night. They are exceedingly broken down with the heat and long-continued fatigue, and will not be collected well together before to-morrow afternoon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN:

You will halt your command at some convenient point in supporting distance of General Stevenson's division. You will notify Major-General

Loring and Major-General Stevenson where you may encamp; alsc send immediate notification to these headquarters where you may be found.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN:

Keep yourself ready to move at a moment's warning to take Loring's position at Edwards.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD, *Jackson:*

Bring your troops to Edwards Depot, and telegraph me on your arrival there, before you leave the cars.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Commanding Officer, Brookhaven:

The following dispatch must be sent by courier to General Gardner direct, and by courier to the nearest telegraph office on Natchez line. Act promptly, and send energetic and reliable courier.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. FRANK. GARDNER, *Port Hudson:*

You must come and bring with you 5,000 infantry. Leave Beall in command. Bring Maxey. Call in outposts, except cavalry. Bring cavalry enough to protect your flanks on march, leaving sufficient artillery for defense of Port Hudson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Big Black Bridge:*

If you are at Bovina, remain there. If at Edwards Depot, prepare to return with your division. Strengthen works at bridge and Edwards as expeditiously as possible, as I wish to change your position to support Stevenson. Send me an informal field return. More cavalry are expected hourly to join you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Near Hankinson's Ferry, May* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The enemy is now at Hankinson's Ferry, and with pontoons are preparing to cross the river, Your reiterated order to proceed with dispatch to Edwards Depot makes it my duty to comply with it, though I may be forced, whether I wish it or not, to give this enemy battle here.

I had already ordered three brigades to move toward the point indicated as soon as it was possible to do so, the troops being prostrated by constant marching and want of sleep, and commenced the movement of our wagon trains at 12 o'clock last night, in order that our march would not be embarrassed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING:

If you are satisfied the enemy is in force at Hankinson's Ferry, you must make your disposition to meet him. Brigadier-General Moore's brigade is at Warrenton. Brigadier-General Featherston's brigade is at Edwards Depot. You must establish a line of couriers, not more than 2 or 3 miles apart, and keep me constantly advised of movements; keep me informed every half hour, at least. If a battle is imminent, the lieutenant-general commanding will come down himself.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding, Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The command is marching rapidly as directed. I started yesterday afternoon and last night Colonel [T. H.] Taylor's brigade, and Colonel [T. M.] Scott, with his command, being comparatively fresh, Colonel Taylor's brigade is the one ordered to halt before reaching the bridge. I think it better for this to go on to the bridge for the present, as it can reach there before any other, and being strong can keep the enemy back, should they come, until re-enforcements arrive. Unless I hear from you, I shall order it to continue its march.

Has it occurred to you that it would be a difficult matter for a large command of the enemy to march to the railroad without making preparations, and that they might move upon Warrenton by water? You are better able, however, to judge of this.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING.

MONT ALBAN, *May* 4, 1863—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:*

Rear of Bowen's division passed through here this hour. Tilghman 5 or 6 miles behind him. Stevenson and Taylor in their positions. Baldwin and Barton left for theirs early this morning. Have no further information relative to enemy's movements other side Big Black.

W. W. LORING.

NEAR BARNES' AND HALL'S FERRY ROAD, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: We moved, bringing up the rear slowly, from Hankinson's to-day, to give the enemy a chance to show his force. I do not think that more than a scout crossed. I have [S. M.] Barton at War-

renton, [S. D.] Lee at Hall's Ferry, Redford and Hankinson's roads, and [A. W.] Reynolds here. The line is too extended, and with but three brigades, and having no cavalry, cannot properly watch it. Will do my best thereat. Will go in to-morrow to see you on the subject. General Loring left Hankinson's at 11 o'clock, and has gone to Bovina.

Respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

You must establish a line of couriers from your headquarters to this place, and constantly and frequently keep these headquarters advised of every movement and necessary information. The attention of the lieutenant-general commanding is drawn as much to the Big Black as in your direction, and unless he is kept constantly advised of every movement, he is unable to act with any satisfaction or certainty. A line of couriers, with a station every 2 or 3 miles, would admit of rapid operations. Last night two barges, loaded with commissary stores, and a tug, were burned.

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

You say nothing of General [T. H.] Taylor's brigade or of Moore's. General [J. C.] Moore is at Warrenton. You will take command of his brigade in case of necessity. The lieutenant-general commanding will be glad to see you to-morrow.

I am, very respectfully,

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HANKINSON'S, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Three of my brigades are now with me; the other has been halted near the point designated. I will have the division in position to-day. A train which I directed to move early the morning after I left has not arrived. Please have supplies sent us to-night at the point assigned us.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieut. Col. T. N. WAUL, *Comdg. Fort Pemberton, via Grenada:*

Leave 300 of your troops under a reliable officer at Fort Pemberton, and come at once down the river to Snyder's Mill with the remainder of your command. Your cavalry must also be brought down to Vicksburg. Telegram has been sent to Yazoo City to send you a boat, in case you have none, immediately.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 4, 1863.

Division commanders will immediately cause all intrenching tools and axes, except two for each company, on and about their lines, to be collected and turned over to the engineer officer in charge on their respective lines.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

[W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

JACKSON, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding Vicksburg:*

Have ordered 50,000 rations sent from here to Bovina and balance to Vicksburg, except 20,000 rations. Have ordered all stores from West Point and Okolona sent to Vicksburg. Do you wish stores at Meridian, Macon, and Columbus sent there also? This place can be supplied from points above on Mississippi Central and Mobile and Ohio Railroads.

THEO. JOHNSTON,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON:

Let stores at Meridian, Macon, and Columbus remain there, and continue to accumulate them at those points.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON:

Impress all the bacon and beef you can get, and send it here at once.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

OKOLONA, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The dispatch concerning Forrest just received. Would it not be best to unite the Confederate cavalry of this district with mine, and move to meet and co-operate with Forrest? Please answer immediately, as forage is scarce, and your answer will determine my direction.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

OKOLONA, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

From Rocky Fork I could not cross Mud Creek, and had to go below Pontotoc for forage. I moved toward Okolona, where the enemy was reported to be. Made forced marches, and was starting again at 2 o'clock this morning when General Ruggles informed me the enemy was gone. My horses and men need rest very much.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

OKOLONA, *May* 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have been unable to overtake the enemy. I am now proceeding to Verona, to attack a body of enemy reported at 500 strong at Tupelo last

night. I know of no enemy south of us. With the forces ordered and those I have supplied with ammunition, the country can be protected against raid. General Forrest has not communicated with me yet. General Chalmers near Okolona last night.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Okolona:*

You must endeavor to communicate with General Forrest, and learn where he is.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 4, 1863.

General DANIEL RUGGLES, *Verona, via Okolona:*

The cavalry of your district will unite and co-operate with General Chalmers.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. FIRST DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
In the Field, May 4, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Okolona, or Prairie Mound:*

GENERAL: In consequence of reports requiring consideration that the enemy are making a raid in the vicinity of Tupelo, I have found it necessary to proceed with my forces immediately in that direction. In case you deem it expedient to move to Pontotoc or in the direction of New Albany, with a view of co-operating with me on a line between Tupelo and New Albany, I shall be glad if you could make it convenient to come by the way of Verona, so as to have an interview with you on the subject of our future operations. If in the meantime you deem it expedient to come with your whole force, I think supplies may be found for them, and I think their services may be wanted; but on this point I shall be able to give you further information in a few hours. It might, therefore, be as well, if you make any movement, that it shall be in such direction as to join or promptly co-operate with me. The force of enemy at Tupelo is represented to be about 500.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES.

HEADQUARTERS, *In the Field, May* 4, 1863.

General [RUGGLES]:

GENERAL: Your note of this date has been received. I started last night and moved 5 miles in your direction, when your note, informing me that the enemy was twenty-four hours ahead of you, and of your intention to return to Okolona, was received. We had then to travel 10 miles farther to get forage, and, after a trip of 25 miles to join you, exhausted both horses and men, who had then been marching already for two weeks. I have made diligent inquiry, and can hear of no forage in the direction you indicated, and my command is unable to move without it. You will not need assistance against the 500 men, and, if more should come, I should think with your infantry at Okolona and your cavalry you could meet them. In addition to this, I have a telegram

from General Pemberton, which, as I understand it, indicates a desire that I should return to my district, and I shall, therefore, start on the morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Following just received:

Barteau's confidential scouts report twelve mounted regiments enemy, 5,000 strong, six guns, fifteen days' rations, three days' forage. Left Burnsville Saturday and Sunday east, by Jacinto and Marietta; said they were going to Meridian, because other party lately sent had not done what was intended. This was part of force sent to Tuscumbia, turned back at Town Creek.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

If the above is true, I have nothing to prevent it. Have heard nothing of Forrest. Respectfully recommend that (at least) 6,000 cavalry be employed in keeping open my communications and protecting depots. Enemy's force here is double what I can bring into the field.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CONFIDENTIAL.] CHARLESTON, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson:*

I send [S. R.] Gist's and [W. H. T.] Walker's brigades, best troops, and two batteries. Keep them together, if practicable, under Gist. They will go by Selma and Mobile. Give all assistance possible.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HDQRS. DEPT. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., May 5, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding, Jackson, Miss.:*

DEAR GENERAL: In obedience to instructions from the War Department, I have sent you two brigades of my troops (about 5,000 men), having selected the best that could be spared, under two of my ablest generals—S. R. Gist and W. H. T. Walker; also two excellent batteries, in one of which is my son, Lieutenant René [R. T. Beauregard]. I hope circumstances will permit you to keep these troops together, under the command of General Gist, in preference to putting them separately in other divisions. To carry this out, should you have need of General [J.] Hagood's services during the coming summer, I could send him to you. It is to be hoped that early in the autumn you will be able to return me the troops I have sent. I only regret I could not send you double the number.

Wishing you ample success, I remain, yours, very truly.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General ADAMS, *Jackson:*

Send cavalry, as fast as mounted, to report to General Stevenson, at the junction of Baldwin's Ferry and Mont Alban road.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Bovina:*

I want you to get your regiments and brigades together as soon as possible. Am waiting for this to make a move.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

(Same to Loring.)

BOVINA, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

All my command is up and together, excepting the two regiments left with General [S. D.] Lee on rear-guard, which are reported coming up. Will be ready for a move with whole command by morning. Please let the Missouri prisoners report to me to-night. I have about 140 wagons in the division, averaging about 11 to a regiment.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Bovina:*

GENERAL: When the enemy intends to make his advance in force against Warrenton he will probably demonstrate heavily toward railroad bridge south and east of Big Black River. You will place your division on the south and east side of the bridge, and send a regiment to Edwards Depot to prevent cavalry raids, and also place a guard at the ferry and at Bridgeport. If the demonstration at Edwards Depot should be in force, the regiment must fall back to the bridge. All heavy baggage and tents must be sent to Vicksburg. Troops will bivouac, and only sufficient wagons will be moved with them to transport ammunition and cooking utensils. General Loring is directed to move with his division to Lanier's, on the Baldwin's and Mont Alban road. I sent you a field battery to-day. I am sorry I could not send you more howitzers. You can send up immediately for small-arms for the Missouri troops attached to your division.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Comdg., Bovina:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inform you that there is a cargo of 115,512 pounds of rice upon the steamer Bufort, and a lot of harness on the steamer Dot, both now lying at the bridge, which you are directed to have transported to Bovina with your wagons, and thence by railroad to Vicksburg. The lieutenant-general also directs that when Major-General Loring's division shall have been consolidated and removed from the position he now occupies, you will assume command of the defenses at the bridge, on both sides of the Big Black, with a regiment as a guard at Edwards Depot. If you have any cavalry with you, you will order them to report at once to Major-General Stevenson, to watch the approaches of the enemy from the east toward Big Black, as it is more important they should be in that service than with you, and as the cavalry is operating from Edwards Depot on the east side of the river. A field battery of six pieces (two howitzers and four 6-pounders) has been ordered, and is now *en route* to report to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

MOBILE, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I sent you the Second Alabama Cavalry to aid in covering Northern Mississippi and Alabama. A raid is now reported at Elyton, making probably toward Selma. As I have sent you every disposable man, and learn that the last cavalry sent is about being diverted toward Jackson, I must call on you to cover Selma and our important works there.

S. B. BUCKNER.

PORT HUDSON, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

I have managed to decipher a portion of your telegram of yesterday, but cannot understand it all. I cannot move 5,000 men at once, but will do so as soon as wagons return. I will move as many as possible to-morrow. Shall I order Simonton from Ponchatoula?

FRANK. GARDNER.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg*, *May* 5, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Comdg., Bovina:*

GENERAL: When the enemy intends to make his movement in force against Warrenton, he will probably demonstrate heavily toward the railroad on the east of Big Black River. To support Major-General Stevenson, who, with [J. C.] Moore's brigade, of Forney's division, and his own division, will occupy the right, you will early to-morrow move your entire division (Tilghman's, Featherston's, and Buford's brigades) to the neighborhood of B. Lanier's, on the Baldwin's Ferry and Mont Alban road. Brigadier-General Bowen is directed to take position on the east and south of Big Black Bridge, with his own and [M. E.] Green's brigades, keeping a regiment on guard at Edwards Depot. All heavy baggage and tents must be sent to Vicksburg. Troops will bivouac, and only sufficient wagons will be moved with them to transport ammunition and cooking utensils.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Captain Cantey informs me that the enemy have captured two companies of our troops to-day, numbering about 100 men, at 9 a. m., about 16 miles from Edwards Depot. The enemy reported 500 strong within 6 miles of Edwards Depot when last heard from. Think the story of captain improbable.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

General W. W. LORING, *Bovina:*

The enemy, both infantry and cavalry, are reported advancing upon Edwards Depot. Take your position at the bridge or at Edwards Depot, whichever you deem best. You must hold the bridge. Do not allow any ammunition to fall into the hands of the enemy at the depot.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have ordered General [W. S.] Featherston to send a force to support that at Edwards Depot, and will accompany the brigade of General [L.] Tilghman at once.

W. W. LORING.

BOVINA, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have ordered General Featherston to send a force to support Colonel Orr at Edwards Depot, and General Tilghman will be *en route* in the shortest possible time. If 2,000 infantry are advancing, they must have a large force, otherwise it is incredible.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Bovina:*

If necessary, put your whole force in there.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Please order some more light artillery to report to me. General Tilghman has but one battery.

W. W. LORING.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION, *Barnes'*, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. THOMPSON:

COLONEL: I have just received the following dispatch from Colonel [W. E.] Curtiss, commanding at Red Bone Church, dated 7 p. m.:

Our scouts report enemy's cavalry about 1½ miles below, on road opposite Sharkey's place, at a church, and advancing rapidly. Fired on our party. Supposed to be about 100 in number.

I have ordered the cavalry to keep a strict watch and report quickly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

Majors MIMS, JOHNSTON, and MAYO:

Drive forward the subsistence, ammunition, and forage. The increase of force will require renewed exertion.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, Vicksburg, Miss.:*

I have nearly 200,000 rations of bacon at Meridian. Do you wish any portion of it sent to Vicksburg?

THEO. JOHNSTON,
Major, &c.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON:

Send the whole of it here.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BROOKHAVEN, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I reached here this morning with three companies of Twentieth Mississippi and two companies of Fourth Mississippi. Steede's cavalry sent for.

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

Col. R. V. RICHARDSON, *Brookhaven:*

With the cavalry you have and Steede's, and any other you can collect, move from Brookhaven in direction of Port Gibson, and press the enemy's rear as much as possible, cutting their supply trains. Other cavalry is operating from Edwards Depot with same purpose. Report to me when you leave, and your strength, and the road you take. Keep me constantly informed of your operations. Is there any news of Wirt Adams?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

OKOLONA, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Ordered Burnet, with detachment Third Kentucky, to Jackson. Major Boyles' Alabama cavalry cannot be spared. Country cannot be defended and supplies obtained without increased force. My cavalry near Verona. General Chalmers not here. Your dispatch forwarded.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

General RUGGLES:

The cavalry of your district will unite and co-operate with Chalmers.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

OKOLONA, *May* 5, 1863—1.30 p. m.

General CHALMERS:

SIR: By order of General Ruggles, I send you above copy of telegram just received from Lieutenant-General Pemberton, in reply to dispatch forwarded to him this morning, communicating the intelligence that the enemy were moving down from Baldwin's to Camargo, and will reach that point in a few hours. I must urge you to move by this point, to unite with me near Camargo, or by a more direct route to co-operate. The enemy is represented in force. Please move with promptitude. Forrest is not to be heard of.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. SANDIDGE,
Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, *May* 5, 1863.

General RUGGLES, *Columbus:*

I order you to send at once to this point every available man you can, except your artillery at Columbus and your cavalry in advance. No excuse will be taken for not obeying this.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

OKOLONA, *May* 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Brigadier-General [J. V.] Harris, with brigade of Mississippi State troops, ordered to proceed immediately to Vicksburg. No other infantry.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EASTERN LA., *Jackson, May* 5, 1863.

Headquarters Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana is removed from Jackson, Miss., to Vicksburg. All communications will be addressed accordingly. The quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance departments will remain in Jackson.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 5, 1863.—For A. D. Banks to J. E. Johnston, in reference to supplies in Alabama and Mississippi, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 816.]

VICKSBURG, *May* 6, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Richmond:*

General Beauregard sends but two brigades, perhaps not 5,000 men. It is a very insufficient number. The stake is a great one. I can see nothing so important.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch of yesterday* received. Orders sent to Roddey. Large mounted force from Corinth led Forrest into Alabama. He has captured it. Will go into Mississippi. Have heard nothing further from you of the previous battle, reported on 1st. What is the result, and where is Grant's army?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Forrest reported yesterday that he had been drawn with a part of his force into Eastern Alabama, pursuing a mounted party, which he captured. Roddey, commanding remainder, was immediately ordered

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*See p. 833.

into Mississippi. Order repeated to-day. This department cannot furnish the cavalry force you ask for. Tell me by telegraph, numbers in cipher, the location and strength of your cavalry.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Let me know the location of your troops, number, and places, in cipher.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The War Department directs that General [T. H.] Taylor remain on duty under you after being relieved by General [A.] Cumming in the command of his brigade.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Bovina:*

The engineer at Big Black will be subject to your order. Major Lockett is employed elsewhere. Lay outworks as you deem proper.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

According to your instructions, I started for Grand Gulf by way of Willow Springs, but found the enemy in possession of the road, and turned back and started for Hall's Ferry, on Big Black. Getting within about 2 miles of the ferry, I met with a party of 4 scouts, and soon discovered the enemy's cavalry. They charged and routed me. I have 13 men missing, but think only a few are killed or captured. On the 4th, my advance was fired into by a party of our own men, wounding 4. I captured 3 Federals near Grindstone. My horses are broken down. Sent 9 back to Jackson. What are your orders?

W. L. CROMWELL,
Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment.

PORT HUDSON, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch in cipher is not understood. Send it again, and better send a courier from Brookhaven with duplicate.

FRANK. GARDNER.

PORT HUDSON, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Gregg's division ought to reach Brookhaven next Thursday or Friday.

FRANK. GARDNER.

VICKSBURG, *May* 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. GREGG, *Osyka:*

Hasten rapidly to Brookhaven. Transportation will be ready there. Retain wagons to transport across gap.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

My division has returned, excepting those on guard at Edwards Depot and the bridge. There are four companies at Vicksburg belonging to the Twelfth Louisiana. Please order them here. Do you wish the Point Coupée battery left at Big Black? All Bowen's is there. All the transportation of Featherston's brigade is on the march from Grenada, and will not be here for two days.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *May* 6, 1863.

General W. W. LORING, *Bovina:*

I want your command put in motion for Lanier's, as ordered last night. Have ordered the four companies of Twelfth Louisiana to join you. Take with you the eight-gun Point Coupée battery. Want of transportation must not delay movement at all. Come here and see me.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 6, 1863—1 a. m.

General LORING, *Edwards Depot:*

Move as directed, but don't withdraw that portion of your command which has been at Edwards Depot until relieved by General Bowen.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Nothing will delay the command, but will move as directed. It has just got here and will lose no time. Will come to Vicksburg.

W. W. LORING.

BOVINA, *May* 6, 1863—3.30 p. m.

General PEMBERTON:

My division is marching.

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *May* 6, 1863.

Col. R. V. RICHARDSON, *Brookhaven:*

Come to Edwards Depot with all force you have. Tell Wirt Adams to come also, if you can find him.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. STEVENSON'S DIV., *Barnes'*, *May* 6, 1863—7 a. m.

Lieut. Col. J. THOMPSON, *Assistant Inspector-General:*

COLONEL: Reports from scouts show that the enemy's cavalry have crossed the river on the Hall's Ferry and Hankinson's Ferry roads. I

think it a mere party of observation, as they have not advanced. The cavalry sent by General Loring has arrived, and will relieve the cavalry in front. Lieutenant-Colonel [E. W.] Pettus, who was supposed to have been killed, has come in; was prisoner, and escaped.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. STEVENSON'S DIVISION, *Barnes'*, *May* 6, [1863.]

Lieut. Col. J. THOMPSON:

COLONEL: In company with Generals [S. M.] Barton and [S. D.] Lee, I rode over the whole front this morning, and we find that there is no such line as the one of which you spoke yesterday. The only line is the one which we now hold. It is too long—9 miles—for one division, but, if not re-enforced, I think we can fall back safely.

General Barton feels certain that he can hold Warrenton with the artillery now there and 300 infantry against any force of gunboats. I will send out to-night a reconnaissance in force on all the roads, so that I can ascertain the force in which the enemy may make any movement. I respectfully suggest that General [M. L.] Smith be held in reserve on the Hall's Ferry road, near the Big Bayou. He will be in easy supporting distance of me, the city, or the troops on Baldwin's Ferry road. There is a good camp there, with plenty of water.

I ask that an order be issued with regard to the forage ration, and that an inspector be required to watch closely the issues in both the quartermaster's and subsistence departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

LANIER'S PLANTATION, *May* 6, 1863—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Courier from picket at Baldwin's Ferry just arrived. The courier reports the enemy passing up the Big Black toward Edwards Ferry. Saw plainly about 60, who rode up to the opposite bank of the river. The man at the ferry says the enemy stated their number to be 4,000 or 5,000, all cavalry, bound for Edwards Depot. I have sent courier to General Bowen with the information. Nothing definite can be said as to the number, but I have taken the liberty to send one of General Loring's staff off at once to converse with the man (Hacklu) living at the ferry, who is reported by Mr. Lanier as a reliable man. I have also directed him to try and see Mr. Newman, who lives near by, on the Edwards Depot road, and ascertain what he saw of them.

Respectfully, yours,

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

P. S.—The commands of the First Division are all up.

[Indorsement.]

I forward it by special express.

W. W. LORING.

OXFORD, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

One thousand and seventy-nine present for duty, and about 100 in all on duty at Panola. Half of Blythe's regiment have never been in camp.

Have detailed officers to gather up all absentees from it. If not objectionable, I will move to Belmont, and rest, where an abundance of forage can be had.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

NEAR OXFORD, *May* 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

A dispatch from General Ruggles makes me fear my movement was ill-timed. I was in an exhausted region, and compelled to move east or west for supplies. Your telegrams to keep your supplies safe, and informing me of the crossing of Coldwater, determined my course. Would turn back, but Van Dorn and the Federals have exhausted the country, poor at best, and we are in no condition for forced marches. I will await orders at Oxford.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

RICHMOND, *May* 7, [1863]—11.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

General Beauregard insists that he cannot spare more than the 5,000 men sent. I hope he may change his views. The prisoners taken at Post of Arkansas will be sent to you as soon as practicable; number, say, 3,000. Four thousand arms have been sent to Colonel Stockton. Will endeavor to send more, if more are required, to arm the militia furnished to you. Accounts given of troops about Columbus, particularly cavalry, indicate great want of proper commanders. If Lieutenant-Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson is disposable, he might, with temporary rank, render them efficient. Am anxiously expecting further information of your active operations. Want of transportation of supplies must compel the enemy to seek a junction with their fleet after a few days' absence from it. To hold both Vicksburg and Port Hudson is necessary to a connection with Trans-Mississippi. You may expect whatever is in my power to do.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 7, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

Generals Loring's and Stevenson's divisions, and one brigade of Smith's and one of Forney's, between Warrenton and Baldwin's Ferry. General Bowen's division at Big Black Bridge, one brigade on either side of river. General Hébert's brigade between Snyder's Mill and Chickasaw Bayou. General Vaughn's north of city, to support Hébert or Bowen. General Lee's, including heavy artillery, in the city. One brigade, about 5,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, at Port Hudson; two *en route* from there to this place. Chalmers', about 1,100, yesterday at Oxford, awaiting to co-operate with Forrest. Ruggles at Columbus; small force of cavalry and State troops.

General Bowen, being attacked by overwhelming numbers, had to leave his position, and for want of transportation, all the horses being killed, had to leave four pieces of light artillery. Our probable loss in killed, wounded, and missing between 600 and 700.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *May* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Lieutenant-Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson has been appointed to temporary rank of colonel of cavalry, to report to General Ruggles, at Columbus, Miss., for the purpose of bringing into a proper state of organization and taking command of the cavalry now under General Ruggles. The President desires that orders be immediately sent to Colonel Ferguson as above.

S. COOPER.

VICKSBURG, *May* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS, *Jackson:*

From information received, I have reason to believe the enemy will make a raid on Jackson at the same time they will make attack on Big Black Bridge. Give orders to chiefs of staff departments to move all valuable stores to the east as far as they can be conveniently moved, even if to Alabama.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 7, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Bovina, Miss.:*

Information received makes it probable that enemy will move on Big Black Bridge, and, when their advance is certain, give information to General Loring, who is directed to re-enforce you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move to-morrow with your division and occupy the line between the Baldwin's Ferry and Hall's Ferry road, resting your right at D. Whittaker's; your left at J. Whittaker's.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, *May* 7, 1863.

General C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

I have the honor to inform you that General Loring is directed to keep his present position, as from information received here it is probable enemy will move on Big Black Bridge.

Very respectfully,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Pontotoc, May* 7, 1863.

In case of an engagement with the enemy, the following will be the order of battle, and will, with such instructions as are herewith given

be fully carried out, viz: The artillery in the center; First Brigade, Colonel [R.] McCulloch, on the right, in the following order: Second Missouri next the battery, Seventh Tennessee next on the right, both dismounted, long range, interspersed with shot-guns, advanced as skirmishers a little beyond the line of the artillery. Remaining regiments 300 yards in rear of the skirmishers, the horses in rear of this line. Major [A. H.] Chalmers' battalion, mounted and held, *en échelon*, on the extreme right flank. Second Brigade on the left in similar order, Second Arkansas being next the battery, Lieutenant-Colonel [A. C.] Edmondson next on the left, dismounted, and Major [J. M.] Park, mounted, *en échelon*, on the left flank, as will be more fully seen from a plan herewith furnished. The fire will be reserved, and the skirmishers fire their shot-guns first, in order to deceive the enemy. The mounted commands will hold themselves to protect the flank, and, in case an opportunity presents itself, they will turn the enemy's flank. In case of a retreat upon the part of the enemy, they will vigorously pursue. It is made the special duty of the Second Missouri and Second Arkansas to protect the battery, and in giving it to their charge, the commanding general is fully assured of its security.

By command of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. H. CARROLL, JR.,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

OKOLONA, *May* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

General [J. V.] Harris' brigade, State troops, left Columbus this morning for Vicksburg. Have 70 prisoners, Columbus; as many artillerists to guard them and public store-houses. Have called on home defense to guard bridges and depots.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your letter of April 29 received. I never thought of expressing censure of you in any dispatches.

Can you communicate with Lieutenant-General Smith? Now is his time to co-operate.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[MAY 8, 1863.—For Davis to E. K. Smith, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 834.]

TULLAHOMA, *May* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch in cipher received. Cannot decipher about Port Hudson. Make entirely new cipher of that part. Disposition of troops, as far as understood, judicious; can be readily concentrated against Grant's army.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

TULLAHOMA, *May* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I asked General Beauregard if he could re-enforce you; he replies that he has just started two strong brigades to join [you]; all he can spare.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *May* 8, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Will have positions for sixteen guns, connected by rifle-pits, to the west of Jackson, resting on Pearl River, extending north and south, completed in one week; have but two guns. Governor offers two State pieces. Shall I take them?

JOHN ADAMS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 8, 1863.

General GARDNER, *Osyka:*

Return with 2,000 troops to Port Hudson, and hold it to the last. President says both places must be held.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 8, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: My command will reach here to-morrow, having moved by easy stages from La Fayette Springs. Owing to the heavy rains in which we traveled, many of the horses' backs were made sore, and they will not all be fit for service under two weeks. I learn, however, from my scouts, that there is now a good chance to strike the Charleston Railroad at La Fayette, where the enemy is weakest, as you will see from the report I send you, and perhaps 800 men could be mounted at once to make the effort, if the general thinks it advisable. I was moving to Holly Springs for that purpose, when turned back by the enemy at New Albany. If the general should think it important to make the raid, he can telegraph me "Go ahead." If he thinks it best to wait awhile, and to move up to Senatobia and gather supplies, let him telegraph me to "Take position." If he has other use for my force, and does not wish me to cross the Tallahatchee at all, he can say, "Wait orders." I make the request because every thing that comes by telegraph gets out in some mysterious manner. As soon as my command gets in, I will send you full report of strength.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JACKSON, *May* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

General Gholson telegraphs enemy driven back from Tupelo; we now hold Tupelo. General Harris, with 700 men, *en route* to Vicksburg. Leave Meridian this morning. Can we not have a few more troops here? Five hundred negroes on fortifications; soon finished. Four State guns here. Direct General Adams to give requisitions for them.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 9, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Position unaltered. Can make no change until arrival of re-enforcements. Enemy still on east side of Big Black.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 9, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

One brigade, about 5,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, at Port Hudson. Two *en route* from there to this place.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg*, *May* 9, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Shreveport, La.:*

GENERAL: The enemy having effected a landing on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, in force, at the mouth of Bayou Pierre, I have abandoned Grand Gulf, and, leaving sufficient force in Vicksburg for its protection, have taken position on the western and northern side of Big Black River and on the Southern Railroad, connecting Jackson and Vicksburg. This leaves the country from the Mississippi River toward Jackson open to the approaches of the enemy. My cavalry is weak, and wholly inadequate either to cut the lines of communication of the enemy with the Mississippi River or to guard and protect my own. Vicksburg, and consequently the navigation of the Mississippi River, is the vital point indispensable to be held. Nothing can be done which might jeopardize it. My force is insufficient for offensive operations. I must stand on the defensive, at all events until re-enforcements reach me. You can contribute materially to the defense of Vicksburg and the navigation of the Mississippi River by a movement upon the line of communications of the enemy on the western side of the river. He derives his supplies and re-enforcements for the most part by a route which leads from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage, La., a distance of some 35 or 40 miles. To break this would render a most important service. I trust you will be able, as I know you desire, to co-operate with me in this vital undertaking. I hope you will let me hear from you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

OSYKA, *May* 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Maxey will reach Brookhaven on Tuesday.

FRANK. GARDNER.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg*, *May* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you guard Baldwin's and Hall's Ferries, and also the private ferries nearest them. As General Stevenson's line is too long for him to attend to them, you will also

inform General Stevenson of the disposition of your troops, and keep him constantly advised of your movements.

I am, very respectfully,

STURGIS SPRAGUE,
Volunteer Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 9, 1863.

General W. W. LORING, *N. B. Lanier's, Warren County:*

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that his views differ from yours as regards the mounting of different regiments. Two companies of the Twelfth Louisiana (mounted men) will be assigned to duty with your division as scouts and couriers as soon as they can be gotten. It is absolutely necessary to concentrate the cavalry of this command in order to do anything effective with it. Therefore, the cavalry now serving with you will have to be assigned to duty elsewhere. You are directed to inform these headquarters as soon as possible what cavalry you have, and where stationed; also, where the Seventh Kentucky is. If you have any of the Twentieth Mississippi mounted, send them at once to Edwards Depot, reporting the fact to these headquarters, and giving numbers, &c. I am further directed to say that the lieutenant-general commanding is fully aware of the fact that you need more cavalry, but that it is entirely out of his power to furnish you more now. Consequently, you will have to do the best you can with the two companies of the Twelfth Louisiana.

Respectfully,

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS., *Lanier's House, Baldwin's Ferry Road, May* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, C. S. Army, *Commanding:*

SIR: I respectfully offer the following report as to the roads leading into our lines from the Big Black River, at or near the two ferries, Hall's and Baldwin's:

The ground immediately on the bank of the river, and for an average distance of at least 1 mile, is low and nearly level; then we find a range of hills rising to the height of from 40 to 100 feet. These bluffs or hills meet the river at about a mile or two below Big Black Railroad Bridge. The river can be bridged by the enemy, if he wishes, in a few hours at any point. A little this side of Baldwin's Ferry the road forks; one goes almost in a straight line through P. Nolan's place to the town of Bovina; the other goes to Vicksburg, with a connection to Mont Alban, and also a connection with the first road. From this it is evident that the road to Bovina is the shortest line, and of great importance in connection with the defense of Big Black Railroad Bridge. The nearest point from the Vicksburg road that a good defense can be made on the Bovina road is at least 1½ miles east, on P. Nolan's plantation. The distance from Baldwin's Ferry road to Hall's Ferry is at least 8 miles; to the junction of the Warrenton and Baldwin's Ferry roads to Hall's Ferry, at least 4 miles. There is still a lower road out of the Hall's Ferry road to Warrenton, some 2 miles nearer the ferry. There is also an intermediate ferry between Baldwin's and Hall's which must be watched. It is evident from these facts that an army watching the two ferries (Hall's and Baldwin's) must have a line of at least 6 miles in ex-

tent, with its pickets thrown out to the ferries from 1 mile to 2 miles from the main force, with a level country between. There would be two lines, one with its left at a point 1½ miles east of the Baldwin's Ferry road, overlooking the river valley and guarding the road to Bovina, with its right some 6 to 8 miles west, at or about the junction of the Warrenton road with Vicksburg and Hall's Ferry road, or the left could be thrown up to Bachelor's place, on the Bovina road, which would give a longer line—one not so convenient, nor so strong.

I would, in conclusion, state that the roads are very hilly and the surface of the country very irregular. Also that I am of the opinion that the line first mentioned above is the best in every way, provided it is taken up on the other side of the Hall's Ferry road, and extended down the river, and especially if there are troops for the defense of Bovina.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY DE VEUVE,
Engineer on Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. LORING'S DIVISION, *near B. Lanier's, May* 9, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

These are observations made by my orders and under my immediate observation, and give a correct view of the country, written out by my order by one of my staff.

W. W. LORING.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Near Lanier's, Baldwin's Ferry Road, May 9, 1863—9 p. m.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have just returned from an examination of my front, ranging from a point opposite Big Black, and in the direction of a road which leads to Big Black Bridge from near Baldwin's Ferry, to the left of General Stevenson's line, on Hall's Ferry road. The line of defense near the river is very strong, and necessary to prevent the enemy turning our position toward the bridge, and, by cutting a road, will bring us nearer the Hall's Ferry road. But shorten it as much as possible, it will still make it over 6 miles for my division to guard, including Hall's Ferry road, leaving the approaches to Warrenton to General Stevenson. I would be obliged to you to let me know where General Stevenson has his different brigades stationed, in order that I may be guided in placing mine. I will send to Stevenson to ascertain. Where was General Baldwin ordered to guard? I have heard that his brigade passed here this morning. I would like some cavalry sent me; it is absolutely necessary in taking care of the long line.

Your dispatch to guard the Hall's Ferry road came to me too late to send troops there before dark. I shall move a portion of my command in that direction as soon as the moon rises to-night. I will send to you to-night a full report of the line proposed as soon as I can prepare the paper. I hope to night or to-morrow morning to have some information of the enemy.

We have several first-rate spies on the other side of the river, and I am awaiting their reports.

I am, major, respectfully, &c.,

W. W. LORING.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Near Lanier's, Baldwin's Ferry Road, May 9, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have not yet ventured a suggestion about the movements of the troops, but will do so now, with your permission.

The enemy are reported fortifying positions along the road leading to the railroad and toward Jackson. They will not attempt to pass the Big Black or move upon the railroad until this is done. Is it not, then, our policy to take the offensive before they can make themselves secure and move either way as it may suit them? Order your forces from Jackson to Raymond. The line from Baldwin's Ferry and below it, extending to Raymond, is, I am informed, a strong one; part of it I know from observation to be so. Direct Bowen's brigade upon the line. Let my division have pontoons ready and at any moment thrown across the Big Black at Baldwin's Ferry, Stevenson to guard the approaches with his division at Hall's Ferry and the other ferries, and be ready to cross to the rear of the enemy. I believe if a well-concerted plan be adopted, we can drive the enemy into the Mississippi, if it is done in time. They don't expect anything of the kind; they think we are on the defensive.

I am, major, respectfully, &c.,

W. W. LORING.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Lanier's, near Baldwin's Ferry Road, May 9, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: We have been busily engaged in making out a field return for several days, but the scattered condition of the command has prevented it. I will send it as soon as I can. I have enough of it to know that it is but a fraction over 6,500. Three of the regiments have been detached, two for mounted infantry, and one to do the guard duty of Jackson, part of it mounted. I would respectfully recommend that instead of mounting a portion of several regiments, one be selected, if it is required, and the others ordered to join my division. The commanding general informed me that it was his intention to order the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment to be relieved by General [J.] Gregg and ordered here. You will please notice the large detachment which has been some time in the direction of Snyder's Bluff, or Deer Creek. I am the more particular in thus calling your attention to this detachment, because of the haste in which officers recently in command there complained about a few of their men whom they thought had been detained on the Yazoo River.

I am, major, respectfully, yours,

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *May 9, 1863.*

Col. R. V. RICHARDSON, *Edwards Depot:*

Report to General Bowen. Send me a return of your effective strength. Remain where you are until further orders from General Bowen or myself. Stop all the cavalry which comes, and report their arrival.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that General [J. V.] Harris, with 600 State troops (Mississippi), has been ordered to report for duty to you. You will send a courier in advance to designate the point you desire him to hold on your line.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. ON THE RIGHT, *Vicksburg, May* 9, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Shall I make the move against the enemy that you were contemplating this morning? If so, will five regiments be sufficient?

Very respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS, *Jackson:*

General Harris' command will come here.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 9, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS, *Panola:*

Send all of Waul's cavalry to Vicksburg immediately. You must supply their place the best you can. It is essential they should come at once.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 9, 1863.

Governor PETTUS, *Jackson:*

I expect there will be 10,000 troops at Jackson in a few days. Have instructed General Adams to take the guns,* and ordered Major Johnston to issue rations to negroes on fortifications.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Twenty empty transports passed up Mississippi River by Austin since 7th instant, I presume for more troops. Five thousand of the troops that went to Alabama have returned to Corinth. Force now there 11,000.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

Col. WIRT ADAMS, *Jackson:*

Push your scouts as near the enemy as possible, and keep Raymond's Depot and this place well informed of their movements. Telegraph General [J.] Adams, Jackson, also of any movement of importance.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* Four field pieces, tendered by Governor Pettus.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

Col. WIRT ADAMS, *Jackson:*

Proceed at once to Edwards Depot, and take command of all the cavalry there and at Raymond, for operation against the enemy. Report to me your arrival there. Your command will remain at Raymond.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

Col. WIRT ADAMS, *Jackson:*

General Gregg is ordered to Raymond. Direct your cavalry there to scout thoroughly, and keep him informed.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

General JOHN S. BOWEN, *Bovina:*

The lieutenant-general commanding says that he is sending troops to Raymond from Jackson; that you will operate against enemy, to capture or repel, as opportunity offers, and that you will only employ cavalry with you in scouting parties until you hear from him.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

If the enemy advance in force, shall I give battle at Edwards Depot, or withdraw to the intrenchments, which will probably be finished this evening?

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

General JOHN S. BOWEN, *Bovina:*

Withdraw to intrenchments if they advance in heavy force.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

General GREGG, *Jackson:*

Move your brigade promptly to Raymond, taking three days' rations, and carrying only cooking utensils and ammunition; no baggage. Let no one get ahead of you, or through your lines to the enemy, or know of your movements. Use Wirt Adams' cavalry at Raymond for advanced pickets.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
At J. Whittaker's House, May 10, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: In accordance with instructions, I moved my division last night and this morning. I find that General Stevenson received no information from department headquarters relative to my guarding the Hall's Ferry Road, and was not ordered to move Taylor's brigade.

I am informed by one of the brigade commanders of my division that General Stevenson was ordered to withdraw from Warrenton in case it was attacked, and take up a line which will extend from a point near Carter's to a point near Mrs. J. Gibson's, thus placing my line some 6 or 8 miles in front, say from Hubbard's to D. Whittaker's. Please inform me if I am to govern my movements by that of General Stevenson. Please advise me at once.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. W. LORING.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gens. W. W. LORING and C. L. STEVENSON, *Comdg., &c.:*

GENERALS: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that he finds great difficulty in having his views comprehended, and wishes to see you at once personally.

I am, generals, very respectfully, &c.,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

General W. W. LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that your movement from Lanier's was not in accordance with his wishes or instructions, and that a strong brigade must immediately be placed in easy supporting distance of General Bowen, whose position is liable to be threatened at any moment by a heavy force of the enemy. The same circumstances which led to the order of removal to Whittaker's being countermanded still exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you assume command at once of all of the troops along your line, including Brigadier-General Moore's brigade, Colonel Waul's Legion, and the Mississippi State troops which are temporarily attached to your command. He also directs that you place two long-range guns, or more, if you deem best, on the hills on which Major Lockett, chief engineer, has been ordered to throw up intrenchments.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Edwards Depot, May* 10, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

DRAR SIR: My scouts from Burtonton report the enemy as having evacuated Port Gibson. They landed at Grand Gulf, and their direction

of movement is up the Big Black. Col. Wirt Adams last Wednesday entered Port Gibson, captured some prisoners, horses, and ambulances. He also had a skirmish on Thursday at Burtonton, but was forced to retire before superior numbers.

The enemy in small bands are stealing horses, &c., along the Bayou Pierre. Inclosed find a return of three additional companies of the Twentieth Mississippi, and part of another company, which have been here on duty before I came.*

Very respectfully,

R. V. RICHARDSON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry, &c.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General ADAMS, *or Commanding Officer, Jackson:*

Send forward immediately to Raymond all of General Gist's command that have arrived, including field battery, if any there, to report to General Gregg, taking only cooking utensils and ammunition; no baggage.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

None of Gist's brigade here; no field battery; one regiment and two battalions of Walker's brigade here; seven companies of Third Kentucky mounted infantry arrived this afternoon; unless otherwise ordered, will send them to Raymond. Federal cavalry estimated force, 300; burned depot and destroyed track at Crystal Springs, on New Orleans and Jackson Railroad; trains of cars below Crystal Springs.

JOHN ADAMS.

EDWARDS, *May* 11, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Just arrived. Coming by Raymond. Enemy in force this morning 6 miles above Utica, moving toward Auburn. Raymond being entirely uncovered by moving my six companies to this point by General Bowen's order, I have sent back one squadron to guard approaches until General Gregg arrives. Skirmishing this morning 6 miles from Edwards, on Port Gibson road.

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

Col. WIRT ADAMS, *Jackson:*

Take command of all cavalry at Edwards Depot, and operate on the lines of the enemy on Big Black. Endeavor to cut his communications, &c., covering both Edwards Depot and Raymond, and keeping the commanding officers there informed of all movements.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* Return reports 9 officers and 159 men present for duty.

EDWARDS, *May* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The skirmishing on Port Gibson road was conducted by 75 men, and we pushed them back several miles without developing any force.

WIRT ADAMS.

BOVINA, *May* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

An officer, who has been around and in the enemy's lines, reports about 40,000 infantry and artillery, camped from Rocky Springs to the college, north of Big Sandy. About 2,000 cavalry are gleaning the country of everything movable and sending it to their camp. Their cavalry moved as far as Fourteen-Mile Creek this afternoon, and were driven back 3 miles by Colonel [E.] Gates' scouts.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

[HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION], *May* 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you you will look out for Bachelor's Ferry, 3 miles below the bridge, and, if the enemy should attempt a crossing, you will throw forward the brigade you have at Bovina, and Major-General Loring will move up and supply its place with two brigades.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

General BOWEN:

From information from General Tilghman of the enemy being in force opposite the ferry at Baldwin's, it is very probable that the movement toward Jackson is in reality on Big Black Bridge.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 11, 1863—9.30 p. m.

Lieut. J. C. TAYLOR, *Aide-de-Camp:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of May 11, directing me to look out for Bachelor's Ferry. To do this, I must move the reserve brigade toward the ferry named, which I would deem inadvisable, as they will all be needed to man the works in front of the bridge, where every piece of artillery and every man has his place marked out. The brigade on duty now in the trenches is entirely too small to defend such an extended line, and I do not think it safe to move the other brigade, unless General Loring's troops were here, ready to move over on the first alarm. Colonel Gates' pickets have been skirmishing to-day with the enemy, and they reported advancing, as reported to-day by telegraph to Vicksburg. I do not know where this ferry is, or where the road leading to it turns in. Colonel Gates' pickets are at Fourteen-Mile Creek ford and Montgomery Bridge over the same. Do they cover it? I can do nothing to-night, but will reconnoiter the position, and endeavor to find the road leading to it from here early in the morning, and be prepared to move the brigade

there in case it is not deemed unnecessary. If possible, I would prefer that the troops who have thrown up these trenches with their own hands, who have had their places in them pointed out, and who would prefer to remain together in a battle, be allowed to fight in them.

Please send further instructions to-night.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., ARMY OF MISS., *Bovina, May* 11, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the intrenchments in front of Big Black Bridge will be finished to-night, and beg leave to suggest that, although we can readily preserve the bridge by a proper defense, yet the position can be turned if the enemy pass Edwards and cross at Bridgeport Ferry. My division is not sufficient to give battle at both points, and while we have 9 or 10 miles to pass from one point to the other, the enemy march 3 or 4, from Edwards Depot.

If a force cannot be spared for that point, could not my command, if supported at Raymond, move forward, and hold a position between Edwards and Fourteen-Mile Creek, fronting south, with our right near enough to Big Black to force them to cross at Baldwin's? Could we not thus preserve the entire railroad, as well as the bridge?

I have never reconnoitered the country alluded to—have simply traveled over the roads; and only desire to express my readiness to perform my portion of the work if the lieutenant-general commanding deems it expedient to advance our left wing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

HDQRS. CAV., *Near Hankinson's Ferry, May* 11, 1863—8.15 a. m.

Colonel [ISHAM W.] GARROTT:

I have just returned from the ferry, and find the boats destroyed or taken away. Very few of the enemy to be seen; six or eight, which would, perhaps, indicate simply a picket. The officer on picket says he distinctly heard one drum beat reveille a little below the ferry.

I have now 3 men scouting, who were ordered to return by 12 o'clock. As we had only one canoe, it was impossible to cross in any force sufficient to make much resistance. I have advanced the pickets to within 250 yards of the ferry, and in sight. I am still inclined to think the enemy have gone up the river.

General Grant's headquarters said to be at the college on Raymond and Rocky Springs road.

The Yanks have made very good breastworks on the bluff, but we could not see any embrasures for artillery, and yet we were at the ferry, not more than 125 yards from the bluff. I will report as soon as the scouts return.

W. N. BROWN,

Lieut. Col. Twentieth Mississippi Regiment, Comdg. Cavalry.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

General GREGG:

From information from General Tilghman of the enemy being in force opposite the ferry at Baldwin's, it is very probable that the movement

toward Jackson is in reality on Big Black Bridge, in which case you must be prepared to attack them in rear and on flank.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG, *Raymond, via Clinton:*

I directed a telegram to you from General Loring's headquarters. If the enemy advance on you too strongly, fall back on Jackson. All the South Carolina troops will be ordered to Raymond, to support you or cover your retreat, as the case may be. If, however, the enemy approaches Big Black Bridge, hold your command in readiness to attack him in rear or flank. If you should be superseded, communicate this to commanding officer. Employ the cavalry actively in scouting and harassing his movements.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general directs me to say, in reply to the communication addressed to you by Brigadier-General Tilghman, and forwarded by you to these headquarters, that it seems to him the movement purported about to be made against Jackson is in reality against Big Black Bridge, in co-operation with the force opposite Baldwin's Ferry. He directs that you hold yourself prepared accordingly. General Stevenson has been advised, and directed to co-operate with you in such an event.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

General LORING:

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he wrote you a communication this evening in the dark, directing you to move two brigades of your division close to General Bowen's position. This movement is made, fearing it may be necessary to cross Big Black Bridge, which, if necessary, must be done as rapidly as possible. To effect this, you will keep your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. This is written, fearing that you may not have been able to read the communication previously sent.

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HALL'S FERRY, *May* 11, 1863—4 p. m.

Captain [THOMAS M.] CROWDER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Buford's Brig.:*

SIR: My scouts have just returned from across the river. Saw cavalry on the Jackson road. Citizens and negroes report a heavy force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry moving up the Jackson road. General Grant is reported to be in command of this column, and a brigadier-general who dined yesterday at Mrs. Fisher's declared it to be their

intention to take Jackson. I myself heard drums northeast of this place three hours since. No enemy have appeared here to-day. Will send out a scout to-night.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

THOS. M. SCOTT,
Colonel, Twelfth Louisiana.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you will immediately relieve General Buford by placing a portion of your command in the position he now holds. The movements of the enemy on the other side of Big Black render it necessary that this be promptly carried out.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that he has received information from General Loring that there is a strong force opposite Baldwin's Ferry, and that it is probable the movement purported about to be made against Jackson is in reality against Big Black Bridge, in co-operation with the force opposite Baldwin's Ferry, and that in such an event you will be prepared to act in conjunction with General Loring.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES ON THE RIGHT,
R. Gibson's, May 11, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: A prisoner just brought in reports that he belonged to the wagon guard of the train of the third division of the troops now advancing on Jackson. He represents two divisions as being in advance of his own, and the whole army in motion for Jackson. He represents the force as 40,000.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

[P. S.]—I do not know the circumstances under which he was taken. He may have been sent on.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he informed you this evening, through General Loring, that he [Loring]

had been ordered to move two brigades of his division close to General Bowen's position. You will move so as to rest your left close to his right. If a subsequent move is made by which General Loring's right is moved, you will close in to the left, keeping your left at all times in close proximity to his right. You will keep your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HUBBARD'S, *May* 11, 1863.

Maj. GEO. MCKNIGHT, *Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:*

MAJOR: Captain Graham, on picket at the ferry, reports the enemy in pretty strong force on the opposite side of the river, extending from above the ferry to Downs', 1½ miles below. They occupy the breastworks on the opposite side.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LLOYD TILGHMAN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. H. T. WALKER, *Jackson:*

Move immediately with your command to Raymond. General Gregg has been ordered, if the enemy advance on him in too strong force, to fall back on Jackson. You will do likewise, in conjunction with him. If the enemy advance on you in not too strong force, you will meet them. If, instead of advancing on Jackson, he should advance on Big Black Bridge, the command, under direction of the senior officer, will attack him in rear and flank.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, Vicksburg:*

The most of the stores have been moved from Jackson and Meridian. Considerable supplies at Macon and Columbus. Should they be removed, and where?

THEO. JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 11, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON, *Jackson:*

If the enemy moves on Jackson, I will advance to meet them, and must have subsistence provided at Jackson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 11, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

I have information I deem reliable that an advance of 10,000 will be made on Jackson from Corinth, and that Lauman's division was to move on Vicksburg yesterday from Memphis, leaving this place almost destitute of troops.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *May* 11, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss.:*

I have no information of the advance of the enemy on Columbus. Brigadier-General Forrest is coming into Mississippi from the direction of Tuscumbia, Ala.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.*, and
General JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

The enemy is apparently moving in heavy force toward Edwards Depot, Southern Railroad. With my limited force, I will do all I can to meet him. That will be the field of battle if I can carry forward sufficient force, leaving troops enough to secure the safety of this place. Re-enforcements are arriving very slowly; only 1,500 have come as yet. I urgently ask that more be sent; also that 3,000 cavalry be at once sent to operate on this line. I urge this as a positive necessity. The enemy largely outnumbers me, and I am obliged to hold back large forces at the ferries on Big Black, lest he cross and take this place. I am also compelled to keep a considerable force on either flank of Vicksburg, out of supporting distance of Edwards, to prevent his approach in those directions.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

I have impressed upon the Governor the necessity to aid you by calling out all who can render even temporary service, and have ordered arms and ammunition to meet events which will thus be created. The efforts to supply you with cavalry have not been successful, but it may be that you can get mounted men from volunteers of the country. The re-enforcements sent to you should now be arriving. In your situation, much depends on the good-will and support of the people. To secure this, it is necessary to add conciliation to the discharge of duty. Patience in listening to suggestions which may not promise much, is sometimes rewarded by gaining useful information.

I earnestly desire that, in addition to success, you should enjoy the full credit of your labors.

We look anxiously and hopefully for the next intelligence of your campaign.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

If Arkansas Post prisoners are sent here, I shall need at least their complement of arms to supply them.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Bovina:*

Gregg has fallen back some 3 or 4 miles this side of Raymond. Heavy force of enemy engaged him to-day. I have sent him six companies

Third Kentucky Mounted Infantry, about 1,000 men under General [W. H. T.] Walker, and one battery—about 1,200 men; one battery to arrive in morning. Will send them forward at once. General Johnston expected here to-morrow.

JOHN ADAMS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Bovina:*

Following note from telegraphic manager at this place just received:

Your telegram to General Johnston will be delivered to him at Meridian. He will be in Jackson to-morrow. The operator in Jackson informed me this.

E. L. MARCHANT,
Manager.

I have instructed him to send dispatch to Tullahoma also.

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

The following dispatch from General Chalmers, Panola, received 9.30 p. m., subsequent to my dispatch to-day, viz:

I have information, deemed reliable, that an advance of 10,000 will be made on Jackson from Corinth, and that Lauman's division was to move on Vicksburg yesterday from Memphis, leaving this place almost destitute of troops.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 12, 1863—1 a. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

General Gregg's command reached Raymond 5 p. m., yesterday. I was in the act of moving with the cavalry to strike the enemy's line below Cayuga when I ascertained he was in force at Auburn, and making particular inquiries regarding force and defenses at Edwards. I shall take position to-night to check his advance in this direction or toward Raymond. Have burned the bridges in his front over Fourteen-Mile Creek.

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

FOURTEEN-MILE CREEK,
Via Edwards Depot, May 12, 1863—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

My commission is dated 15th October, 1861. The cavalry force has about 800. Have just driven back the enemy near Dillon's, at crossing of Fourteen-Mile Creek.

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Bovina:*

General Gregg reports that he has not over 100 cavalry. His advance must be covered by sufficient cavalry from your command that he may

not be taken by surprise in his march on enemy's rear. I shall probably be at Bovina this evening. Col. Wirt Adams reports that he drove back the enemy this morning at Dillon's, near Fourteen-Mile Creek.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

General BOWEN, or General LORING, *Bovina:*

I have ordered Gregg, with his force at Raymond (about 3,000 men), to advance on rear of enemy if he attacks Big Black Bridge. Should the enemy turn on Gregg, you will advance your whole force and attack him.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Bovina, May 12, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have been unable to find or hear of any crossing-place on the Big Black below the railroad bridge.

I have been to Mrs. Bachelor's plantation this morning, 3 miles below on this side, where the river can be approached near the Big Pond, but the country opposite, as far down as the mouth of Fourteen-Mile Creek, is represented as an impenetrable jungle, intersected with sloughs and ponds. This information corresponds with what I received while stationed at Smith's. I have sent two staff officers over to examine the east bank, and ascertain definitely everything bearing upon the case.

If the main attack comes against Big Black, it will be necessary to throw a force on my immediate right, behind the levee.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

BOVINA, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The enemy are reported in force at Fourteen-Mile Creek, about 4 miles south of Edwards Depot; Gates is in line to resist their advance. The enemy can approach the opposite bank of Big Black, about 2 miles below the bridge. Nature of country on this side unknown.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Bovina:*

Send following dispatch at once to General Loring:

Move with two brigades of your division immediately to the support of General Bowen. He reports enemy at Fourteen-Mile Creek, about 4 miles south of Edwards Depot.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Colonel Gates reports enemy advancing in force—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. He has been fighting them all morning. He sends for

re-enforcements, but has orders to fall back, as none will be sent; they are 3 miles south of Edwards Depot.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

General FORNEY:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move Vaughn's brigade, now in this city, at once to Mont Alban by land, carrying three days' rations and ammunition, leaving all baggage behind.

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

MONTGOMERY, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Troops all beyond this place. I expect to reach Jackson Thursday morning. General Beauregard desires that we be kept together. I have letters for you.

S. R. GIST.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GREGG, *Raymond, via Clinton, by Courier:*

Do not attack the enemy until he is engaged at Edwards or Big Black Bridge. Be ready to fall on his rear or flank at any moment. Do not allow yourself to be flanked or taken in the rear. Be careful that you do not lose your command.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG, *Raymond:*

The commanding officers of all troops at Raymond or *en route* from Jackson will conform to the orders given you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RAYMOND, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Bovina:*

GENERAL: I am falling back to the Clinton and Jackson road, after fighting the enemy all day. Colonel [W.] Adams has informed me by note that the enemy are advancing on Raymond in strong force. He also has had a fight, and is falling back to Edwards Depot. Prisoners say this is General Logan's command.

JOHN GREGG.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Major-General LORING, or
Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Bovina, Miss.:*

Brigadier-General [J. C.] Vaughn's brigade is on its way to Mont Alban, to re-enforce you, if necessary, but must not be called on without it is absolutely necessary, as they may be needed at Chickasaw Bayou.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Bovina:*

General Bowen will advance his command to Edwards Depot, and hold that position at least for the present, and it may be permanently. You will occupy the intrenchments vacated by General Bowen until your men are rested. I will come out to Bovina to-night.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Whittaker's, May 12, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Captain Russell, one of the captains of my command, and one of the best in it, was sent by me to learn the enemy's movements; returned last night by the way of General Bowen, and gave him information, which he telegraphed to you upon its receipt. He reports that the enemy's cavalry are on all the roads leading from the Southern College toward Edwards Depot and Raymond, and had advanced 5 to 8 miles yesterday from Southern College in the direction of those two points. His cavalry also occupies the road from Baldwin's Ferry to Auburn, and had also advanced from Utica toward Raymond, and were encamped at 3 p. m. yesterday at Roach's, 5 miles above Utica. Colonel [E.] Gates, of Bowen's command, was then skirmishing with their cavalry at Fourteen-Mile Creek, on the Grand Gulf road, 4 miles from Edwards Depot, and had driven him 3 miles. Four miles above Cayuga, their infantry and cavalry camps were at Five-Mile Creek. All these roads lead to Edwards Depot and Raymond. Marauders are busily engaged in the immediate rear of the enemy, pressing negroes, horses, mules, and provisions.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. W. LORING,
Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—I send you a communication [11th], received toward daylight, from General Tilghman, about the enemy's movements at Baldwin's Ferry.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
One Mile from Whittaker's, May 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Comdg., &c., Vicksburg:*

Featherston's brigade is now on the march, with the instructions you gave me—to move rapidly. I shall urge forward in haste Buford's brigade, which is also on the march, and get them to Bowen as rapidly as possible.

W. W. LORING.

BOVINA, *May* 12, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Two brigades of my command are arriving here now.

W. W. LORING.

BOVINA, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

If you do not come down this evening, please telegraph if you think it best to go out and secure position, with view to attack enemy in morning. Do not know their numbers.

W. W. LORING.

BROOKHAVEN, *May* 12, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

General Maxey and command are at this place.

S. A. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Post.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Major MIMS, *Chief Quartermaster, Jackson:*

If Gregg is not compelled to fall to Jackson, Maxey may move from Gallatin to Raymond, but, if Gregg is compelled to fall back to Jackson, Maxey must come to Jackson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 12, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Courier just from Raymond talked with General [J.] Gregg on the battle-field. Our troops falling back before greatly superior numbers. Brigadier-General Walker within 4 miles of Gregg, with 1,000 [men]. Gregg requested courier to see me instantly on arrival at Jackson, and request that I telegraph you for re-enforcements.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Near R. Gibson's, May* 12, 1863—7 a. m.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg:*

MAJOR: Your instructions of last night at 11 o'clock I have just received. Those referred to as having been sent through General Loring have not been received. I relieved General Buford's brigade on Hall's Ferry road last night. The removal of his [the enemy's] pickets from the only route where there is now a crossing, I believe is intended to deceive us. I reported last night to the lieutenant-general that they had been withdrawn from Hankinson's.

In keeping my left constantly in close proximity to General Loring, in the event that he should go to the railroad or bridge, shall I withdraw any force from near Warrenton, or leave open this portion of the line—Hankinson's and Hamer's Ferry road? The whole cannot be occupied and a sufficient force moved to be of material assistance to General Loring. Am making every effort to get information of the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—Have just received the inclosed note from General Loring. Will move at once one brigade toward Baldwin's road.

[Inclosure.*]

Colonel [J.] THOMPSON:

Has any arrangement been made for crossing Big Black?

Respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that from information received from Colonel [Elijah] Gates, at Edwards Depot, it appears evident the enemy are advancing in force on Edwards Depot and Big Black Bridge. Hot skirmishing has been going on all morning and the enemy are at Fourteen-Mile Creek. You must take your whole division and move rapidly to the support of Loring and Bowen, at the Big Black Bridge, leaving Baldwin's and Moore's brigades (of Smith's and Forney's divisions) to protect your right.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inquire if you have received the instructions given you this morning to move with your command, with the exception of Generals Baldwin's and Moore's brigades, which hold the right, to Bovina, to support Generals Loring and Bowen at that point. If so, have you complied with them? It may be necessary for the whole army to cross the river, as the battle may be fought on that side. General Tilghman's brigade, of General Loring's division, is guarding Baldwin's Ferry. You will march at once to support Loring and Bowen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Near R. Gibson's, May* 12, 1863.

[Col. J. THOMPSON:]

COLONEL: From a note just received from General Loring, I infer that he does not expect me to advance beyond his brigade. Tilghman's left on the Baldwin's Ferry road, about 1½ miles from the river.

You direct me to go at once with my whole division to the support of Bowen. In half an hour they will be *en route.* Shall I pass Tilghman, and go to the bridge? I leave Moore at Warrenton, Waul near here, and Baldwin in his position on Hall's Ferry road. The interval between Baldwin and Moore is 9 miles. I shall be at Taylor's headquarters,

* The inclosure referred to by General Stevenson not with original. The inclosure here given was, however, with General Stevenson's letter.

forks of Hall's Ferry and Warrenton and Hall's Ferry road at 8 o'clock, and, if I receive no instructions there, I shall proceed, via Lanier's, to Bovina and Big Black Bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

NEAR R. GIBSON'S, *May* 12, 1863—7 p. m.

Major MEMMINGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg:

MAJOR: Your letter of this afternoon, with regard to the movements of my division, has just been received. In reply thereto, I have to state that my command moved at 6 o'clock.

Respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, Miss., May* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Near Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you follow the movement of General Loring and keep well up with him. The lieutenant-general commanding leaves direct for Bovina this evening.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

Send forward two of your brigades to the bridge, and stop the remainder of your division at Lanier's. The lieutenant-general will be in Bovina to-night.

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

Extract from letter of W. A. Warner, sent to Vicksburg to examine and report on the condition of meat at that place.

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

MAJOR:

* * * * * * *

I find Capt. George A. Woodward, department commissary, has on hand:

	Pounds.
Bacon sides, in fine order	270,000
Old sides bacon, in fine order	9,000
Old jowls, in fine order	5,000
Old sides, in bad order	65,000
Hams and shoulders, in bad order	30,000
Spoiled meat, too bad for issue	6,000
Total	385,000

I have arranged the hams and shoulders for immediate issue, and have also placed the remainder of the meat in fine order.

* * * * * * *

W. A. WARNER,
Bacon Inspector.

P. S.—Total meat, 385,000 pounds; loss, spoiled, 6,000 pounds; total, 379,000 pounds, or 758,000 rations.

—

Number of rations shipped to Vicksburg from April 30, to May 11, 1863.

Articles.	From Jackson.	From Meridian.	Total.
Bacon	240,000	153,130	393,130
Lard	40,332	3,390	43,722
Corn meal	12,593	5,698	18,291
Corn	42,771	31,590	74,361
Rice	1,478,620	.....	1,478,620
Peas	101,000	13,000	114,000
Vinegar	126,000	.....	126,000
Candles	240,301	.....	240,301
Soap	310,275	89,025	399,300
Salt	1,389,200	.....	1,389,200

Rations shipped from Jackson to Bovina.

Bacon	30,000
Salt	53,333
Sugar	55,075
Rice	50,510
Molasses	50,000

Rations shipped from Jackson to Edwards Depot.

Bacon	60,000
Meal	13,334

Rations shipped to Bolton Depot.

Meal	13,334

—

Report of stores in Vicksburg, April 30, 1863, and stores sent there from April 30 to May 14, 1863.

	Bacon.	Lard.	Pork.	Meal.	Corn.	Rice.	Flour.
In Vicksburg, April 30	526,468	76,400	.....	255,233	.....	2,554,500	239,514
Sent to Vicksburg, since April 30, from Jackson.	240,000	40,332	.....	12,593	42,771	1,478,620	.....
Sent to Vicksburg, since April 30, from Meridian.	153,130	3,390	.....	5,698	31,590	.....	.....
Sent to Vicksburg, since April 30, from Snyder's Bluff.	20,000	.....	.....	24,778	360,000	.....	348
Total	939,598	120,122	.....	298,302	434,361	4,033,120	239,862
Sent to Bovina from Jackson	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,510	.....
Sent to Edwards Depot from Jackson.	60,000	.....	.....	13,334	.....	.....	.....
Sent to Bolton Depot from Jackson.	.....	.....	.....	13,334	.....	.....	.....
Stores at Yazoo City, April 30	1,258	1,530	200	4,140	4,050	154,800	.....
	1,030,856	121,652	200	329,110	438,411	4,238,430	239,862

Report of stores in Vicksburg, April 30, 1863, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Sugar.	Peas.	Molasses.	Vinegar.	Salt.	Candles.	Soap.
In Vicksburg, April 30	4,251,405	3,392,698	451,900	87,000	9,157,200	80,400	674,816
Sent to Vicksburg, since April 30, from Jackson.	.....	101,000	.....	126,000	1,389 200	240,301	310,275
Sent to Vicksburg, since April 30, from Meridian.	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,025
Sent to Vicksburg, since April 30, from Snyder's Bluff.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,251,405	3,506,698	451,900	213,000	10,546,400	320,701	1,074,116
Sent to Bovina from Jackson	55,075	.....	50,000	.....	53,333	.....	.....
Sent to Edwards Depot from Jackson.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sent to Bolton Depot from Jackson.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stores at Yazoo City April 30	62,800	47,650	.....	2,000	126,900	2,066	.....
Aggregate	4,369,280	3,554,348	501,900	215,000	10,726,633	322,767	1,074,116

RECAPITULATION.

	Rations.
Bacon	939,598
Lard	120,122
Meat rations	1,059,720
Meal	298,302
Corn	434,361
Flour	239,862
Rice as bread, 1 pound per ration	403,312
Breadstuffs	1,395,837

REMARKS.

There were on hand at Vicksburg on 30th April, according to the report of officers:

Bacon	526,468
Lard	76,400
	602,868

Sent into Vicksburg between 30th April and 11th May:

Bacon	393,130
Lard	43,722
	436,852
Total in Vicksburg	1,039,720
Sent to Bovina, 5th May, bacon	30,000
Sent to Edwards Depot, 5th May, bacon	60,000
	1,129,720
Add amount reported at Port Gibson, 27th April	360,000
Add amount lost at Snyder's Bluff	16,000
Total	1,505,720

Again, W. A. Warner, whom I sent to Vicksburg to examine the condition of the bacon there, reported to me on the 12th May, that Capt. G. A. Woodward, department commissary, had on hand fit for issue, 379,000 pounds of bacon, which, at one-half pound per ration, is 758,000 rations; or, at one-fourth pound per ration, is 1,516,000 rations, or equivalent to fifty days' rations for 30,000 men.

All the commissary and many line officers unite in stating that a large number of beef-cattle were driven into Vicksburg when the army fell

back from Big Black River. I have heard the number variously estimated. None who were competent to judge put them down at less than 2,000 head, and many have stated that they believed there were 4,000 head. Admit, however, that there were but 1,500 head, and that they averaged 300 pounds each, there would have been 450,000 rations, or fifteen days' supply of fresh beef for 30,000 men, at 1 pound to each man.

Vicksburg was invested on the 18th day of May. Presuming there was taken into Vicksburg from Bovina Station and Edwards Depot as much bacon as the army consumed between the 12th and 18th, and taking as a basis on the 18th the report of Mr. Warner of the 12th, there were on that day in Vicksburg—

	Rations.
Bacon, at one-fourth pound per ration	1,516,000
Beef on foot, at 1 pound per ration	450,000
Total meat rations	1,966,000

which is equivalent to sixty-five days' rations for 30,000 men.

The command surrendered on the 4th of July, the troops having been besieged forty-seven days.

ADDENDA.

Rations in Vicksburg when surrendered, on July 4, 1863, per report of Capt. G. A. Woodward, assistant commissary of subsistence.

	Rations.
Bacon	76,482
Peas	2,400,000
Rice	523,400
Sugar	686,666
Soap	96,100
Candles	42,600
Flour	731

VICKSBURG, *May* 12, 1863.

Maj. THEO. JOHNSTON:

Supplies at Macon and Columbus need not yet be removed.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

COLDWATER, *May* 12, 1863—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Dispatch from Colonel [W. C.] Falkner, just received, states the Yankees 2,000 strong, all mounted, have gone south from Buck Snort, on the Oxford road. He also states another force, 3,000 strong, advancing south somewhere east of Buck Snort. The force on the Oxford road have four pieces of artillery. My scouts will report in a few hours. I will advise you.

A. C. EDMONDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

RICHMOND, *May* 13, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

To save time, and give the exchanged prisoners opportunity to prepare for active service in Mississippi hereafter, a temporary exchange was made for an equal number of General Bragg's army. They must be on their way, and should very soon be with you.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BIG BLACK BRIDGE, *May* 13, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

I appreciate all your kindness, and will endeavor to profit by your advice. I think, however, but little reliance can be placed on the kind of assistance you refer to. My forces are very inadequate. Port Hudson is again threatened, and I have been forced to draw largely from there. Enemy continues to re-enforce heavily.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 13,* 1863—8.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I have lately arrived, and learn that Major-General Sherman is between us, with four divisions, at Clinton. It is important to re-establish communications, that you may be re-enforced. If practicable, come up on his rear at once. To beat such a detachment, would be of immense value. The troops here could co-operate. All the strength you can quickly assemble should be brought. Time is all-important.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

Received between 9 and 10 a. m., May 14, while *en route* from Bovina to army at Edwards Depot.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Bovina:*

Nothing definite from General Gregg as to who made attack. Reported that Gregg made attack, and had decided advantage for awhile; that enemy received large re-enforcements, and forced him to fall back. He is just this side of Mississippi Springs. Sent forward from here this morning one battery and a battalion. General Gregg's loss about 400, principally wounded.

JOHN ADAMS.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Telegraphed Adams, in Jackson, this morning for news of enemy in the neighborhood of Raymond, and received the following answer:

JACKSON, *May* 13, [1863.]

General LORING, *Edwards Depot:*

General Gregg at Mississippi Springs. Enemy thought to be advancing from Raymond on the Springs in force; ascertained from prisoners and otherwise to be very large, from 30,000 to 40,000, consisting of two army corps, General McPherson in command. Probable that the telegraph wires will soon be cut. I am sending forward one battery—all that is here. Last arrival of troops here was the Thirtieth Georgia, which has arrived at Mississippi Springs. The next troops will be here this evening at 5 o'clock. Will be pushed forward as fast as possible. Prisoners state that General Sherman has crossed Big Black. I derived this information from Gregg at 10 o'clock.

JOHN ADAMS.

[W. W. LORING.]

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* Another copy in the Pemberton papers is dated May 14.

JACKSON, *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Following is dispatch from General Maxey:

BROOKHAVEN, *May* 13—1 a. m.

Arrived last evening, and will commence shipping at daylight this morning, with the only engine here. Everything will be pushed through as rapidly as possible

S. B. MAXEY.

There are but ten cars below the break in the railroad for Maxey to move with.

JOHN ADAMS.

BOLTON DEPOT, *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

After checking a column of the enemy yesterday, for 4 miles at Dillon's, I marched by General Gregg's order to Raymond, and fell in his rear. In withdrawing, marched from Mississippi Springs this morning at 3 a. m., and am now equidistant from Raymond to Clinton and Bolton, to protect the railroad. Colonel Thompson's command remains with General Gregg. The enemy encamped 1 mile east of Raymond. No movement yet reported.

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Bovina*, *May* 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General BUFORD:

You will move forward at once by the railroad, and take position so as to guard General Bowen's right. Two batteries of artillery will be left with General [J. C.] Vaughn in the trenches until they are relieved by the arrival of General Stevenson's artillery.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, *May* 13, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON,
Comdg. Department Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana:

GENERAL: I have just telegraphed you in reply that I had no information from the ferries. I do not know the disposition of the troops left on the line nor the orders given them. In the absence of yourself and General Stevenson, I directed General [J. C.] Moore as follows, viz, to hold his main body on the upper line, that is, on Smeede's Hill and Fort Reynolds, and to send one regiment, with the light pieces to be sent him from Sengstak's battery, to picket as far down toward Allen's Ferry as would be safe from a sudden attack from Warrenton. This regiment to look in the direction of Red Bone Church, Allen's Ferry, and the Henderson Landing. Also another regiment to be placed near General Lee's old [recent?] headquarters (G. Gibson's). I also directed him to keep a watch on Brown & Johnston's, and toward the city, as there are no troops between here and that place.

The battery that was taken out of Warrenton and placed on the hills was removed, leaving Moore only one battery, and it of heavy pieces. I therefore sent him Sengstak's battery, the two light pieces of which were intended to act with his advance pickets. The other section, one heavy and one light, but without a full complement of horses, is at the position selected by Major Lockett, just below the Marine Hospital. I made these dispositions fearing that the enemy might make a sudden dash across to Warrenton and cut off his pickets, and also to concentrate as much as possible toward town.

Four transports came down to-day with troops to Young's Point. Five regiments and a battery of artillery have marched from that point by Brown & Johnston's. Drums were heard beating opposite Warrenton this morning. A gunboat came up to Brown & Johnston's this afternoon, and, after taking on about a regiment, started below. The signals not working, I have not yet heard from General Moore. What became of it? Wagon trains continue to pass back and forth. Some were seen below Warrenton.

I telegraphed to General Stevenson and to you to know the disposition and order of troops on the line. Please send me the information.

The pontoon bridge will soon be ready, with the exception of rope. I have sent a courier to-day to Major Lockett to see if we could get some from the steamboats now about the bridge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. FORNEY.

BOVINA, *May* 13, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: Your communication of to-day received. The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you arrange to be able to concentrate all your troops, if necessary, within the defenses of Vicksburg, and that without the loss of any artillery. Any material for the pontoon bridges that can be had from the boats here will be sent to you. Get what you can from Snyder's Mill.

The following telegram sent you to-day:

The approaches from Hankinson's Ferry and Warrenton are guarded by Moore's brigade; from Hall's Ferry by Baldwin's; from Baldwin's Ferry by Tilghman's; and Waul's Legion is in reserve at some point, of which I will further inform you.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

BIG BLACK BRIDGE, *May* 13, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Tullahoma:*

General Forney reports from Vicksburg this morning four transports loaded with troops arrived at Young's Point this morning. Two regiments and a battery passed down by Brown and Johnston's. Wagon trains continue to pass back and forth. My re-enforcements will be very small, and arrive very slowly If possible, Port Hudson should also be re-enforced. I have been forced to draw largely from there. I have no major-general to command brigades arriving in Jackson. I am in position with eight brigades near Edwards Depot.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MISSISSIPPI SPRINGS, *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON,
Care of Major-General Loring, Bovina:

GENERAL: I am at Mississippi Springs, falling back on the road from Raymond to Jackson. I am waiting to learn whether the enemy come this way or go toward the Southern Railroad. I have with me Brigadier-General Walker, with 1,000 men of his command. Other re-enforcements are said to be coming. I fought Major-General Logan's division yesterday from 10 a. m. until 3.30 p. m. My troops fell back in perfect order. The enemy has not yet pursued. His pickets are reported to be a short distance—1 mile—this side of Raymond, on this road. Our engagement of yesterday was very severe and loss considerable.

Very respectfully,

JOHN GREGG.

MISSISSIPPI SPRINGS, VIA CLINTON, *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

The enemy are advancing from Raymond in force. I shall retire before them until further re-enforcements or other orders.

JOHN GREGG.

BOVINA, *May* 13, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG, *Clinton, Miss.:*

You must not attack the enemy in superior force, but fall back, if necessary, to Jackson, and occupy intrenchments. All the force now there and arriving will be kept for defense of that place for the present. If enemy fall back, you will advance on his flank and rear, taking care not to get into a position to be cut off.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Bovina, May* 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Edwards Depot:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you make a reconnaissance of such a character as you may deem proper, to find out where the main force of the enemy is, and in what direction moving. If on Jackson, he thinks his move will be to fall on their rear and cut their communication, but he must have accurate information from you that he can rely on before making this move, which would leave Vicksburg, by way of Big Black Bridge and the ferries, in so critical a position. It is necessary that the lieutenant-general should be informed not only what force has moved on, but the strength of that which is left, and where.

Very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. LORING'S DIV., *Near Edwards Depot, May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

We are in line of battle, with the exception of Buford's brigade, which has not yet arrived. Depending upon the force of Stevenson to sup-

port our flank and center, of which Buford is to be our extreme right, on the road to Kidd's. Featherston is on the extreme left, extending half mile left of the road, and Bowen in the center, covering the road and the right of it for half a mile.

Respectfully,

W. W. LORING.

BOVINA, *May* 13, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Hurry up as rapidly as possible with your two brigades to the Big Black Bridge, and place your forces in the trenches. Generals Loring and Bowen will advance.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

BOVINA, *May* 13, 1863—1.30 a. m.

Major-General STEVENSON:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you also bring, as quickly as possible to this place, the two brigades at Lanier's.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Bovina, May* 13, 1863—2 a. m.

Brigadier-General VAUGHN:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move your brigade at once to Big Black Bridge, and occupy the trenches there.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 13, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Two heavy columns of the enemy moving down the valley on our left, in direction of Raymond road, near the position designed for two of Stevenson's brigades. I think Stevenson will get there in time. Have ordered Scott's Twelfth Louisiana and a battery there, to hold it till Stevenson arrives. This will complete our line, which I think a strong one. The third brigade of Stevenson's will remain at Edwards Depot, equidistant from the different positions, and the fourth will remain near Smith's Station.

W. W. LORING.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 13, 1863—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Latest information indicates the enemy have moved off from front, and have gone toward Raymond road. Have ordered reconnaissance some time since to ascertain the fact.

W. W. LORING.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Information received that there is a force of 10,000 just this side of Fourteen-Mile Creek. Another force is at Montgomery's Bridge, though I do not think it is so large as the other. Am also informed that General Osterhaus' negro, horse, and dinner were captured this evening. This is so. The negro says the general told him to cook his dinner and bring it on to Edwards Depot, and he was doing so when captured.

W. W. LORING.

HDQRS. LORING'S DIV., *Edwards Depot, May* 13, 1863—7 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Bovina:*

The enemy were at a point 4½ miles beyond Edwards Depot, on the road to Raymond, just beyond the creek, this afternoon. A negro man who came from the other side the creek says he saw a column of men marching on toward Raymond. Did not know how many, but counted twenty flags.

W. W. LORING.

HDQRS. LORING'S DIV., *Edwards Depot, May* 13, 1863—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Big Black Bridge:*

From every source, both black and white, I learn that the enemy are marching on Jackson. I think there can be no doubt of this.

W. W. LORING.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May* 13, 1863.

Col. L. J. FLEMING, *Supt. Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Mobile, Ala.:*

The Government is sending large re-enforcements of troops to Mississippi by the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi and Alabama Railroads. During their transportation these roads can do nothing else. The Southern Railroad cannot meet the demand if troops arrive by these two roads. Public necessity, in this emergency, requires the use of rolling-stock from your road, and I have, therefore, to request that you will furnish what may be necessary for this purpose. It will only be required for a short time.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May* 13, 1863.

Hon. MILTON BROWN, *Prest. Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Mobile, Ala.:*

The Southern Railroad has not sufficient stock to transport troops from this point to Vicksburg as fast as they arrive here. I appeal to you as a patriot to lend the Southern Railroad as many engines and cars as are required for the above object. It is of the utmost importance to the country.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Vicksburg:*

The enemy are reported advancing from Senatobia. I am too unwell to go up, but send the command at once.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Bovina, Miss.:*

The following note from Colonel Edmondson just received:

COLDWATER, *May* 13, 1863—10 p. m.

General CHALMERS:

Dispatch from Colonel Falkner, just received, states the Yankees, 2,000 strong, all mounted, have gone south from Buck Snort, on the Oxford road. He also states another force, 3,000 strong, advancing south somewhere east of Buck Snort. The force on the Oxford road have four pieces of artillery. My scouts will report in a few hours. I will keep you advised.

A. C. EDMONDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Bovina, Miss.:*

Lauman's division left Memphis Saturday for Vicksburg. Telegraph operator at Senatobia captured this morning.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Edwards Depot, May* 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: I shall move as early to-morrow morning as practicable with a column of 17,000 men to Dillon's, situated on the main road leading from Raymond to Port Gibson, 7½ miles below Raymond and 9½ miles from Edwards Depot. The object is to cut enemy's communications and to force him to attack me, as I do not consider my force sufficient to justify an attack on enemy in position or to attempt to cut my way to Jackson.

At this point your nearest communication would be through Raymond. I wish very much I could join my re-enforcements. Whether it will be most practicable for the re-enforcements to come by Raymond, leaving it to the right if the march cannot be made through Raymond, or to move them west along the line of the railroad, but leaving it to the left, south of the line of march to Bolton Depot or some point west of it; in either movement I should be advised as to time and road, so that co-operation may be had to enable the re-enforcements to come through.

I send you a map of the country,* which will furnish you with a correct view of the roads and different localities.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[Indorsement.]

CANTON, *May* 24, 1863.

The within dispatch was sent in answer to one from Lieutenant-General Pemberton, in which he says that he would move early on the 15th instant to a place called Dillon's.

A. P. MASON.

Your dispatch just received. Our being compelled to evacuate Jackson renders your plan impracticable. Therefore, move in the direction of Clinton, and communicate with me, that I may unite with you with about 6,000 troops.

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* Not found.

CANTON, *May* 24, 1863.

The above, to the best of my recollection, is the substance of a dispatch sent by General Johnston to Lieutenant-General Pemberton the 15th May, 1863, from a point on the Jackson and Canton road, about 9 or 10 miles from Jackson. General Johnston dictated the dispatch, and I wrote it, placing "6,000" in cipher.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOVINA, *May* 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Jackson:*

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication. I move at once with whole available force, about 16,000, from Edwards Depot, leaving Vaughn's brigade, about 1,500, at Big Black Bridge. Tilghman's brigade, 1,500, now at Baldwin's Ferry, I have ordered to bring up the rear of my column. He will be, however, from 15 to 20 miles behind it. Baldwin's Ferry will be left necessarily unprotected. To hold Vicksburg are Smith's and Forney's divisions, extending from Snyder's Mill to Warrenton, numbering, effective, 7,500 men. To this should have been added Waul's Legion, the Mississippi State troops, and Higgins'. The men have been marching several days, are much fatigued, and, I fear, will straggle very much. In directing this move, I do not think you fully comprehend the position that Vicksburg will be left in, but I comply at once with your order.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CAMP SEVEN MILES FROM JACKSON, *May* 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: The body of troops mentioned in my note of last night compelled Brigadier-General Gregg and his command to evacuate Jackson about noon to-day. The necessity of taking the Canton road at right angles to that upon which the enemy approached prevented an obstinate defense. A body of troops, reported this morning to have reached Raymond last night, advanced at the same time from that direction. Prisoners say that it was McPherson's corps (four divisions), which marched from Clinton. I have no certain information of the other; both skirmished very cautiously. Telegrams were dispatched when the enemy was near, directing General Gist to assemble the approaching troops at a point 40 or 50 miles from Jackson, and General Maxey to return to his wagons, and provide for the security of his brigade, for instance, by joining General Gist. That body of troops will be able, I hope, to prevent the enemy in Jackson from drawing provisions from the east, and this one may be able to keep him from the country toward Panola. Can he supply himself from the Mississippi? Can you not cut him off from it, and, above all, should he be compelled to fall back for want of supplies, beat him? As soon as the re-enforcements are all up, they must be united to the rest of the army. I am anxious to see a force assembled that may be able to inflict a heavy blow upon the enemy. Would it not be better to place the forces to support Vicksburg between General Loring and that place, and merely observe the ferries so that you might unite, if opportunity to fight presented itself? General Gregg will move toward Canton to-morrow. If prisoners tell the truth, the forces at Jackson must be half of Grant's

army. It would decide the campaign to beat it, which can be done only by concentrating, especially when the remainder of the eastern troops arrive—they are to be 12,000 or 13,000.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

Original dispatch from General J. E. Johnston delivered at 5.35 p. m., May 16, 1863, on the field, whilst in retreat.

J. C. P. [PEMBERTON.]

RICHMOND, *May* 14, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith is assigned to duty as chief engineer of your command. You will give him the necessary orders to enter upon his duties as such.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

JACKSON, *May* 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

General Gregg reports the enemy at Clinton—four divisions, commanded by Generals Quinby, Steele, Logan, and Tuttle, Major-General Sherman commanding. General Gregg advises me at 9.30 p. m. that he will immediately fall back on Jackson.

JOHN ADAMS.

BOLTON DEPOT, *May* 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Enemy made demonstration on this station this morning at 3 o'clock. There are 1,200 bales of Government cotton and 3,000 bushels of corn and other supplies here. Shall I remain or move toward Jackson? Answer.

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

BOVINA, *May* 14, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Vicksburg, Miss.:*

The army is about to move forward. The enemy is at Clinton, four divisions strong. You must draw in all your forces to the road of the inner line, so as in case of necessity to take position within the intrenchments. Tilghman's brigade will follow on after his division. This leaves Baldwin's Ferry unprotected. Vaughn's brigade, now in intrenchments at Big Black, will be left under your control. Trains must be loaded at once with subsistence for the troops, and come along the railroad as far as safety will admit. General Johnston has arrived at Jackson.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 14, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Vicksburg:*

You will place Waul's Legion in position for the protection of Baldwin's Ferry road as soon as possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY, *Vicksburg:*

Re-enforce Baldwin's Ferry with Baldwin's brigade, and, if necessary, with Waul's Legion also.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Edwards Depot, May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY, *Vicksburg:*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you send at once to this point 76,000 rations, exclusive of soap, candles, &c. Also, that you be on the alert in the direction of Baldwin's Ferry. He has just learned from a Federal prisoner, a commissioned officer, that Smith's division is at Baldwin's Ferry, and they are still re-enforcing. You will re-enforce that line with Baldwin's brigade, and, if necessary, also with Waul's Legion.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Edwards Depot, May* 14, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Commanding:*

You will direct Brigadier-General Baldwin to move up and take position at Mont Alban, to guard all approaches to the Big Black Bridge, particularly from the rear. He will be assigned the command of all troops guarding the Big Black Bridge and its approaches, front and rear. The artillery belonging to Stevenson's division, now in the trenches in front of the bridge, will be relieved by the field battery now serving with General Baldwin, which will be pushed forward with all rapidity, so that the artillery relieved may join Major-General Stevenson's division with the least possible delay, provided with three days' rations. A section of the Hudson battery, commanded by Lieutenant [J. R.] Sweaney, camped near the Cox Hospital, 2 miles in rear of city, is placed at your disposal. The army is expected to move to-morrow morning in the direction of Dillon's, on the Raymond and Port Gibson road, and all communications will be directed to that place.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Bovina, May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you have the whole army put in readiness to move forward at a moment's notice.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. STEVENSON'S DIV., *Withers', May* 14, 1863—4.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMPSON, *Assistant Inspector-General:*

COLONEL: The number of rations required will be four days' for 9,000 men. This is making a full allowance for men who will probably join us.

C. L. STEVENSON.

BOVINA, *May* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, [*Baldwin's Ferry*:]

Your division has been ordered forward to Clinton. Immediately on the receipt of this note, you will at once move on, via Big Black Bridge, to join your division with your brigade. Great caution must be observed on your part to prevent being cut off. You will compose the rear-guard of the column. All stragglers must be collected on the march and brought along.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Bovina*, *May* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN:

All the cavalry now west of Big Black River will remain subject to the order of Major-General Forney. A commissioned officer and 20 men will be directed by you to report to Brigadier-General Vaughn, now in front of Big Black Bridge, for scouting duty.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General TILGHMAN, *Baldwin's Ferry:*

I sent orders by courier this morning for you to move with your command to join your division. You will join your division immediately, and report to me when you will be at Bovina. I will have train to bring you on here from Bovina, if possible.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 14, 1863.

Operator at Bovina:

Hand this to General Tilghman on his arrival at Bovina:

You will move your command by cars to this point. Trains will come and go until all are moved.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BOVINA, *May* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAUGHN, *Big Black Bridge:*

The army will be moved forward toward Clinton. General Tilghman will leave his position on the Baldwin's Ferry road, and leave that ferry unprotected. You will continue to occupy the trenches in front of the railroad bridge, but keep a sharp lookout for your rear. In case you have to meet too large a force, and shall be compelled to fall back, you will withdraw in the direction of Milldale, so as to prevent being cut off. A commissioned officer and 20 men of the cavalry will report to you for scouting duty in your front.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN, *Big Black Bridge*:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general directs that you be on the alert. Smith's (Federal) division is at Baldwin's Ferry, and they are still reenforcing. He obtains this information from a Federal prisoner, a commissioned officer.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Edwards Depot, May* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAUGHN, *Big Black:*

You must send a company of your brigade to Bridgeport as a picket, and relieve a company of General Bowen's brigade now there on duty. You will order the company of General Bowen's brigade to rejoin their regiment as soon as relieved.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

BROOKHAVEN, *May* 14, 1863—11.45 p. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I received your dispatch of this date about 12 o'clock today, directing me to turn back to my wagons:

> You will [I am directed] take measures to save your [my] command, by crossing Pearl River and going to the Southern Railroad, unless you [I] can find a more judicious move. On the Southern Railroad you will find other troops.

The route to Port Hudson being open, as is doubtless known to you, and the Pearl River route to Southern Railroad suggested, with additional suggestions that I would find other troops there, I conclude that is the route you desire me to take, and as my men are exhausted from a very severe march, and are in need of meal, &c., I determined, while resting a day or so at this point, to send one of my staff for definite instructions as to places, route, &c.

I had received a dispatch from General Adams during the day, suggesting that I return to Port Hudson, &c., a copy of which I send—which came to hand after my command was in motion, at Hazlehurst—and fearing it might be a trick, I detached an engine, on which the superintendent of the road and one of my aides went to within 6 miles of Jackson, and then, meeting a hand-car, with a messenger bearing your dispatch, turned back. My desire is to go wherever you may think I can be of most service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY.

[Inclosure.]

MAY 14, [1863.]

General MAXEY:

Halt. Don't come any farther. Fall back on your wagons, and don't come any farther up the road. Go in the direction of, or to, Port Hudson. We are evacuating Jackson.

JOHN ADAMS.

CANTON ROAD,
Ten miles from Jackson, May 15, 1863—8.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

Your dispatch of yesterday just received. Our being compelled to leave Jackson makes your plan impracticable. The only mode by which we can unite is by your moving directly to Clinton, informing me, that we may move to that point with about 6,000. I have no means of estimating the enemy's force at Jackson. The principal officers here differ very widely. I fear he will fortify if time is left him. Let me hear from you immediately. General Maxey was ordered back to Brookhaven. You probably have time to make him join you. Do so before he has time to move away.

Most respectfully,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. BOWEN'S DIVISION, *May* 15, 1863—10 p. m.

Major-General LORING, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I have bivouacked in line of battle on your left, one brigade fronting east, one southeast, in rear of creek. My artillery is parked in rear of division.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Have just succeeded in getting on reserve artillery ammunition, which will leave to-night. One hundred thousand rounds infantry ammunition, reliable, will be placed on cars to-night, and ready to be forwarded to-morrow; the ordnance officer thinks from the invoices that there will not be more than 500,000 rounds left in depot. Three hundred and seventy-nine thousand issued in the last week. Will give you correct report by 10 a. m. to-morrow. There will be at least 200,000 rounds more ready to be shipped to-morrow.

JNO. H. FORNEY.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 15, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Vicksburg:*

This army is about to move. Send immediately to Edwards Depot at least thirty wagons, and more, if possible, for reserve ammunition train. Send immediately the cars ordered to be loaded with ammunition for field artillery to Edwards, and let the wagons come empty to Edwards Depot as rapidly as possible, and take on ammunition here. This is all-important. I shall take from General Vaughn twenty wagons, if he has them, to be replaced by part of wagons sent from Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Edwards Depot, May* 15, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Two of my scouts have just returned, and you may rely upon their report. Yesterday and the day before they counted the

enemy as he passed two points, one on the road to Dillon's, the other above Dillon's, on the main road to Raymond—the Raymond and Port Gibson road. The first reports twenty-seven flags, the last twenty-five. This is the force which was in our front. It has evidently moved to Raymond, probably leaving two regiments at or about Dillon's; of this I feel convinced. We have a report which seems reliable that the enemy are moving away from Baldwin's Ferry toward Raymond. Mr. Montgomery, who lives at the bridge of that name, and who has been a prisoner with the enemy, left them day before yesterday; says he saw Smith's division moving in the direction of Raymond on that day, and that it moved from the direction of Baldwin's Ferry, on the Montgomery road. It is the opinion of Mr. Montgomery that the division is not at or near Baldwin's Ferry, unless they marched it back yesterday; he saw it, as stated, the day before, going toward Raymond, 9 miles in advance of Baldwin's Ferry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING.

HDQRS. LORING'S DIVISION, *Edwards Depot, May* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I purpose marching in the following order, which will enable us to move into line of battle as follows: [L.] Tilghman's brigade on the right; Culbertson's battery, two 6-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer, one 3-inch rifle. [A.] Buford's brigade, center; Bouanchaud's battery, four 6-pounders, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 3-inch rifles; Cowan's reserve battery, four 6-pounders, two 12-pounder howitzers. Featherston's brigade, left; Wofford's battery, two 6-pounders, two 12-pounder howitzers. I expect to keep the reserve battery in rear of General Buford, and to hold [T. M.] Scott's regiment also in reserve.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Edwards Depot, May* 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General VAUGHN, *Big Black:*

The troops are about to move from this depot, and you will send up one regiment to act as an advance guard at Edwards Depot. Advise General Baldwin that this regiment has been sent, and also of the movement of the army.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Forest Station, May* 15, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: Being under orders from General Beauregard to report to General Pemberton at Jackson, Miss., I reached Brandon yesterday afternoon, with trains containing five companies of Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, eight companies of Twenty-ninth Georgia Volunteers, and the Sixteenth South Carolina Volunteers. At Brandon, I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Adams to proceed cautiously to Jackson. After leaving Brandon some 4 miles, I met a train from near Jackson, with Captain [T. B.] Ferguson's battery, and the telegraph

operator with a dispatch from you to post my troops at some convenient point 40 or 50 miles from Jackson, &c. I selected this station, distant 44 miles from Jackson and some 45 miles from Canton.

I herewith send you a letter from General Beauregard to General Pemberton, intrusted to my care. I have telegraphed to Meridian for supplies, and will send a train after them to-day. If you desire me to move across the country to you, I would ask for at least 6 large wagons to be sent me for transportation of commissary stores, reserve ordnance, &c. I endeavored to make arrangements with reliable men in Brandon to gain and transmit information of enemy's movements. If I am to remain on this road, at least one company would be necessary for vidette duty. I have here about 1,500 men, and await your orders. I will establish to-day a telegraph station here, having brought the implements from the station nearest to Jackson.

Send me orders and directions for my own or any other troops that may arrive here. My brigade is divided, five companies of Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and Eighth Georgia Battalion being with you.

I am, general, very respectfully and hastily, your obedient servant,

S. R. GIST.

[MAY 15, 1863.—For Beauregard to Johnston, proposing summer campaign relief of Vicksburg, &c., see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, p. 836.]

FOUR MILES SOUTH OF EDWARDS DEPOT, *May* 16, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Your letter, written on the road to Canton, was received this morning at 6.30. It found this army on the middle road to Raymond. The order of countermarch has been issued.*

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CALHOUN STATION, *May* 16, 1863—7 p. m.

General PEMBERTON [?]:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from Captain [W. S.] Yerger, informing me that a detachment of his squadron went into Jackson this morning just as the enemy was leaving it. They (the Federals) took the Clinton road. It is a matter of great anxiety to me to add this little force to your army, but the enemy being exactly between us, and consultation by correspondence so slow, it is difficult to arrange a meeting. I will take the route you suggest, however, if I understand it. We have small means of transportation, however. Send forward a little cavalry to communicate with me, orally. Is the force between us too strong for you to fight, if it interposes itself?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MAY 16, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

General Barton determined to withdraw from the bridge, and ordered me to march with my command, in the rear of the infantry, to Edwards.

* Note on General Pemberton's copy says, "Sent off by General P. before being finished, copied." See Johnston's report, Part I, p. 241.

Hearing that a large cavalry force of the enemy were in pursuit of our wagon train, I sent one-half my command, under Major [W. A.] Rorer, to protect it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WIRT ADAMS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 16, 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Bovina:*

Your dispatch received. President of railroad telegraphed to Bovina to send back an engine from there to Edwards. Did it arrive? There is but one engine here, I am informed.

JNO. H. FORNEY.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPT. OF MISS. AND EASTERN LA., *Cockrum's Cross-Roads, May* 16, 1863.

I. Colonel [W. F.] Slemons, with his brigade, will take position at Senatobia; Lieutenant-Colonel [L.] Willis, with Colonel [R.] McCulloch's brigade, at Temperance Hill, near Luxahoma. Different companies, going in rotation, will be kept on scout—one in the direction of Memphis, one in direction of La Grange, one in direction of Quinn's Mills, and one in direction of Byhalia. At present, Captain [R. R.] White, of Colonel [W. C.] Falkner's regiment, will scout toward La Grange, Captain [John T.] Lawler, of Stocks' regiment, in direction of Quinn's Mills, Captain [T. P.] Manning, of [G. L.] Blythe's regiment, in direction of Memphis, and Captain [W. H.] Couzens, of Second Missouri Regiment, in direction of Byhalia. They will notify each other and the brigade commander of any approach of the enemy, and in any advance they will watch all the movements of the advancing column, count its numbers, and fire into it as often as possible. They will have no permanent place of encampment, but will move about in the neighborhood of the place assigned for their scout. The captains will draw forage and commissary funds for fifteen days, and give bills of purchase and forage and provision returns receipted, and whenever any advance of the enemy is made, all the companies, excepting the one watching the movements of the enemy, will come in to the command, wherever it may be.

II. One squadron from Colonel Blythe's regiment and one from Colonel Falkner's will be kept at Panola for fifteen days at a time, and will be instructed in tactics and camp and guard duty.

III. Colonel Stocks is announced as inspector of cavalry temporarily, and will assume command of the post at Panola.

IV. Lieut. Col. W. W. Faulkner for the time being is attached to Colonel Slemons' brigade, but will remain at Cockrum's Cross-Roads, and scout as usual.

V. The brigade commanders will send one officer and a detail of men from each regiment to press horses, and will also instruct the captains commanding the scouting parties to do the same thing. The horses will be receipted for by the officer pressing them, and will be valued by a party selected by the officer making the impressment and one selected by the owner. In case of a disagreement, the two selected will themselves select a third party, and the valuation of a majority of these will be accepted and receipted for. All led horses will be sent to the quar-

termaster at Panola. All captured horses, as well as those impressed, will also be sent to the quartermaster at Panola, who will be instructed, after receipting for the former and receiving and paying for the latter, to turn them over to brigade commanders, who will issue them to soldiers having no horses.

VI. Further instructions will be given about captured property, which will give those making the capture the benefits, by law, arising from it.

VII. These instructions will be read to the command.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. H. CARROLL, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, *May* 16, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

A part, if not the whole, of General Forrest's command ought to be sent immediately to Northern Mississippi. It is impossible to communicate with General Johnston, and I respectfully make the suggestion.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Seen by the President. General Johnston was telegraphed to this effect April 7, 1863.

CALHOUN STATION,
Seven miles south of Canton, May [16], 1863.

General [S. R.] GIST, C. S. Army:

I have just received your letters of yesterday.

Major Mims, the chief quartermaster of the department, was instructed yesterday morning to provide transportation for the arriving troops. He reports twenty-five or thirty wagons at Meridian or Enterprise; the horses are on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at points above. They have been ordered to Meridian by railroad.

You can give immediate orders for the bringing to you the number of wagons and teams you require, and, on receiving them, march with the troops that may have gathered at Forest Station to join me. Time now, you will readily perceive, is important.

If you can procure horses by purchase or impressment in the neighborhood, mount forty or fifty infantry to serve as vedettes. If, while waiting for transportation, you [believe] that a change of your position toward Jackson would expedite your movement in this direction, please make it.

On setting out to join us, leave for the officer who may command the troops arriving afterward, instructions to prepare transportation for the troops he may have and expect, and await orders for march in this direction, but in the meantime to look to the defenses of Meridian against the enemy's raids. In the meantime communicate with me freely.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

P. S.—If the necessary number of wagons can be procured by impressment in the neighborhood, take that mode, which will enable you to come much sooner.

CALHOUN STATION, *May* 16, 1863—11 a. m.

General GIST, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I sent this morning, by your messenger, a reply to your letter of yesterday.

To wait for the quartermaster's wagons will probably consume time, which you cannot now afford to give. The small number of wagons which you require can surely be found in the country around you. Endeavor to find them immediately, and procure what you want by purchase or impressment, or, perhaps, by bartering expected wagons or horses for those you obtain.

A gentleman of the neighborhood has just promised to prepare for your passage of Pearl River at Madisonville; so direct your march to that point. Bring all the troops with you that may have arrived when you leave, and let me urge speedy preparation.

It is said that a party of the enemy has been to Brandon, destroying the railroad. Can you, should it be practicable while waiting for the transportation, punish any such party? This, of course, is secondary.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Whilst writing my communication this morning, the enemy attacked me on my right, left, and center. My troops, although strongly posted behind breastworks and protected in rifle-pits, were forced from their positions, owing to the demoralization consequent upon the retreat of yesterday. Every effort is now being made to reorganize the troops, and it is hoped that their numbers, although greatly diminished by incidents narrated, will be speedily increased.

The army has fallen back to the line of intrenchments around Vicksburg. As stated in my communication of this morning, this retreat will render it necessary to abandon the works at Snyder's Mill, which has accordingly been ordered. All the ammunition possible will be saved. The heavy guns, however, will necessarily be abandoned.

Two companies will be left at that point for the purpose of making a demonstration, and of spiking the guns and destroying the remaining stores whenever the emergency may arise.

The works at Fort Pemberton, which may prove essential to a line along the Yalabusha, have not been abandoned. The garrison of 200 men remain there.

I regret to say that as yet I have received no reliable information with regard to General Loring's division. It is reported, but I cannot trace the rumor to a reliable source, that he is crossing the Big Black River at some point below the Big Black Bridge.

In addition to the artillery lost yesterday, I regret to state that most of the artillery of Bowen's division is lost. Yesterday it was all successfully brought off, but to-day was abandoned in the trenches, almost without an effort to save it.

I greatly regret that I felt compelled to make the advance beyond Big Black, which has proved so disastrous in its results.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CAMP, *Between Livingston and Brownsville, May* 17, 1863.
(Received, May 18, in Vicksburg.)

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch of to-day, by Captain [Thomas] Henderson, was received. If Haynes' Bluff is untenable, Vicksburg is of no value, and cannot be held. If, therefore, you are invested in Vicksburg, you must ultimately surrender. Under such circumstances, instead of losing both troops and place, we must, if possible, save the troops. If it is not too late, evacuate Vicksburg and its dependencies, and march to the northeast.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[P. S.]—Please acknowledge receipt by the bearer.

RICHMOND, *May* 17, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

There is pressing need of cavalry in Mississippi. Can you not spare Forrest or some other cavalry force for immediate movement there? If so, order at once.

J. A. SEDDON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 17, 1863.

Col. WIRT ADAMS, *Commanding, &c.:*

Your desire, as expounded to Major Rorer, cannot be acceded to. You must fall back across the Big Black River, and operate in protecting Bridgeport and the approaches to Haynes' Bluff, or Snyder's Mill. On arrival on this side, you will unite Major Rorer's command with your own. This movement should be made at once.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

BOVINA, *May* 17, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Vicksburg:*

Send a train of cars here. The enemy's artillery has opened at the intrenchments at Big Black. Should they succeed in crossing at Bridgeport, it will be necessary to draw troops from Snyder's Mill. Subsistence must now be gotten into Vicksburg from that quarter as soon as possible, in the possible event of the evacuation of Snyder's. Ammunition must be destroyed, guns double charged and forced, unless they can be removed, and everything destroyed that cannot be removed.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 17, 1863.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to instruct you* to evacuate the works at Snyder's Mill immediately, bringing off all artillery and infantry, with the exception of two companies or their

* These instructions are recorded in the Letters-sent book, Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, but a memorandum thereon, signed by General Pemberton, states that it is "erroneously copied."

equivalents, whose duty it will be to remain and make a show of force on the approach of the enemy. If the enemy take the place, they [the two companies] will spike the heavy guns and destroy all supplies which you are forced to abandon. They will then make their way to this point, if possible. They will endeavor to join General Johnston. This is in reply to communication to General Forney.

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA., *Bovina, May* 17, 1863.

Colonel [A. E.] REYNOLDS:

You will continue to occupy the position you now occupy. Hold it as long as possible. If, being flanked, you cannot secure your command, you will fall back slowly and in good order to Bovina.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, *Forest Station, May* 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: I received your letters of May 16, 8 a. m. and 11 a. m., respectively, last night and this morning. Having learned the probable evacuation of Jackson by the enemy, I will move to Brandon to-day with the troops here, some 2,000 strong, and I have ordered General [E.] McNair to follow me from Meridian, leaving Brigadier-General Ector with about 1,000 of his brigade at that place, in accordance with instructions contained in your first letter. The enemy did not visit Brandon at all. I am having railroad and telegraphic communication restored with Jackson as speedily as possible. I will proceed to-day to near Brandon, and if I do not receive further orders from you, and Jackson be evacuated, will join you at that place. General McNair is only some 1,500 strong. Please send me your further instructions to Brandon, if Jackson is evacuated. I have no wagons as yet, but will move the troops by rail, in light marching order, with five days' supplies, and leave my quartermaster to follow with the heavy baggage and field transportation. I expect to be at Brandon by 7 p. m. this evening, and will take care of any raid that the enemy may make in that direction.

S. R. GIST.

SHELBYVILLE, VIA CHATTANOOGA, *May* 18, 1863.

JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

A brigade of cavalry from Northern Alabama moved to Mississippi several days ago. Another division is ordered to-day.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 18, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in reply to mine by the hands of Captain [Thomas] Henderson. In a subsequent letter of same date as the latter, I informed you that the men failed to hold the trenches at Big Black Bridge, and that, as a consequence, Snyder's Mill was directed to be abandoned. On receipt

of your communication, I immediately assembled a council of war of the general officers of this command, and, having laid your instructions before them, asked the free expression of their opinions as to the practicability of carrying them out. The opinion was unanimously expressed that it was impossible to withdraw the army from this position with such *morale* and material as to be of further service to the Confederacy. While the council of war was assembled, the guns of the enemy opened on the works, and about the same time it was reported that they were crossing the Yazoo River at Brandon's Ferry, above Snyder's Mill. I have decided to hold Vicksburg as long as possible, with the firm hope that the Government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navigation of the Mississippi River. I still conceive it to be the most important point in the Confederacy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 18, 1863.

Col. WIRT ADAMS, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you in reply to your communication of to-day's date that he has ordered the abandonment of Snyder's Mill. You will operate on the right flank and rear of the enemy, in cutting off their supplies, &c. He directs me also to say to you he expects great assistance from you in the defense of this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that General Smith has orders to withdraw his troops from the outer to the inner line to-night. That yours at the same time, on General Smith's order, will also be drawn to the inner line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

CAMP, *Near Cemetery, May* 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: Since my return to camp, I find that the wildest and most absurd rumors of surrender are in existence, not only among the men, but the officers of the command. Prisoners captured in our late battle have asserted that Grant and yourself had an understanding, and that they would have this place on the 20th instant. This, I hear, is general throughout the army. Would it be well to issue an order that a council of general officers had unanimously supported you in your determination not to evacuate or surrender, but to hold the place to the bitter end? Excuse me for the liberty I have taken in offering personal advice on an official point, but be assured I am prompted by the best intentions.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that if you are not able to cross the Big Black to come to this point, you will endeavor to join General Johnston. The lieutenant-general also directs that you will communicate with him (General Pemberton) by the first opportunity.

I am, general, very respectfully,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 18, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that the troops of my division will be withdrawn from the exterior to the interior line between 3 and 3.30 a. m. I have arranged to remove all the artillery except the two 24-pounder siege guns, which it is understood Captain Lockett will move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH.

VICKSBURG, *May* 18, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg:*

MAJOR: The rear of my command left the bridge at 1 o'clock this morning. At that time the enemy were constructing a bridge of trestle-work, taken from the railroad bridge, across at the old ferry. About 150 of our cavalry have just come in from the Hall's Ferry road. I give this for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, and request that all the cavalry in town be ordered on the road in front.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

NEAR VERNON, MISS., *May* 18, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

General Johnston directs that hereafter you will make your reports directly to him, sending them via Canton.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 19, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

Against my own judgment, but by instructions from superior authority, sustained by the unanimous voice of my general officers, I felt myself compelled to advance my position beyond Edwards Depot, and to offer or accept battle according to circumstances. The enemy attacked me in very great force about 7 a. m. on 16th. My position was a good one, but numbers prevailed; at 5 p. m. we were forced to retire. General Loring's division, which covered the retreat across Baker's Creek, failed to rejoin me, but will probably form a junction with General Johnston. We were again driven from an intrenched line at east and south head of Big Black Bridge, on morning of 17th; we lost a large amount

of artillery. The army was much demoralized; many regiments behaved badly. We are occupying the trenches around Vicksburg; the enemy is investing it, and will probably attempt an assault. Our men have considerably recovered their *morale*, but unless a large force is sent at once to relieve it, Vicksburg must before long fall. I have used every effort to prevent all this, but in vain.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 19, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Can you not get rid of your teams? It would be better to kill them than feed them. I am trying to gather a force which may attempt to relieve you. Hold out. I have just heard from Loring at Crystal Springs.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, *May* 19, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade of this division, General Green's, is near the railroad, ready to re-enforce General Forney, if required; it has not been engaged to-day.

The First Brigade, Colonel Cockrell's, has been in the trenches all day, excepting one regiment in reserve along with General Smith's division. They have been engaged most of the time, and assisted in repelling the assault on the left, which must have been very disastrous to the enemy. If the accounts I hear are correct, they still occupy their positions in the trenches. Do you desire any change to be made for to-morrow?

I shall be near the First Brigade to-morrow until about 10 o'clock; then shall return to this place in case nothing occurs to prevent it. My headquarters are about midway between the railroad and the Jackson road, in the valley between Mr. Youst's and Mrs. Hughes' houses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg*, *May* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding has information from Major-General Forney that a large force of the enemy are moving down the Baldwin's Ferry road, leaving the road at Ferguson's, about a mile from the intrenchments. You will hold your command in readiness to re-enforce immediately that point or any other threatened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *May* 19, 1863.

General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: A column of infantry coming down Baldwin's Ferry road is now moving down toward our right, leaving the main Baldwin road

at Ferguson's, about a mile to a mile and a half from the intrenchments. Another column of dust is seen on the Baldwin road, between Ferguson's and Four-Mile Bridge; about one brigade has passed.

The skirmishers of the enemy on our left have moved to our right; they have reached the Jackson road. The skirmishing is still kept up on the left.

Very respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY.

[P. S.]—I now see dust on the Hall's Ferry road; it does not, however, appear to amount to much. A column of dust has been seen to our front and left of Jackson road since about 9 o'clock. Can't tell which way it is moving.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN:

GENERAL: Your discretion is relied upon to move where the assault is most heavy near you, and within aid of you. Look well to this, and make such disposition as an emergency requires. I am on the line, looking to our general interests. Do you so, too.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you he has reason to believe there will be a heavy assault on the left of the lines to-morrow morning. He directs that you hold your command in readiness to re-enforce that point by daylight in the morning, in case it becomes necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to instruct you to hold Brigadier-General Green's brigade on the Jackson road, so as to support Brigadier-General Hébert's position. Colonel [F. M.] Cockrell's you will hold ready to support General Smith's right or General Hébert's left. They must be in the positions before daylight in the morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that he has reason to believe that there will be a heavy assault on

the left of the lines to-morrow morning, and that you hold Colonel Waul's command prepared to re-enforce that point, in case it becomes necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that there is a probability of a heavy assault on your left to-morrow morning, and that you be prepared for it. He has given Generals Bowen and Stevenson and Colonel Waul instructions concerning sending re-enforcements to you in case it is necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 19, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

In anticipation of an assault on my left in the morning, I have to request that a portion of Waul's Legion, or the whole of it, if it can be spared, be placed near Fort Hill at daylight. Should the necessity for them arise, there will be no time to send for them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you, in reply to communication just received, that Major-General Forney is immediately on your right; that Brigadier-General Bowen's command is held in reserve, with instructions to re-enforce any point when it is necessary. To give you discretionary power, would be to force him under your orders. He must be consulted as to the necessity of the movement, and, he concurring, the movement will be made, provided the general commanding cannot be consulted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that he is informed by General Forney that there is a large force of the enemy moving down the Baldwin road, leaving the road at Ferguson's, about a mile from the intrenchments. You will hold your

command in readiness, leaving only a strong force to guard the road, to move to the point specified or any other threatened. If at any time you have direct information previous to receiving instructions from him of any point threatened, you will move your command to re-enforce that point at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., STEVENSON'S DIV., *May* 19, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

[J. J. REEVE:]

MAJOR: I have the honor to state that I have one regiment in reserve, numbering 250 men.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE.

P. S.—The enemy seems to be massing opposite my center and right, judging from the noise.

The movements of the enemy seemed to me this evening to indicate an attack upon my line. I have no reserve brigade. If the lieutenant-general wishes me still to move my reserve regiments, please request him to inform me. If so, shall I move them each a mile from their present positions to the left, or shall I concentrate them in a body 1 mile to the left of my line?

Your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that he has reason to believe that there will be a heavy assault on the left of the lines to-morrow morning. He directs that you remove your reserve brigade or regiment a mile in that direction by daylight in the morning, but placed in such a position as to be ready to re-enforce either General Smith's position or your own.

Respectfully, &c.,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It is with pleasure I announce to you and your command the complete failure of the enemy in his various assaults on our works to-day. It is with pride I refer to the admirable conduct of the men in the trenches, on account of which our loss is comparatively nothing, while that of the enemy is very large. They have been forced to abandon three stand of colors on the field of battle. I trust and believe that your command will emulate the glorious example of their comrades.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant general commanding directs me to say to you that, if you are certainly threatened, the movement of your reserve regiments will not be made, nor will they be concentrated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the vital importance of having a strong guard over the ordnance depot near the line of defense. You will, if it has not already been done, detail a company, under a vigilant commissioned officer, for that duty. The strictest watch will be kept, and no one allowed to come near except the proper officer on business.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs the movements of your reserve brigades or regiments, before indicated, take place so as to be in supporting distance of either General Forney or General Smith before daylight in the morning. The brigade must be a reliable one. You were instructed in the last communication to you to move one brigade a mile to the left, so as to be in supporting distance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP, *Near Vernon, Miss., May* 19, 1863.

Major-General GARDNER, *Commanding Port Hudson:*

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Pemberton has been compelled to fall back to Vicksburg and abandon Haynes' Bluff, so that your position is no longer valuable. It is important, also, that all the troops in the department should be concentrated as soon as possible. Evacuate Port Hudson forthwith, and move with your troops toward Jackson, to join other troops which I am uniting; bring all the field pieces that you have, with their ammunition, and the means of transportation. Heavy guns and their ammunition had better be destroyed, as well as the other property you may be unable to remove.

In approaching Jackson endeavor to get information of the enemy. Should he prevent your approach to Jackson, cross Pearl River, and go to the railroad.

Lieutenant-General Pemberton suffered very severely in an action near Edwards Depot on the 16th. On the following day was compelled

to fall back to Vicksburg and abandon Haynes' Bluff. He is now invested. His loss in field artillery was very great; hence the necessity of bringing all you have.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CAMP, *Near Vernon, Miss., May* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General GIST:

GENERAL: We are moving from this point toward Canton, which is distant some 15 miles. Take, from Jackson, the road to Canton, which lies on the west of the railroad. Major [J. M.] Smylie, commanding officer at Jackson, can direct you. We shall encamp this evening 5 or 6 miles west of Canton, and shall not move far to-morrow, so that you will have no difficulty in learning our position.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

YAZOO CITY, MISS.,
May 19, 1863—11 p. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commander-in-Chief, Headquarters near Moore's Ferry:

GENERAL: At Liverpool, which is 25 miles below this point by the river, I learned two hours ago that the enemy's gunboats were at the mouth of Big Sunflower River at sunset. This point is 18 miles farther down than Liverpool. The report was made to me by cavalry scouts, and I consider that there is no doubt of the fact. The smoke of the boats was seen from the hills at Liverpool. It is also reported that a body of the enemy's cavalry are advancing up the Yazoo Valley, but this is not so well established as the fact regarding the gunboats. These last will be at Yazoo City perhaps by noon to-morrow or twelve hours from now. I shall get the boats out of the way, and do all that I can under this unpleasant condition of things. I was on my way down the river on a steamer, to set at rest the question with us "as to whether Snyder's Bluff had been abandoned by us," when I learned of the advance of the enemy, here reported.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Commander, C. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Panola, Miss., May 19, 1863.

Maj. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I desire to ask the attention of the general to the condition of things in this district. It is the most productive portion of Mississippi for supplies, and has now one of the finest wheat crops that I ever saw, and the Federals have openly declared that we shall not harvest it. The force I have is wholly inadequate to its protection, both from the number and character of the troops. I have about 1,200 effective men, and half of them are partisans, who know nothing of tactics and organized movements, and the other half is composed of cavalry

that have been so loosely handled heretofore that they straggle in every direction for 20 miles from camp. If I had them in a permanent camp, and had time to discipline and drill them, I could make them more effective; but the constant raids of the enemy have not given me five days' rest at any one time since I have been here. If I had two or more good infantry regiments, I could impress horses enough to mount them, and this would be of infinite service to the command to assist in enforcing discipline as well as resisting the enemy. If you could give me one or more of the regiments of my old Mississippi brigade, they would be preferable to me on account of their familiarity with the country. The Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-ninth, or Forty-first Mississippi Regiments, and Major [W. C.] Richards' battalion of sharpshooters have many men in them from this district. Many of them, too, are able and willing to bring horses, and the colonel of the Twenty-ninth having been a cavalry officer, would be especially serviceable. I do not know what the exigencies of the service are elsewhere, but it is evident that the main effort of the enemy now is to starve us, and in their late raids here they have stolen every horse and mule they could catch, and if this country is not protected the greater portion of the subsistence in Mississippi will be destroyed. I will use my best endeavors to discipline the command, but to give you some idea of how hard I have been pressed for time, I will state I had to hold some of my elections for organization while halting on the march.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

P. S.—I think the service would be materially benefited if the regiment commanded by Col. Green L. Blythe be converted into Confederate troops, and would be gratified if the general would make the necessary order upon the subject. The service would not suffer by the discharge of the few members of it over forty-five years of age.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 19, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Scouts report enemy impressing horses to mount 6,000 men, to destroy crops in Northern Mississippi.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Senatobia, May 19, 1863.

Colonel [W. F.] SLEMONS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: I have just received a note from General Chalmers, at Panola, in which he says that Henderson's scouts report that—

Three columns of Yankees will start from White's Station, Germantown, and Collierville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and that 500 horses were sent to Collierville on yesterday (17th).

He directs that Colonel McCulloch shall assume command during his absence.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Senatobia, May 19, 1863.

Col. R. MCCULLOCH, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

COLONEL: I have just received a note from the general commanding, from Panola, in which he says:

Henderson's scouts report that three columns of Yankees are to start from White's Station, Germantown, and Collierville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and that 500 horses were sent to Collierville on yesterday (17th). It is supposed that they will concentrate at Cockrum's Cross-Roads.

He directs that you assume command in his absence, and he desires that you should send forward three or four companies to watch the enemy's movements and to ambush and harass them if they should come. You will make a stand on Hickahaly Creek, at whatever point they may attempt to cross. If compelled to retreat, you will do so, fighting whenever you can obtain a good position, and will turn Blythe loose on their flanks to guerrilla them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

The enemy assaulted our intrenched lines yesterday at two points, center and left, and was repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss small. I cannot estimate the enemy's force now engaged around Vicksburg at less than 60,000. It is probably more. At this hour, 8.30 a. m., he is briskly cannonading with long-range guns. That we may save ammunition, his fire is rarely returned. At present our main necessity is musket caps. Can you send them to me by hands of couriers or citizens? An army will be necessary to relieve Vicksburg, and that quickly. Will it not be sent? Please let me hear from you, if possible.

Very respectfully,
J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.

General BOWEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to order you to hold your reserve in readiness to move at a moment's notice, either to the center or left, as occasion may require.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to order you to move Waul's Legion at once to a position immediately on General Smith's right, to support him in case of an overwhelming as-

sault. General Smith has been ordered not to place them in the trenches unless absolutely necessary. You can strengthen the position from which the Legion is moved from other points, if necessary.

Respectfully,

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

STONE HOUSE, *Jackson Road*, *May* 20, 1863—10 a. m.

CHIEF OF STAFF, *Pemberton's Headquarters:*

Enemy has opened heavy fire of artillery on the entire front (Moore and Hébert), with heavy skirmishing. No appearance as yet of an advance. Some artillery fire and heavy skirmishing on left of Graveyard road. Our batteries on right of railroad fire occasionally. There appears to be a column of dust this side of Ferguson's, but from my position on top of this house can't locate it.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. H. FORNEY.

VICKSBURG, *May* 20, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs your attention to the battery on General Hébert's front, on the right of the Harrison house, which is exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy. He directs that traverses be made to prevent this. The guns can also be better covered by placing them in trenches than by strengthening parapets.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *Stone House*, *May* 20, 1863—12 m.

CHIEF OF STAFF, *Hdqrs. Lieutenant-General Commanding:*

The enemy has commenced signaling from top of Ferguson's house; same place as yesterday. General Hébert writes me:

> Column of enemy's infantry moving from our right, beyond Baldwin road, toward our center or left.

This is the column alluded to in my note of this morning. The enemy's artillery now opening on our front; skirmishing increasing.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY.

VICKSBURG, *May* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding would put you on the alert against a night attack, and especially enjoin vigilance on that portion of your line most threatened by the enemy. Should an assault occur on General Stevenson's left, you will re-enforce the point pressed without further orders.

Most respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, *May* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that it is by no means certain that the attack will be made on you. It may be on either Stevenson or Forney. Waul's Legion has been directed to be placed on your right, but it must not be placed in the trenches unless absolutely necessary to repel an overwhelming assault. This order is positive.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. H. MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, *May* 20, [1863.]

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c., Left:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding would put you on the alert against a night attack, and enjoin especial vigilance on that portion of the line most threatened by the enemy. Should an assault occur in the center, you will re-enforce the point pressed without awaiting further orders.

Most respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Right of Railroad, May 20, 1863—2.25 p. m.

Commanding Officer of Troops on Left of Railroad:

The enemy are evidently preparing for an assault on your position, and on the left of my line. Be ready. He has his troops masked on or near the railroad, on both sides. Do try and sweep the front of my left work and the hollow in front, as I can't reach it from my line.

Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding would put you on the alert against a night attack, and enjoin especial vigilance on that portion of the line in front of which the enemy has massed his columns. He has received your communication concerning the provision of re-enforcements for Lee's and Moore's brigades, and approves of your action. Was about writing you on the subject.

Most respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS LORING'S DIVISION,
Davis' House, Twelve Miles from Jackson, May 20, 1863—2 a. m.

General [S. R.] GIST, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication. I shall push this command forward as rapidly as possible in the direction you take. I was compelled to stop here to collect provision for my men, being without wagons or baggage of any kind. I need cooking utensils very much, having none at all. If you have any

to spare, or can hear of any *en route*, I will be obliged to you to have them collected. You will also confer a favor by ordering provisions to be collected for this command at places *en route*. If you can hear of any transportation, either of the Government or citizens, at the place where you stop upon the railroad *en route* for General Johnston, please order it there. I thank you for the information you give me.

I wish when you receive information of General Johnston's movements you will let me know. I have sent three couriers, and not heard from him in reply. I shall endeavor to join him, either with or without transportation, trusting to collect sufficient for my men as I move along.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING.

CAMP, *Near Canton, May* 20, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Can you not order the three cavalry regiments near Tuscumbia to join Roddey, and supply their places from your army? I cannot hear of Roddey. We have had a heavy loss of artillery. Can you send some field guns, harness, and ammunition?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SELMA ARSENAL, *May* 20, 1863.

CHIEF OF STAFF,

General J. E. Johnston's Headquarters, Jackson, Miss.:

SIR: I have this day received from Ordnance Bureau the following telegram:

Send forward to General Johnston, under proper precautions for safety, any arms and ammunition required by General Johnston. Communicate with him or General Pemberton.

I have about 2,000 muskets and other arms of military pattern, which are being repaired as rapidly as possible with the means at my command. Besides these, I have about 10,000 sporting arms, chiefly rifles, all needing repairs in various degrees. Six thousand of these had been ordered to Arkansas, and are ready for shipment, but delayed by the intervention of the enemy.

The scarcity of lead renders it impossible to comply with the demands for ammunition to their full amount. Field ammunition for artillery is being prepared in quantities to meet the ordinary demands. All arms and ammunition, as fast as prepared for service, have been forwarded to the field, and usually to General Pemberton's command. There are now orders from Richmond for the supply of 1,500 country rifles to citizens of Mobile, through General Slaughter. This order is being filled as rapidly as possible. There are also orders for the supply of about 200 arms to two companies of riflemen recently organized at Columbus, Miss. It is impossible to state at what time these orders can be filled, owing to the various degrees of repairs required.

An inquiry has just been received by telegraph from Richmond, to learn whether or not I can supply 1,000 long-range rifles to General Ruggles, at Okolona. There are not so many of that kind of arms on hand, but the order will remove all that may be. There are a number of arms ordered to my care for Governor Pettus, some of which have been received and await his orders.

The force at my command will enable me to prepare about thirty or forty arms per day, in ordinary or average amount of repairs. I have but few good gunsmiths or machinists, and none are to be had, since those who may be in the army are not detailed.

The laboratory will turn out about 25,000 or 30,000 cartridges per day when supplied with material. If disabled soldiers could be detailed for this latter work, and the supply of lead could be increased, the products of the laboratory would be likewise increased.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The enemy kept up incessant sharpshooting all yesterday on the left and center, and picked off our officers and men whenever they showed themselves. Their artillery fire was very heavy, and plowed up our works considerably and dismounted two guns on the center. The works were repaired and the guns replaced last night. The great question is ammunition. The men credit, and are encouraged by, a report that you are near with a large force. They are fighting in good spirits, and the organization is complete.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Brisk musketry and artillery fire to-day on center. Three guns there dismounted will be replaced as far as possible. Officers suffer most from their sharpshooters. Incessant mortar firing from the river, and last night three of their gunboats engaged the lower batteries.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

The enemy has continued a spirited fire all day; also his shelling from mortar-boats. Our men have replied rarely. Two large transports came down loaded with troops. They are evidently re-enforcing their present large force. Am I to expect re-enforcements? From what direction, and how soon? Have you heard anything from General Loring? Can you send me musket caps by courier?

Respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: During the past two days the enemy has passed up the river in transports in large force for a point not yet discovered.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you hold your entire force in readiness to move to the right, should the enemy make a strong attack at that point, of which there seems indications of an intention to do.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS M. MONTGOMERY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I would again beg leave respectfully, but urgently, to suggest the propriety of assigning to my division some portion of the intrenchments, and allowing each division to have its own reserves at call. At present my men do double duty, some being always in the trenches, and those in reserve suffering more loss actually than the others. Besides, their efficiency will be very greatly impaired by having to march long distances at a double-quick before getting to the scene of action.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: In reply to the order to "hold himself in readiness to move to the right," I have the following answer from Colonel Cockrell:

I found it absolutely necessary to place Colonels [J.] McCown and [A. C.] Riley in the ditches, or leave the space of the front of those two regiments wholly without any troops in the trenches. I have the Second, Third, and Sixth here ready to move in a moment. I have been doing my best yesterday and to-day to have Riley and McCown relieved by General [F. A.] Shoup and Colonel [W. W.] Witherspoon, but without success. Last night the enemy threw up trenches in our front, and have been shelling us most terrifically all morning; have our exact range, and are doing some little damage. Riley is just on the right of Shoup, and McCown is occupying a line on the left of Forney, in Colonel Witherspoon's brigade. If you desire the whole brigade moved—if it becomes necessary to move at all—please notify me at once, and I will withdraw Riley and McCown, and leave Shoup and Witherspoon to care for their fronts. I still regard this point as one of the most assailable in our lines, so far as I have seen. We strengthened our lines as much as we could with our few spades and picks during last night, and are still working a little.

Yours, truly,

F. M. COCKRELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

In view of the above, I have the honor to request instructions for Colonel Cockrell's guidance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-colonel commanding directs me to say to you, in reply to your communication of to-day's date, that you are aware

of his reasons for forbidding skirmishing, but if in your judgment you think the occasion sufficient to justify it, he has no objection. You will report the result of the skirmishing, if decided upon.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *May* 21, 1863—10.15 a. m.

CHIEF OF STAFF, *General Pemberton's Headquarters:*

Two guns on our (my) extreme right have been disabled within the last half hour. This leaves the work on right of Baldwin's Ferry road without a gun, and General [J. C.] Moore thinks it impossible to replace them under the heavy fire which is brought to bear on that portion of the line.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. FORNEY.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c., Right:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant general says that Colonel [T. N.] Waul's command was ordered to you for the protection of your river front, and that it will not be permanently diverted, unless it is replaced by other of your troops for that purpose.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

SENATOBIA, *May* 21, 1863.

Colonel [W. F.] SLEMONS, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move with your command at 6 a. m. to-morrow, via Hudson Bridge over Coldwater, to the best point on the Mississippi River, near Austin, and fire into and capture any steamboats that may attempt to pass either up or down the river. If you should capture any boats, you will burn them, and send any part of their contents that is of value to headquarters at Panola, impressing wagons for that purpose. You will remain on the river not exceeding five days, and will then return to your present position, if it is safe to do so. If Colonel McCulloch has fallen back from his present position before that time, you will then return to Panola. Captain [J. F.] Kerr, with one rifled gun, will be ordered to join you at such point as you may designate on the river. He will cross Coldwater at Brown's Ferry, and you will immediately send a company to the ferry, if you have not already done so, under instructions of this morning, with instructions to guard the gun to the point where you may desire to meet it. If the company has already started, you will forward the proper instructions to the commander at once.

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. W.] Faulkner's Battalion Kentucky Partisans and the companies of your command now acting as scouts will be instructed to continue in their present position and duties and to report directly to Colonel McCulloch during your absence. In case of an advance by the enemy, they will join Colonel McCulloch's command. You

can probably obtain information as to the best point on the river for your purposes from the men of Floyd's company, Blythe's regiment.

You will use every exertion to keep the object of your expedition secret. The men with whom you consult must be cautioned on this point.

If you should desire to forward any information, you will send it to Panola.

I am, colonel, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DIST., *Senatobia, May* 21, 1863.

Col. R. MCCULLOCH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding has ordered Colonel [W. F.] Slemons to move on to-morrow morning with a part of his command to a point on the Mississippi River near Austin, where he will remain for five days, and then return to his present position, if it is safe to do so.

Lieutenant-Colonel Faulkner's Battalion Kentucky Partisans and the companies from Colonel Slemons' command, now acting as scouts, will report to you during his absence, and will join you in case of an advance by the enemy. The 6-pounder now here will remain with you. If the enemy advance upon you, you will use your best discretion as to your movements, and will send a courier to notify Colonel Slemons of the fact.

You will take charge of the telegraph office at this place, and will give the operator timely notice if it should become necessary for him to leave.

I am, colonel, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANTON, *May* 21, 1863.

Capt. I. N. BROWN, C. S. Navy, *Yazoo City:*

If the guns at Fort Pemberton cannot be used against the gunboats ascending the Yazoo, they should, if possible, be saved by removal out of reach of the gunboats or light-draught vessels. Could they reach Grenada in this way? Your knowledge of the river and circumstances enables you to judge better than I can. You have full authority. I have sent some light guns to the neighborhood, Liverpool.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, Va., May* 21, 1863.

LEVI DONNELL, Esq., *Mayor, Columbus, Miss.:*

SIR: The papers in reference to the means of defense of Columbus, Miss., have been received by the President and referred to this Department, and the subject has been carefully considered. I have the honor to state that the Department will employ all the resources it can control for the defense of the State of Mississippi, being fully aware of the importance of the measure to the general cause.

Respectfully,

J. A. SEDDON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you hold your brigade in readiness to move at a moment's warning to any portion of the line. Stevenson's left has been hard pressed this morning.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

My command has been to Lee's aid, and Green is still there. Forney's right is now threatened, and every man of Cockrell's out of the trenches has been ordered to him, on Baldwin's Ferry road.

Respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

Return of men present in Bowen's Division, Army of Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

Command.	Present.		Servants.	Aggregate present.
	Effective total.	Total.		
First Brigade	1,730	2,019	33	2,217
Second Brigade	839	1,075	67	1,241
Extra-duty men, teamsters, &c., in division and brigade quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments, and at division headquarters (about)	.....	.....	.....	200
Total	2,569	3,094	100	3,658

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

H. C. TUPPER, *Aide-de-Camp:*

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to forward the above return of men present in this division. The former return, to which you refer, included only those in the trenches. Most of the extra-duty men are now in ranks, but there are many sick and slightly wounded in camp. The latter are mostly employed in carrying rations to the rest.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN.

VICKSBURG, *May* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he is informed the enemy is in possession of the ditch on General Lee's left. It is absolutely necessary that they be dislodged. It may be done by throwing into them shrapnel with short fuses, say two seconds. If not, you must mass sufficient troops to accomplish this object.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say he may find it necessary to call on a large portion of your force; and, when so called upon, he desires you should move with the greatest promptitude.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you reenforce at once the central line, General Forney, although the trenches in front of your position be temporarily thinned. General Bowen has been ordered to like effect.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SIGNAL CORPS, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

General STEVENSON:

Enemy advancing in force on the Warrenton road.

[S. M.] BARTON.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. STEVENSON'S DIVISION, *Vicksburg, May* 22, 1863.

General Stevenson has gone on the right, and, in his absence, the inclosed signal is respectfully forwarded to the lieutenant-general commanding.

J. W. MATHEWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General BARTON:

I can only say to you to hold the place.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 22, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

All quiet in front. I have sent one-third of my command, with one rifled gun, to attack transports on Mississippi River. The remainder to attack La Fayette, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 22, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *via Canton:*

I have scouting companies out in front. They have ambushed the enemy twice, and report 4 killed, 5 wounded, and 10 captured of the

enemy. Its reported advance checked my movements on La Fayette. I am confined from ill-health to my room.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

SENATOBIA, *May* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

General Mitchell's division mounted infantry and cavalry, with five pieces of artillery, passed Mount Pleasant, going to Davis' Mills, yesterday at 4 p. m. Forces said to be from La Grange and Moscow. Nothing later from Corinth.

R. McCULLOCH.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 22, 1863.

Colonel McCULLOCH, *Senatobia:*

Do not make the move on La Fayette if the enemy advances. Send forward parties to meet and ambush.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

RICHMOND, *May* 23, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch of 18th [19th] received. I made every effort to re-enforce you promptly, which I am grieved was not successful. Hope that General Johnston will join you with enough force to break up the investment and defeat the enemy. Sympathizing with you for the reverses sustained, I pray God may yet give success to you and the brave troops under your command.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

VICKSBURG, *May* 23, 1863.

Major-Generals BOWEN, FORNEY, AND SMITH, *Commanding:*

GENERALS: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that it was not intended to compliment General Lee's brigade to any greater extent than any of the troops engaged in the trenches. No distinction can be drawn, all the troops having behaved with the greatest gallantry.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that the supply of spades and shovels is very limited. Major Lockett will be ordered to furnish as many as can possibly be procured.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 23, 1863.

Colonel [EDWARD] HIGGINS,
Commanding River Batteries:

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you prohibit any further firing at the mortar-boats of the enemy, it being regarded as a useless expenditure of ammunition.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 23, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HIGGINS,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say you will send no men over the river to-night except a scout. A signal dispatch was intercepted from Admiral Farragut, showing that he anticipated an attack on the mortar-boats.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MOORE'S BRIGADE, *May* 23, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to send to the lieutenant-general commanding a stand of colors taken yesterday by the Second Regiment Texas Infantry during the first charge on the right of my line, about 11 a. m. The color-bearer was taken with the colors and sent to you last night. He belonged to the Ninety-ninth Illinois.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, *May* 23, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward a color captured on the evening of the 19th instant by the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Regiment, Shoup's brigade, being the first colors captured from the enemy on his assaulting this city. Fifty-two stand of arms were picked up and secured in its immediate vicinity and some 10 prisoners captured.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg*, *May* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy are erecting batteries with the intention of enfilading a portion of the line of Generals Shoup and Hébert, and at the same time they will probably make a heavy assault. You will, therefore, have to support the line of Generals Moore and Lee, and you are directed to hold a portion of your command in reserve for that purpose.

The lieutenant-general also desires to know if you have a carriage to spare for the 24-pounder of Captain [T. F.] Tobin's battery, to replace one that has been disabled.

As the plan of foraging mules was left to your judgment, he desires to know what arrangements have been made to that effect.

Very respectfully,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION, *May* 23, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Vicksburg:*

MAJOR: I have examined my line carefully in person to-day, and think that the enemy moved supplies from Warrenton to the left. All seems to be quiet in my front. I am constructing a line in rear of our works on the Hall's Ferry road. There has been very little firing on my part of the line to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

MAY 23, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I believe we are issuing to more men than we have. Will you please order that all returns shall be verified by the colonels, and that an accurate report of the number of men present be sent to the chief commissary of subsistence? Colonel Waul returns for 938, 40 of whom are citizens employed in the quartermaster's department. These men could render better service in the trenches.

I respectfully suggest that all men, unless excused for disability by the surgeon or by competent authority, be ordered to duty in the trenches, and that all stragglers or absentees from that duty shall be placed in the chain-gang, to work on the fortifications.

Respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON.

CANTON, *May* 23, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Jackson:*

Your dispatch just received. I have ordered the guns from Fort Pemberton to Yazoo City, and we shall only want additional heavy guns to re-arm Fort Pemberton against the June rise. Are the rifle 32-pounders banded?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 23, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *via Canton:*

Yesterday 700 of the enemy advanced from Byhalia. My command at Senatobia started to meet them. Fifteen hundred mounted men are advancing from Holly Springs to get in our rear. The telegraph operator here received this at 9 o'clock last night, and did not report it until 9 o'clock this morning. It may cause the capture of my command. I am still unable to be on duty.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, May 23, 1863.

Colonel MCCULLOCH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that he has received information that a force of the enemy, 1,500 strong, left La Grange on yesterday morning, and may attempt to get in your rear. You will fall back at once to this place, or, if they press you so hard as to render this impossible, you may move so as to cross the river at Randolph's Ferry, and then move to this place. You will notify Colonel Slemons of the movements of the enemy and your own.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Wartrace, Tenn., May 23, 1863.

Major-General Breckinridge will put the infantry of his command, except the Tennessee troops, in motion for Wartrace to-morrow morning.* Twenty-five hundred, commencing with [W. S.] Dilworth and [D. W.] Adams, will be at the depot at Wartrace by 7 a. m. [B. H.] Helm's brigade will move so as to reach Wartrace to-morrow morning.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Fairfield, May 23, 1863.

The above order will be executed as promptly as possible. All the transportation will be taken, and what cannot be carried on the cars will be turned over at Wartrace. General Adams will have not less than 1,000 men at Wartrace by 7 a. m. to-morrow, the rest as soon thereafter as possible. General Helm will move the Forty-first Alabama direct to Tullahoma. Preparations must be made to reduce the personal baggage to the lowest point.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, May 24, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he desires that you communicate directly with General Stevenson regarding the movements of the enemy, keeping him informed from time to time.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* For the strength and composition of Breckinridge's division, May 21, see Series I, Vol. XXIII, Part II, pp. 846, 847.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 24, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HIGGINS, *Commanding, &c.*:

COLONEL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inform you that the enemy are moving from our front to our right, and to say that it is important you should hasten the mounting of the 10-inch gun at the lower batteries. The enemy may design to operate along with their gunboats.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY HOSPITAL, *Vicksburg, May* 24, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER:

SIR: It becomes my duty to notify Lieutenant-General Pemberton that the enemy have for three days past been shelling my hospitals, and to-day their fire is becoming very accurate. My different houses have been struck twenty-one times. I have had 6 wounded men re-wounded. Men in their condition, whose nerves are already shattered by wounds, bear this very badly, and I shall have great mortality among my amputations and serious operations. The wounds we are having are generally of a very grave character, a much larger per cent. than I have ever seen after any battle, being from serious, severe, dangerous, to mortal—some 26 of the last. I do not know that you can help me in this matter, but feel it my duty to notify you of these facts.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

BENJ. D. LAY,
Surgeon of City Hospital, &c.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General MOORE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say he approves of your using sharpshooters. The order on this subject prohibits skirmishing, not the use of sharpshooters. They are deemed very necessary for a proper defense of the lines.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires that the two circulars issued from these headquarters of the 23d instant,* complimenting the troops, &c., if not already published to the troops, be withdrawn and returned to this office. This is owing to a misconception of the purport of the order. The whole intention of the order was other than as expressed, it not being intended as a circular for the army.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

VICKSBURG, *May* 24, 1863.

Major-General SMITH:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that General Bowen has been ordered to withdraw his Missouri brigade. You will cover the Graveyard road by extending your own line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, *May* 24, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: The enemy's dead are becoming very offensive along portions of my front, and it is respectfully suggested, in case a truce is asked to bury them, whether it may not be well to grant it, under such instructions as will prevent an examination of our works.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *May* 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he is informed by General Forney that the enemy are moving from his front toward our right—infantry, artillery, and wagons. He desires you should endeavor to obtain some accurate information as to this movement.

Very respectfully.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., STEVENSON'S DIV., *May* 24, 1863.

[JOHN J. REEVE:]

MAJOR: I have just returned from the right of my line. The enemy are gradually getting nearer, ditching. I have directed the sharpshooting of my men there to be increased, having one sharpshooter every 8 or 9 yards in the rifle-pits, to fire whenever they see anything to shoot at. I hope this is not violating the spirit of General Pemberton's order about firing, for I consider it absolutely necessary to impede the progress of the enemy's work as much as possible, particularly as they are there within 200 yards of my pits. I consider this necessary not only to impede them, but I do not like to see the enemy working within such short distance of our men without an effort to stop them. Please submit this point, and, if I have violated instructions, I ask for specific directions. Our not firing certainly emboldens the enemy. The enemy are evidently in force, gradually approaching nearer to me; their pits and roadway are visible nearly along my whole front, most of them being on the other side of the ravine. The firing of the enemy is relatively the same as yesterday, except this morning, when the bombardment was quite heavy. I submit to the general the point whether it would not be better to commence at once to thicken the earth on the redan and redoubt

on the interior, to render them more secure against their artillery, as at present they are by no means proof against it. I have had pits sunk in all of them to render the men more secure. Many of the enemy's wounded are still in my front, and seem to be suffering very much. I will endeavor to-night to collect all the ammunition in the boxes in my front, and would suggest that the same course be pursued all along the line, as quite a large amount of ammunition was obtained in this manner last night. The guns are all beautiful Enfields. Quite a number of arms could be collected all along the line to arm men who require them.

Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION, *May* 24, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding.

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 24, 1863.

Major-General C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In reply to communication of General Lee, I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that the sharpshooting referred to is not in opposition to the spirit of his order, but meets his views on the subject. Sharpshooting is necessary, but not skirmishing. It is of the greatest importance that the redan be strengthened. It is thought that the best method of accomplishing this object will be by laying railroad iron, particularly in front of the guns. The iron you can procure, if necessary, by tearing up the railway. Any point of your line which you may deem to be weak you can proceed immediately to strengthen by any means in your power.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *May* 24, 1863.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say he is informed by General Forney that the enemy are moving from his front toward our right—infantry, artillery, and wagons.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, STEVENSON'S DIVISION,
May 24, 1863—9.40 p. m.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, and to state in reply that I have taken steps to ascertain any move on the part of the enemy, and am prepared for an assault. The enemy have dug pits, and are at work in front of my line this evening, although I have reason to believe that they have removed some of their guns.

I am, major, very respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE.

CANTON, *May* 24, 1863.

The PRESIDENT, *Richmond:*

The following, received by courier at Jackson yesterday, from General Pemberton, telegraphed to me by Colonel Ewell:

May 20.—Enemy assaulted intrenchments yesterday on center and left. Were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss small. Enemy's force at least 60,000.

May 21.—Enemy kept up heavy artillery fire yesterday. Two guns dismounted in center and works injured. Their sharpshooters picked off officers and men all day. Works repaired and guns replaced last night. The great question is ammunition. The men are encouraged by the report that you are near with a large army, and are in good spirits.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CANTON, *May* 24, 1863.

Major-General LORING, *Jackson:*

Send the caps and the following dispatch to General Pemberton:

RICHMOND, *May* 23, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch of 19th received. I made every effort to re-enforce you promptly, which, I am grieved, was not successful. Hope that General Johnston will soon join you with enough force to break up the investment and defeat the enemy. Sympathizing with you for the reverses sustained, I pray God may yet give success to you and the brave troops under your command.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 24, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

A scout reports a force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry in Hernando yesterday, moving this way. Enemy in force at Sardis and Davis' Chapel, 7 miles from here, at 1 o'clock to-day, and moving on. River fordable in many places. I shall hold the place as long as possible.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, May 24, 1863.

Colonel [W. F.] SLEMONS, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you remain on the river as long as you think you can do so with advantage to the service, or as long as you have ammunition for your rifled gun.

Scouts have been sent out to watch the movements of the enemy, with orders to notify you if they should attempt to get into the bottom, but, to insure your safety, the general directs that you throw out pickets to Brown's Ferry and Hudson's Bridge, to guard against an advance by those routes. He also directs that you build a bridge across Yazoo Pass, and that, if hard pressed by the enemy, you retreat over it into Coahoma County. You will keep the general advised of your movements, so that information or orders may be sent to you.

Could you use smooth-bore 6-pounders advantageously, if sent to you? Can they be taken through the bottom easily?

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—To insure the delivery of this order, a duplicate copy has been sent by another route. Since forwarding it, the enemy are reported to

be within a few miles of this place, and advancing upon it. A force is also reported to be advancing through Hernando. The order for the scouts to go to Brown's Ferry has been countermanded. The general directs that you build the bridge over Yazoo Pass at once.

Abstract from field return of the First Division, Army of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding, for May 24, 1863; headquarters, Jackson, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
First Brigade, Colonel [A. E.] Reynolds	135	1,218	1,264	1,460	3,330
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Featherston	136	1,373	1,381	1,684	3,552
Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Buford	245	2,152	2,217	2,634	4,819
Total	516	4,743	4,862	5,778	11,701

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the First Military District, Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, commanding, for May 24, 1863; headquarters, Columbus, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Field and staff	10	.....	10	10
Cavalry	112	1,722	2,193	2,703
Artillery	9	159	187	282
Total	131	1,881	2,390	2,995

REMARKS.—The Second Alabama Cavalry at Prairie Mound, Miss., the First Alabama Cavalry at Okolona, Miss., the Thirteenth [Alabama] Partisan Rangers, Twelfth Mississippi Battalion, and Second Tennessee Cavalry in the vicinity of Okolona, Miss. Rice's and Thrall's companies (heavy artillery) at Columbus, Miss.

JACKSON, *May* 25, 1863.
(Received May 29.)

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

My last note was returned by the bearer. Two hundred thousand caps have been sent. It will be continued as they arrive. Bragg is sending a division; when it comes, I will move to you. Which do you think the best route? How and where is the enemy encamped? What is your force?

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, Miss., May* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you to send at once to the extreme right two of your best Louisiana regiments

and two 12-pounder howitzers, to assist General Stevenson in the protection of the river front. This must be done immediately.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 25, 1863.

Major-General SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that he has sent a flag of truce to the enemy in reference to burying the dead, &c., and he desires that firing be ceased during its absence, unless it is continued by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. SAUNDERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S DIVISION, *May* 25, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I do not think the stench arising from dead bodies outside the intrenchments renders a flag of truce necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you that, by agreement entered into by flag of truce with the enemy, all hostilities will cease from 6 to 8.30 p. m., to enable the enemy to bury their dead.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say he desires to know whether the stench arising from the bodies outside of the intrenchments renders it necessary that a flag of truce be sent on this subject.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ON THE RIGHT, *Near Vicksburg, May* 25, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: The stench from the dead Federals is sufficient to warrant a flag of truce. It may enlighten us as to the movements of the enemy. I have sent out from different points on my line individual scouts to get me information.

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, Miss., May* 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs [me to say] that Brigadier-General Bowen reports, upon the authority of an officer of his command, that a heavy column of troops and wagon train are moving toward your position. He directs that you send out a trusty and intelligent spy to watch and report the movement (if any) of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, general,

W. H. MCCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *May* 25, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma, Tenn.:*

Why did Colonel Roddey return to Tuscumbia? Was it not a violation of his orders, which put him on duty in Mississippi? Scouts report the troops at Corinth moved to Bolivar. Have any of Rosecrans' troops been detached down the Cumberland?*

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GEN.'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., May* 25, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. G. J. Rains is detailed for duty in connection with torpedoes and subterranean shells. He will repair without delay to Vicksburg, Miss., and report to General J. E. Johnston.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FOUR MILES FROM CANTON, MISS., *May* 25, 1863.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

DEAR GENERAL: None of the troops from your department reached Jackson in time for the affair at Raymond, and only two regiments of General [W. H. T.] Walker's, [R.] Martin's battery, Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers, five companies of Forty-sixth Georgia Volunteers, and Eighth Georgia Battalion Volunteers arrived in time to participate in the skirmish and evacuation of that city. I got within 6 miles, and was ordered back by General Johnston with remainder of Walker's and my own brigade. This was in consequence of want of railroad transportation between Montgomery and Jackson, a large amount of the available transportation being employed in the removal of stores of the State and Confederate States from Jackson.

The force that advanced to Jackson is estimated at about 20,000 men. The entire army of Grant did not come up, but turned toward Vicksburg, and halted until joined by the corps attacking Jackson.

The only troops engaged at Jackson were those of my brigade mentioned above, and all officers join in awarding them highest praise for soldierly conduct and gallantry.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel [E.] Capers commanding, particularly distinguished themselves.

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* Answer, if any, not found.

Three companies deployed as skirmishers drove three regiments of Federals without giving ground.

General Johnston retired by the Canton road, and by his order I fell back some 40 miles, to Forest, on Southern Railroad. I again advanced, and the enemy having evacuated Jackson I took possession, and marched through to effect a junction with forces under General Johnston. In the meantime, Brigadier-Generals McNair and Ector, with their brigades, reached the neighborhood of Jackson, and, having assumed command of them also, I effected a junction with Johnston.

The army now under my command, General Johnston having gone to Jackson, numbers some 12,000 men, and, under instructions, I am organizing it, moving leisurely to such points in this section as may furnish water for the troops.

General Loring is at Jackson with his division, some 6,000 strong.

General Johnston is anxiously awaiting re-enforcements sufficient to advance upon Vicksburg and relieve General Pemberton. Grant has some 60,000 to 80,000 men, and is being strengthened. Our cavalry is deficient in numbers and in all other respects.

I sent General Walker across the Big Black yesterday to relieve Yazoo City, but fear that the abandonment of our positions on that river near the Mississippi River, by General Pemberton, will cause the evacuation of that city also before my troops can reach it.

Pemberton, of course, is censured by every one, particularly for making the first fight at Baker's Creek, without awaiting General Johnston, who was marching to join him. He was defeated at Baker's Creek and the Big Black, and lost nearly all of his artillery. It is said that the troops were badly handled by Pemberton, and other hard things are said about him. This we must expect if an officer is unsuccessful. I can form no opinion, as I have no reliable information about the matter.

Vicksburg is completely invested by Grant's army, but we learn from scouts that Pemberton has signally repulsed, with great slaughter to the enemy, three several attempts to storm his defenses. He has provisions enough, and, if troops are sent us in time, we can yet save Vicksburg.

We will move as soon as we are strong enough to be effective. Officers, men, and citizens have unbounded confidence in Johnston.

Loring was forced to abandon his field pieces, but secured his horses and harness.

Ferguson's battery is in fine condition, and your son has just left my quarters in excellent health. I have only three batteries, but expect more from Bragg's army.

My command is composed of [W. H. T.] Walker's, [E.] McNair's, [M. D.] Ector's, [J.] Gregg's, [J.] Adams', and my own brigades.

The people, I regret to say, are somewhat desponding, but the presence of Johnston is rapidly restoring confidence.

I have my hands full of work, as the troops left behind many necessary matters, and those engaged at Jackson lost their baggage. My troops were marched from the cars to the field, and could not return for their baggage.

I will endeavor to write you further at a future day.

Be pleased to present my regards to your brother, Dr. [S.] Choppin, Colonel [A. G.] Rice, and other members of your staff; and permit me again to thank you for many acts of consideration and kindness, and to assure you of my admiration, respect, and high regard.

Very truly and hastily, yours,

S. R. GIST.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this day's date,* I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say he cannot inform you whether the position occupied by Colonel Cockrell's regiment will be permanent. They were ordered to this point of the line because it is threatened. Your command being in reserve, it becomes necessary to order the various regiments to different points. The wagon can be sent. In regard to digging trenches, General Stevenson has been advised to attend to this matter. It is expected of your command that they will do any work that may be necessary for the defense of the city at any point to which they may be ordered.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORNEY'S DIVISION, *May* 26, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to send you, by Captain [James W.] Mangum, of General Moore's staff, a battle-flag, brought in last night by Private Stewart, Second Texas Regiment, and to inclose the accompanying notes from General Moore and Colonel Smith. I respectfully recommend that the request therein contained be granted.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. FORNEY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. 2D TEXAS INFANTRY, *On the Lines, May* 26, 1863.

Captain [JAMES M.] LOUGHBOROUGH, *A. A. G., Moore's Brigade:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to send to the general commanding the brigade, another Yankee flag. These colors were brought in yesterday from the battle-field by Private [A. J.] Stewart, of Company C, Second Texas, where they were abandoned by the enemy when repulsed in the battle of the 22d instant. It would be a high satisfaction to the members of the Second Texas Infantry if the lieutenant-general commanding shall be pleased to permit us to reclaim hereafter these colors, to be preserved by us as a memorial of the hard day's fight, in which the enemy were forced to abandon them on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASHBEL SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Second Texas Infantry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS MOORE'S BRIGADE, *May* 26, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to send a battle-flag of the enemy, abandoned on the field during the engagement of the 22d instant, and which was brought off by Private Stewart, Company C, Second Texas Infantry. I inclose also the note of Colonel Smith, commanding Second Texas, and would respectfully request that, if consistent with the views of the lieutenant-general commanding, the flag may be given to the regiment.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE.

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*Not found.

VICKSBURG, *May* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you do not send the Louisiana regiments, as directed, to the support of Major-General Stevenson, as Brigadier-General Bowen will send brigade commanded by Colonel Cockrell; supply their place in your trenches by that of Brigadier-General Green.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION, *May* 26, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I send you a number of prisoners taken to-night by a party sent out by General Barton to protect the working party. They got in rear of these pickets of the enemy and captured them. They state that they came from Haynes' Bluff to-day; that they have a division at the gin-house about three-fourths of a mile beyond our works, on the Warrenton road, and two more in supporting distance. I have placed all my reserves upon the river front, but that will still leave a large space between the city and redoubt unoccupied. This will be after I have placed every man I can in the trenches there, and will leave me no reserve for any point. The howitzer promised by the lieutenant-general had not arrived at the redoubt at 12 o'clock to-night, and was not outside of the city, on the road. As this will be the only gun on the river front, please ask him to give me more, if possible. If other guns cannot be furnished, I will take them from other points on my line, but this I dislike to do until the movements of the enemy are further developed.

The enemy can land any force at Smeede's plantation without our knowledge. From that point there is a narrow strip of open land along the river bank to the city, entirely practicable for the movement of a column at night. The distance from the rifle-pits to the river is between 800 and 1,000 yards. My pickets extend across the bottom of the river, but it is impossible to place a force there sufficient to check an advance, and it would be immediately under an enfilading fire of their gunboats. The distance from my right to the city is nearly 2 miles, a large portion of which has not been trenched. For the last three days I have been engaged with my men in remedying this deficiency, making rifle-pits. These, if completed and properly manned, would protect the river front, but, with the force at my disposal, only a small part of them on the left can be occupied. Not knowing what force there is in the vicinity of the south side of the city, I feel it my duty to remind the lieutenant-general of these facts.

Your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you, in reply to your communication just received, that the information contained comes from you at rather a late hour, and that he was informed by you on several occasions that the position was a strong one, and you thought you could hold it. He had hoped that the evils men-

tioned would have been remedied, as you have occupied your present position over a week. On intimation from you, Colonel Waul's Texas Legion was sent you for the express purpose of guarding the river front. The piece promised was not a howitzer, but a 24-pounder siege gun, and was promised to be sent as soon as repaired. It will be sent the first moment possible. General Smith has been directed to send two of his best Louisiana regiments, two 12-pounder howitzers to assist you in the protection of the river front. General Bowen's command ordered to hold itself in readiness.

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, MISS., *May* 26, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

Three armed transports passed Yazoo City, coming up the Yazoo. Had not I better send my cavalry to Greenwood and that vicinity, who have a great many stores and are trying to get them out? Answer. I shall take that step, unless you order the contrary.

J. Z. GEORGE.

Inspection report of army at Vicksburg, for the week ending May 26, 1863.

Command.	Total present for duty.	Number of guns.	Cartridges in boxes.	Cartridges in hands of ordnance officers.	Cartridges expended during day.	Condition of ammunition.
STEVENSON'S DIVISION.						
Barton's brigade	1,733	*1,686	67,440	42,000	Not ascertained.	Good.
Lee's brigade	1,268	*1,200	49,417	73,400	....do	Do.
Cumming's brigade	1,927	1,928	77,350	116,000	None	Do.
Reynolds' brigade	1,759	1,759	73,360	53,000	20	Do.
Total	6,687	6,573	267,567	284,400	20	
FORNEY'S DIVISION.						
Moore's brigade	2,523	2,363	94,520	141,780	392	Do.
Hébert's brigade	1,729	1,810	84,805	67,225	616	Do.
Total	4,252	4,173	179,325	209,005	1,008	
SMITH'S DIVISION.						
Baldwin's brigade	1,448	1,450	72,400	50,000	200	Do.
Vaughn's brigade	1,156	917	70,920	35,000	120	Do.
Shoup's brigade	1,349	1,342	53,960	52,520	300	Do.
Mississippi State troops†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	3,953	3,709	197,280	137,520	620	
BOWEN'S DIVISION.						
Cockrell's brigade	1,636	2,036	32,565	127,650	.....	Do.
Green's brigade	828	748	32,920	70,900	.....	Do.
Total	2,464	2,784	65,485	198,550	.....	
Colonel Higgins' command†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grand total	17,356	17,239	689,657	829,475	1,648	Do.

*Apparent deficiency in arms is occasioned by including non-commissioned staff in "total present."

† No report received.

Inspection report of army at Vicksburg, for the week ending May 26, 1863—Continued.

Command.	Killed during the day.	Wounded.	Missing during the day.	Federal prisoners.	Condition of camps.	Remarks.
STEVENSON'S DIVISION.						
Barton's brigade	....	.....	....	114	Tolerable	Two Federal captains, 3 lieutenants, and 109 men captured night of the 25th instant.
Lee's brigade	....	3	....	.....	....do	
Cumming's brigade	....	2	....	.....	Not very good.	
Reynolds' brigade	....	.....	1	.....	Tolerable	
Total	....	5	1	114		
FORNEY'S DIVISION.						
Moore's brigade	1	.....	....	.....	Good	
Hébert's brigade	1	5	1	.....	....do	One private deserted to the enemy.
Total	2	5	1	.....		
SMITH'S DIVISION.						
Baldwin's brigade	26	80	6	2	Tolerable	The killed, wounded, and missing, and Federal prisoners embrace the aggregate since the beginning of the siege; 41,000 cartridges in ordnance depot.
Vaughn's brigade	1	3	....	.....	Generally good.	
Shoup's brigade	32	104	1	14	Not very good.	
Mississippi State troops *	....	.....	....	.....	.....	
Total	59	187	7	16		
BOWEN'S DIVISION.						
Cockrell's brigade	...	.....	....	1	Tolerable	
Green's brigade	....	.....	....	.....	Good	
Total	....	.....	....	1		
Colonel Higgins' command*	....	.....	....	.....	.....	
Grand total	61	197	9	131		

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. TAYLOR.
Assistant Inspector-General.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May* 26, 1863.

GRENADA, MISS., *May* 26, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

Just received dispatch from Vaughan's Station that only a few marines, with eight field pieces, on transports. Just learned that Colonel [S. W.] Ferguson is below Greenwood with 500 men. Four large steamers sunk there to obstruct river. Captain Brown, of navy, with 150 artillerists there; [has] up two heavy guns. Had I not better await further developments and organize battalion? Answer immediately.

J. Z. GEORGE.

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* No report received.

GRENADA, MISS., *May* 26, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

A later dispatch from commander at Vaughan's says one gunboat, heavy guns; light guns on transports.

J. Z. GEORGE.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 26, 1863.

General J. Z. GEORGE, *Grenada:*

Organize your forces, and send them here as soon as possible.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., *Panola, Miss., May* 26, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [H. C.] YOUNG and
Major [R. A.] MCCULLOCH:

SIRS: The note directing you to move the commands to this place is countermanded. The general has information that the Federals have divided in small parties, and are straggling through the country north of Coldwater in all directions. He therefore wishes you and Major McCulloch to cross the river, and harass and pick them up. He directs me to say, in addition, that he has great confidence in you both as officers, and in case his information is not correct, and the enemy are in force, he wishes you both to act as your judgment dictates. Public roads are to be avoided, if possible, and a guide, if necessary, to be pressed to conduct you to Condras Ford, where your commands are to cross. Colonel Blythe's regiment is ordered up in section of country west of Hernando.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Panola, Miss., May* 26, 1863.

In accordance with orders from department headquarters, the undersigned assumes command of all the Partisan Ranger corps in West Tennessee.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Abstract from morning report of Walker's division, Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding, for May 26, 1863; *headquarters, Canton, Miss.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Division staff	9	.....	9	9
Gist's brigade	143	2,500	3,046	3,572
Ector's brigade	117	1,104	1,357	2,174
Gregg's brigade*	259	2,216	2,730	3,864
McNair's brigade	116	1,168	1,533	2,438
Wilson's brigade	173	2,561	3,206	4,339
Adams' brigade†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferguson's command†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total‡	817	9,549	11,881	16,396

* Gregg's brigade at this date consisted of the Fourteenth Mississippi, Third, Tenth, Thirtieth, Forty-first, and Fiftieth Tennessee, First Tennessee Battalion, Seventh Texas, and Bledsoe's Battery.

† Not reported on original.

‡ Note on original, reports "total effective infantry, 9,189."

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 27, 1863.

Col. EDWARD HIGGINS,
Comdg. River Batteries, in front of Vicksburg:

COLONEL: It affords me pleasure to offer to you, and through you to your gallant artillerists, my grateful acknowledgments of your signal services against the enemy this day on the Mississippi River. In the assurance of his power, the enemy threatened our city of Vicksburg with five of his monster iron-clad gunboats and seven of his powerful mortar batteries. You manfully worked your guns of the upper batteries against his force, and, by your skill, sank one of his vaunted champions of the river, the gunboat Cincinnati, carrying fourteen guns, turreted, causing the small surviving crew thereof to ignominiously fly to the distant shore in discomfiture. You drove, too, from their selected point of attack, by your lower batteries, four other iron-clad vessels, and soon after you caused silence to reign around the shores of our beleagured city. By your gallantry and heroism to-day you have added to the garland of Vicksburg victories another bright chaplet. May God speed you in your good work.

Your friend and commander,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ON THE RIGHT, *Near Vicksburg, May* 27, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

MAJOR: Your letter of this morning, communicating the order of the lieutenant-general, directing that I dig the trenches along my front, as General Bowen writes that his command is obliged to do the work, I have just received. I am satisfied that the lieutenant-general cannot understand the true state of the case, and, therefore, respectfully submit the facts: General Pemberton, in person, pointed out to the commanders the lines which their respective divisions were to occupy. To mine he assigned from the redoubt, on the Warrenton road, to the railroad, a distance of over 2 miles, leaving the river front open, because, as he said to me, he thought the heavy batteries would protect it. I subsequently asked that he would place some troops there, and he ordered Waul's Legion for that service. About the same time the enemy massed on General Lee, which made it necessary to send Colonel Waul to his assistance; this fact was promptly made known to the commanding general. Finding that no trenches had been made on the river front, I required of my division, in addition to its labor on their front, to work on the line toward the city, and they have, by working night and day, completed about 1 mile. On yesterday, the commanding general sent one brigade of General Bowen's division to that front; they occupy part of the trenches already made, and will extend toward the city. I suggested to the colonel commanding, on yesterday, to make such trenches in his front as he thought necessary to protect it. I have required the troops to dig the trenches they are to occupy. I do not say my men have done more than their share of work, because it is now the duty of every man to do all that he can to further our cause here; but I respectfully ask the general if it would be just to require my division, under the circumstances, to dig the trenches, when the troops to occupy them are there in position. I was not assigned to the command of the river front, but seeing that there was no one in charge of it, and no

command to occupy it, I assumed to do my best for its protection. If the lieutenant-general desires me to take charge of it, I ask that he will give me definite instructions as to the extent of such command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this day's date, I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that your line will extend on the right to the river defenses, protecting the left flank of the city. General Bowen's command being a reserve corps, and liable to be removed to any point, cannot be expected to dig the trenches at every point to which it may be ordered. Colonel Cockrell's brigade has just been ordered from the right, and may again be returned at any moment. It is not expected of your command that they should do more work than any other. They have already done much work, probably more than any other command, but, at the same time, the command is a large [one], and much is required of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Panola, Miss., May* 27, 1863.

Colonel McCulloch will assume command of the district in the absence of the brigadier-general commanding.

By command of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. H. CARROLL, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STEVENSON'S DIVISION, *May* 28, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Your letter of to-day, directing me to instruct General Barton not to interfere with the disposition of guns as ordered by the general commanding, and that he desires me to give my personal attention to the matter, &c., I have just received. I am sure that the lieutenant-general is not aware of the fact that the engineers have neither communicated to me or to General Barton a word of the instructions referred to. I hold General Barton directly responsible to me for the right of our works, and he, of course, will receive no orders except from me or from the lieutenant-general. None such have been communicated to me, and, I believe, none to General Barton. No guns which have been placed by the orders of the lieutenant-general, with the knowledge of General Barton or myself, have been interfered with, and every wish or instruction properly communicated from him will be promptly and cheerfully carried out.

I will refer your letter for the remarks of General Barton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

PANOLA, *May* 28, 1863.

General CHALMERS, *Canton:*

Colonel [H. C.] Young has reliable information that the enemy contemplate a simultaneous movement from several points on the railroad, with a view of crossing the Tallahatchee at the upper fords, and moving on us at this point. Four infantry regiments are already mounted at La Grange.

Carroll's man has just returned; his report confirms the estimate you have. He traveled the road from Memphis to La Grange.

R. McCULLOCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST MIL. DIST., DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA.,
In the Field, Okolona, Miss., May 28, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Johnston's Hdqrs.:*

COLONEL: At 11.30 p. m., 26th instant, I received a telegram from Major Mangum, at Meridian, giving copy of dispatch from Colonel [T. H.] Rosser, at Gainesville, Ala., saying—

Have reliable information that raid will pass Scooba to-night at 12 o'clock, *en route* to this place. Have no troops here. Can you send aid?

To this no attention was paid, as I knew such an enemy could not have gone through my lines, and could not believe his approach from any other quarter would have been unheralded until reaching so near to Gainesville. At 1.20 of the same night (26th) I received the following from Major Mangum:

Have just received another dispatch from Colonel Rosser, stating that two gentlemen have sent him word that Yankee cavalry is this side of Neshoba County, *en route* for Gainesville. He asks for aid. I cannot send off the few men I have here unless you order it.

Not yet crediting the report, I felt it my duty to give it some attention, and immediately ordered Major Mangum to send a small detachment of his men to Gainesville, and to hasten forward to Meridian, if possible, the troops at Selma. Orders were at the same time given to some small companies raised for local defense. At 9.15 the next morning (27th), when leaving Columbus, I received a telegram from Colonel Rosser, stating that "My couriers have returned; there is no enemy. My informant was of the best character, but my informants were deceived." Arriving at West Point, I was informed that the whole affair had been planned to see what effect it would have upon the nerves of the militia of the Gainesville neighborhood, and by telegraph from West Point Colonel Rosser was immediately instructed to make a rigid investigation of the matter, and, if found to be so, to send the offender or offenders under guard to Columbus. I have thus given all the authority I have about the reported raid, which would not have even elicited any orders from me, notwithstanding the positive statements referred to, had I not supposed a possibility, based on repeated rumors favoring the idea, that it might be Grierson's raid returning, and having telegraphic instructions from Lieutenant-General Pemberton that it would be inexcusable to allow that raid to return through my district, I felt it was necessary to take steps to provide against such a contingency.

I have depended, and do rely, upon my cavalry and scouts for certain information of the enemy's movements north of me, where alone there is an enemy to be watched.

On the 22d instant, by telegram to General Loring, at Jackson, I asked, "Is communication open with Lieutenant-General Pemberton; if not, with whom shall I communicate? In what manner can I aid you?" To the inquiry on this point, no reply has been received. Your dispatch of the 27th will be observed, and reports made to you. Strength of cavalry force is herewith respectfully forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HEADQUARTERS, *Canton, Miss., May* 28, 1863.

The command of Brigadier-General Chalmers is extended southward to the country now occupied by the forces adjacent to this place.

By command of General Johnston:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Panola, Miss., May* 28, 1863.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 28, the undersigned assumes command of the district.

R. McCULLOCH,
Colonel, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 127. ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May* 28, 1863.

* * * * * * *

III. Maj. Gen. S. G. French is relieved from the Department of Southern Virginia, and will proceed without delay to Mississippi, where he will report for duty to General J. E. Johnston.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *May* 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

I am too weak to save Vicksburg. Can do no more than attempt to save you and your garrison. It will be impossible to extricate you, unless you co-operate, and we make mutually supporting movements. Communicate your plans and suggestions, if possible.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

VICKSBURG, *May* 29, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Your dispatch of 25th received this evening, with 20,000 caps. Fontaine yesterday with 18,000. No other messengers from you since (18th). I have dispatched about 8 messengers. I have 18,000 men to man the

lines and river front; no reserves. I do not think you should move with less than 30,000 or 35,000, and then, if possible, toward Snyder's Mill, giving me notice of the time of your approach. The enemy encompass my lines from right to left flank, occupying all roads. He has three corps; Sherman on my left, McPherson center, McClernand on my right, and Hurlbut's division, from Memphis, and Ellet's Marine Brigade (the last afloat). Enemy has made several assaults. My men are in good spirits, awaiting your arrival. Since investment, we have lost about 1,000 men; many officers. You may depend on my holding the place as long as possible. On the 27th, we sank one of their best iron-clad gunboats.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 29, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Comdg. Division, Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you move Brigadier-General Green's brigade to such a point that it may support Sterling's battery upon our river front, which is now threatened with an attack from Ellet's Marine Brigade. You will direct the movement yourself.

I am, general, very respectfully,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 29, 1863.

General BOWEN:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to advise you that he has ordered Brigadier-General Green's brigade, of your division, to be thrown up near Sterling's battery, in order that it may be in position to support any point on our river front which may be assailed, an event which the movements of the enemy in the river indicate as probable and early.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. MCCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say it is probable that Ellet's Marine Brigade, just come down the river, may endeavor to assault Hoadley's battery on your left. He desires that you have a regiment in readiness to move to that point promptly in case such assault should be made.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS, *May* 29, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to again request that the Seventeenth Louisiana be returned to my command, in order that there may be

some reserve on my line to move to threatened points. It is proper to remind [you] that the Tennessee brigade and Mississippi State troops constitute a portion of my command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 29, 1863.

Major-General SMITH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to advise you that he has ordered the Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment to be thrown on your right, in order to support you in case of an attack on you by Sherman, in conjunction with Ellet's Marine Brigade, which the movements of the enemy in the river render probable.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. MCCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 29, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that the demonstrations of the enemy in the river indicate an attack upon our batteries, and that it is necessary for you to throw General [M. E.] Green's brigade near Sterling's batteries, in order that it may be held in readiness to move to the support of any point assailed.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MCCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE RIGHT, *May* 29, [1863.]

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The order of the lieutenant-general with regard to the disposition of General Green's brigade has been received. General Green has not reported to me, and I do not know where his command is located.

When General Bowen's first brigade was removed from the river front, I understood the lieutenant-general to say that the whole of his division would be held in reserve between the railroad and Jackson road.

Respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say it is highly probable that there will be an attack along the whole line of intrenchments and on the river to-night. You will, therefore, hold yourself prepared.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE,
Canton, May 29, 1863.

Maj. A. P. MASON, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Canton:*

MAJOR: I inclose herewith a communication from Dr. H. P. Atkins, a very reliable and responsible citizen of this State, who has lately visited the northern counties to ascertain what amount of subsistence stores could be obtained from that portion of the State. It will be seen from the statement inclosed there still remains in the hands of planters a large quantity of bacon and corn, both of which articles this army very much needs. In view of the fact that the region of country indicated is one upon which we must in a great measure rely for supplies, I respectfully request that the general commanding give such consideration to the suggestions of Dr. Atkins as he may deem proper.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THEO. JOHNSTON.

[Inclosure.]

CANTON, MISS., *May* 27, 1863.

Major THEO. JOHNSTON:

SIR: In obedience to your request, I beg leave to make the following statement in relation to the commissary supplies in Northern Mississippi, especially in the counties of Panola, De Soto, Tunica, and the western part of Marshall:

There is now in the county of De Soto at least 600,000 bushels of corn over a bountiful supply for the citizens. There is probably as many as 1,000 head of beef-cattle, and a considerable quantity of bacon could be very well spared by the citizens, and would be if what they retain for themselves was protected by an adequate force from the frequent raids of the Federals in that county, which raids are more for the purpose of destroying the supplies, stealing horses, &c., than for any purpose of just and honorable warfare. The wheat crop in the county of De Soto is very large and exceedingly fine. I am informed by old citizens of that county that such a promising yield was never before seen. In the county of Panola the wheat crop is also very good; also a goodly number of beeves can be had in that county. In the county of Tunica there is a large surplus of corn, beeves, and bacon. In Marshall there will be a considerable surplus of wheat. The wheat crop in the above-named counties is now being harvested, and will in a very short time (say, two weeks) be ready for sacking and shipment if the citizens of those counties could be protected from the frequent raids of the enemy. In my opinion, an effective force of 5,000 men, placed along on the line of Mississippi and Tennessee, would be ample protection and, by proper energy on the part of an agent, in three or four weeks' time all the supplies could be brought out from those counties if teams and wagons were sent in sufficient numbers. By placing the number of troops mentioned at the point designated, sufficient protection would be given to the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad to enable the running of that railroad to Coldwater Depot, which is in De Soto County, thereby shortening the transportation by wagons 32 miles. In some few instances impressment might have to be resorted to in order to get the supplies that the parties could well spare, and I think they ought to be impressed, for such parties have been smuggling cotton into Memphis and otherwise trading with the Yankees, until they now estimate our currency by the Yankee standard greenbacks. In fact, to say in moderate language, they are demoralized.

The corn in the counties mentioned is in the shuck, and you are aware it would very much expedite transportation to have it shelled and sacked, and for that purpose it would be well to procure a negro force, with corn-shellers, sacks, &c., and send in to De Soto County and have it properly sacked, should you deem it necessary to send in after the corn; also sacks for wheat.

One other point; that is, if you conclude to get the supplies out of Northern Mississippi, that all agents sent there by you be instructed to give a uniform price (the same price), and that all agents report to some man that you may designate. I mention this in order that speculators may be driven off, and that those having an agency from some other commissary for the purpose of speculation be brought under the same instructions. I mention this from the fact that I know that the people are being, and have been, imposed upon by speculators, and the soldiers deprived of a considerable quantity of subsistence.

All of which is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. ATKINS.

OFFICE OF POST COMMISSARY, *Jackson, May* 29, 1863.

Colonel HARVIE, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that the troops at this point are supplied with three days' rations, and that the mill 6 miles from here has 2,000 bushels of corn now grinding at the rate of 25 bushels an hour, at which rate, allowing them to grind twenty hours a day, would give 500 bushels, which, at 50 pounds to the bushel, gives us 25,000 pounds, or 22,000 rations. I have in store 5,000 rations of meal and 40,000 rations of bacon. There is also in store in this place, belonging to General McNair's brigade, 5,000 rations of meal and 40,000 rations of bacon, which I respectfully ask may be turned over to me for the use of the troops at this point, as that brigade is now drawing their supplies at Canton.

I append the following summary:

	Rations.
On hand in my store, meal	5,000
On hand in my store, bacon	40,000
McNair's meal	5,000
McNair's bacon	40,000
Now grinding per day, meal	22,000

The supply of beef, sugar, salt, and molasses is ample for the present.

T. L. MAXWELL,

Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

VICKSBURG, *May* 30, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Scouts report the enemy to have withdrawn most of his forces from our right yesterday, leaving Hall's Ferry road open; I apprehend for a movement against you. I expect this courier to return to me.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, May* 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, *Commanding:*

Lieutenant [Harris] Wilkerson, commanding Company B, First Missouri Regiment, has volunteered his services with his company to burn

the sunken gunboat Cincinnati. The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you he has given his consent to the undertaking, provided it is not attempted with less than 50 men.

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *May* 30, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

General French goes without troops.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CANTON, *May* 30, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General LORING:

Reports from near the Yazoo, brought by a person who says that he is Myers, of the Fifteenth Mississippi, employed as a scout by you, represent that some 15,000 of the enemy's troops are moving up between the Yazoo and Big Black. Have you troops to move at a moment's notice, with ammunition, cooking implements, and wagons? I am arranging for railroad transportation. The empty wagons can come up the road. Tell me forthwith if Myers is to be depended on. I have sent him to you. Bring such provision as will not delay you.

The telegraph is not working; the operator says on account of electricity.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CANTON, *May* 30, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Major-General LORING, *Jackson:*

The quartermaster has engaged railroad transportation for 5,500 men, the trains to be near Jackson at daybreak. Bring up about that number from your division, with ammunition and cooking implements; no knapsacks. Two or three wagons to be started at the earliest hour by the road. Provisions can be had here. Cars for 1,500 men will return from here.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND E. LOUISIANA,
Panola, May 30, 1863.

I. The troops of this command will be reorganized as follows:

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

1st Mississippi Partisans.
2d Missouri Cavalry.
Waul's Texas Legion Cavalry Battalion.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS.

2d Arkansas Cavalry.
1st [7th] Tennessee Cavalry.
Faulkner's (Kentucky) battalion.
[W. R.] Mitchell's Mississippi Partisans.
[J. W.] Smith's Mississippi Partisans.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. Z. GEORGE.

2d Mississippi Partisans.
Mississippi Battalion Partisan Rangers (Dunn's).
Mississippi Battalion Partisan Rangers (McGuirk's).

II. The Second Brigade will encamp south of the river, opposite to Belmont; the First Brigade at the railroad bridge over Tallahatchee, and the Third Brigade 1½ miles west of this place.

III. Each brigade will guard the crossings in its front, and will extend its pickets so as to form a complete line, guarding every crossing along the whole front.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND E. LOUISIANA, *Panola, May* 30, 1863.

I. Colonel Slemons, commanding brigade, will turn over to Capt. W. F. Avent, chief quartermaster, all the money and stores captured from the enemy in his late expedition to the Mississippi River.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brigadier-General George, Mississippi Militia, commanding at Grenada, will consolidate all the militia at that place into two companies, reserving for the command of the same a full complement of the best officers in his command. The officers left out in this consolidation, if within conscript age, will be conscripted and sent to these headquarters.

VII. As soon as he has effected the consolidation, he will transfer the command of the troops to the senior officer present, and will report to these headquarters for duty.

* * * * * * *

IX. Lieut. Col. H. C. Young will proceed to the front, near Byhalia, and take the general superintendence of the companies on scout. As far as practicable he will establish communication between the different companies, and, in case of an advance in force by the enemy, will assemble these companies, and attack them in rear and flank, and send forward frequent communications giving the strength of the enemy and the roads upon which they are advancing.

X. Colonel Young will also arrest and put into service all stragglers belonging to any cavalry command, and he is further authorized to raise a company, battalion, or regiment of partisans for Confederate service from Northern Mississippi and West Tennessee, provided, if he succeed in raising only a company or battalion, it will be liable to be consolidated into a regiment with other partisan companies, and the field officers appointed by the President.

By order of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, *Shreveport, May* 30, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Comdg., &c., Vicksburg, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your communication of April 22, from Jackson.* It would be too late now to take any steps for co-operating with you in the vicinity of Vicksburg. I have, however, anticipated your demands, and General Taylor

* See Series I, Vol. XV, p. 1049.

is moving with his command on General Grant's communications between Young's Point and New Carthage. General [J. G.] Walker's division was ordered on the 14th of April from the Arkansas River to Northern Louisiana. Owing to the distance and the difficulties encountered, they only arrived on Red River the 24th instant. General Taylor, with a force of less than 3,000 infantry, has been opposed to Banks' corps, nearly 30,000 strong. The withdrawal of Banks has made Taylor's command disposable, and, with Walker's division, he is ordered to operate on the Mississippi River opposite Vicksburg. A brigade of General Price's division at Little Rock has been ordered to Monroe, La., to co-operate in this movement.

General Taylor will keep you informed of his movements whenever practicable, and he is instructed to spare no exertions in his efforts to throw supplies into Vicksburg from the west bank of the river. Had there been any disposable forces, it would have been impossible to have used them between Bayou Macon and the Mississippi River, as that country has been overflowed until within the last ten days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

Abstract from return of the First Division, Army of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring commanding, for May 30, 1863; *headquarters, Jackson, Miss.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First (Reynolds') Brigade	113	1,310	1,619	3,449
Second (Featherston's) Brigade	120	1,427	1,916	3,507
Third (Buford's) Brigade	265	2,639	3,285	5,522
Attached.				
Evans' brigade	175	1,714	2,157	3,798
Maxey's brigade	294	2,328	2,986	4,187
Total	967	9,418	11,963	20,463

Organization of Loring's division, Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring, C. S. Army, commanding, May 30, 1863.

*First Brigade.**

Col. A. E. REYNOLDS.

1st Confederate Battalion, Maj. G. H. Forney.
6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
15th Mississippi, Col. M. Farrell.
20th Mississippi, Col. D. R. Russell.
23d Mississippi, Col. J. M. Wells.
26th Mississippi, Maj. T. F. Parker.
40th Mississippi.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. S. FEATHERSTON.

3d Mississippi, Col. T. A. Mellon.
22d Mississippi, Col. Frank Schaller.
31st Mississippi, Col. J. A. Orr.
33d Mississippi, Col. D. W. Hurst.
1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. W. A. Rayburn.
Charpentier's (Alabama) battery.

* Formerly Tilghman's. The Twentieth Mississippi, reported May 29 as "serving as cavalry," and the Fortieth Mississippi, reported same date as "never joined," are not borne on brigade return.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD.

27th Alabama, Col. James Jackson.
35th Alabama, Col. Edw. Goodwin.
54th Alabama, Col. Alpheus Baker.
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
9th Arkansas, Col. Isaac L. Dunlop.
3d Kentucky,* Col. A. P. Thompson.
7th Kentucky, Col. Ed. Crossland.
8th Kentucky,† Col. H. B. Lyon.
12th Louisiana, Col. Thomas M. Scott.
3d Missouri Cavalry,‡ Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuels.
Lookout (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. R. L. Barry.
Point Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. Alcide Bouanchaud.

Evans' Brigade.§

Brig. Gen. N. G. EVANS.

17th South Carolina, Capt. James Beaty.
18th South Carolina, Col. W. H. Wallace.
22d South Carolina, Capt. A. C. Peace.
23d South Carolina, Capt. J. M. Kinloch.
26th South Carolina, Col. A. D. Smith.
Holcombe (South Carolina) Legion, Lieut. Col. W. J. Crawley.
Macbeth (South Carolina) Artillery.

Maxey's Brigade.§

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY.

4th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. W. F. Pennington.
30th Louisiana (battalion), Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields.
42d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. I. N. Hulme.
46th and 55th Tennessee, Col. A. J. Brown.
48th Tennessee, Col. W. M. Voorhies.
49th Tennessee, Maj. D. A. Lynn.
53d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. R. White.
1st Texas Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James Burnet.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.

VICKSBURG, *May* 31, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires to tender his thanks to Captain [J. W.] Barclay, Lieutenant Wilkerson, and the men under their command, for the successful accomplishment of their mission in burning the gunboat Cincinnati last night; and, as a tribute to their gallantry, he has great pleasure in presenting them with the flag captured on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. McCARDLE,
[*Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp at Mechanicsburg, Miss., May 31, 1863.

Captain [J. B.] CUMMING, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that Captain [T. M.] Nelson's cavalry company is off on a scout in the direction of Vicksburg, and that so soon as they can be recalled will be ordered to report to headquarters. I very much regret the necessity of having to part with Captain Nelson's company, particularly at this time. My brigade is very small, composed chiefly of

* Six companies mounted and detached.
† Mounted and detached.
‡ Of the Second Brigade, Bowen's division, "cut off at Baker's Creek and temporarily attached." A portion of the regiment in Vicksburg.
§ Temporarily attached to Loring's division.

mounted infantry, unaccustomed to cavalry drill. My battery, as previously reported, in bad condition. I would very respectfully suggest it might prove hazardous, by thus depriving my command of one of the strongest and one of the most efficient companies, in holding my battery against a bold and rapid attack of the enemy.

Captain S. Henderson has been ordered to report a few picked scouts to headquarters. You informed me that, by dispatch from General Johnston, the enemy is moving in two divisions on the Valley road. If it is meant by the Valley road the one leading between the Wire road and Yazoo River, I would very respectfully suggest, from all information obtained through deserters, my scouts, and other sources, that the enemy is not moving in that direction. I have just ordered a reliable officer to proceed in that direction and ascertain the facts. The enemy retired from this point (two divisions or more) by way of the Wire road, in the direction of Vicksburg. Colonel Wood's [command] fired on their rear guard to-day. I hope to be able to dispatch you definitely this evening as to their reported movements on the Valley road. I have scouts below Satartia, on the Valley road, and the enemy are retiring toward Snyder's Bluff.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN ADAMS.

MAY 31, 1863—9 a. m.

Capt. T. M. NELSON:

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from our extreme advance, about 11½ miles; started on the Valley road, at William Russell's, at which place the enemy encamped last night—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. At 8 o'clock this morning they are moving, one column on the Valley road, another column crossing the ridge again for the Vicksburg road. We fired on some men who were sent back to burn some corn. They are destroying all the provisions, corn, meat, &c., in the valley. We have a considerable cavalry force here now, and will probably harass them some to-day. The enemy is moving cautiously and well protecting their rear. I think they will not stop short of their Vicksburg lines. I would return to-day, but am uncertain where I could find you.

Yours, respectfully,

W. S. WISE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Squad.

OFFICE MISS. CENTRAL R. R. CO., *Grenada, May* 31, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, C. S. Army, *Comdg., Jackson:*

DEAR SIR: I hope I may not be thought intrusive by the suggestions I am about to make.

It is conceded by all that the wheat crop in the northern counties of this State is large, and is now being harvested. There is great danger that after it is gathered it will be destroyed by our enemies.

The product of the crop referred to is important to sustain our army and citizens. The producer desires to sell as speedily as possible, to prevent its destruction and to obtain means to pay his taxes. The means of transportation is wanting. Teams cannot be obtained. The only remaining means is such repairs of the railroad as will permit the running of small cars by horse or some other power.

The Mississippi and Tennessee Road is running its trains from Grenada to Panola, probably as far as it is safe to run them, even if they

could pass the river at that place. It is probable that burden cars of small dimensions could be run occasionally by horse-power north of Panola, and probably the Mobile and Ohio Road could run similar cars north of Okolona with or without repairs of road track. This company runs regular trains as far north as Water Valley, and have been for some time running small cars drawn by mules between Holly Springs and Oxford, and brought out a considerable amount of public property. Between Oxford and Water Valley there has been no communication except by road wagons, the distance being 20 miles.

An expenditure of a few thousand dollars would render the railroad track safe for small burden cars between Oxford and Water Valley or Abbeville, on the south bank of the Tallabatchee, and some $25,000 or $30,000 expenditure would be required to put the track in good order for engines to run to Abbeville, and $50,000 to put it in order to Holly Springs. If repaired to Abbeville, so as to run the mule cars, a large amount of grain could be brought out at a small expense, and a large amount of wheat saved that otherwise may not be. One mule with these cars will do the work of twenty on a common road.

If these repairs are to be made on this road, it must be done at the expense of the Government. The company are unwilling to do it at its own cost. It would not be a source of profit or any benefit to it, while to the Government it might be of great benefit. Should it be deemed advisable to attempt the repairs, the company will render every possible assistance except paying the expenses.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. GOODMAN,
President.

BENTON, *May* 31, 1863—9.30 a. m.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Canton, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I arrived here at 9 a. m. I expected a dispatch here when I arrived, but have none. I send you all the information I have. From the lights before me (and now before you), I shall proceed to Yazoo City and plant the guns. I sent a courier last night to Mechanicsburg to General [John] Adams, to direct him to send Henderson's scouts on the Yazoo River road, and also directed him to send some of them to me, so that I could use them. It is necessary that I should get information myself. This River Valley road I have always regarded as the most important route for the enemy, and it has never been scouted, that I know of. I requested Captain [John B.] Vinet, as soon as he arrived in Yazoo, to send a courier down the Yazoo Valley road, so that I could have reliable information whether the enemy was on the road, either on my march to Yazoo, or when I arrived there. If the enemy were advancing on Benton by Mechanicsburg, I would hold this position for a day or two, until I felt him, and would not throw myself between the Wire road and the river road whilst a doubt existed whether there was a column on the Wire road; for should the report of Loring's scout, mentioned in the communication to me, be correct, that there were two divisions on each road, I would have been liable to be attacked both in front and rear by a force twice as large as my own. I place very little reliance in the number of the force reported by this scout, and when the reports you get from other scouts are considered (which I inclose),* the probabilities all are that there is no such large force as mentioned

* Inclosures not found.

on the two roads. When I arrive at Yazoo and get reliable information that there is a force that I can afford to attack on the River road, I will give battle. Should I be victorious, I will feel the force on the other road, and if I should not be victorious on the River road, I will fall back behind the intrenchments, and do the best I can. It would be well, until positive information is gained, to hold Loring's division in hand. I shall use all the efforts I can to keep my communications to the rear open; but, of course, with the small cavalry force I have, I will have to trust to Providence; and should the enemy, after I get to Yazoo, take it into his head to march a column sufficient to occupy my attention at Yazoo, and then throw a large column between me and my rear, and march northward, it would have to be taken care of by Loring. I have directed General Adams to send Captain Nelson's company of cavalry to me, to use as I think best. Since writing, Colonel Ferguson's cavalry has come up, and I will, with your sanction, retain them for awhile, until my mind is satisfied about the position of matters.

Very respectfully,

W. H. T. WALKER.

[P. S.]—The bridge we crossed at Moore's Ferry is a miserable affair. The citizens built it. Can't you get them to try their hands again? It is a terrible country we are marching through for water. At Benton we are using the wells, and it takes a long time to water such a force in that way.

PANOLA, MISS., *May* 31, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

Shall I send a force to Greenwood? It is 75 miles from here.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

PANOLA, *May* 31, 1863.

Col. J. M. WALLACE:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your favor of yesterday has been received, and I am glad to see that all my friends have not "lost their reason and turned to brutish beasts." I regret, of course, that the citizens should publicly censure me, but all the meetings that could be held will not drive me to sacrifice the lives of men intrusted to my care and judgment in an utterly hopeless fight, nor to risk the loss of our railroad, upon which now depends the whole of General Johnston's army for supplies. I am happy to say that General Johnston expressed the highest satisfaction that I have been able to amuse 15,000 of the enemy, stationed from Memphis to La Grange, and prevent them so far from attempting to cross the Tallahatchee. When the history of this war is written, I have no fear that the charge of cowardice will be brought against me.

If I could have foreseen that the enemy would divide his force at Senatobia, and send only 800 men to Sardis, I might have done them much damage, and if I had a bridge at Panola, which I was building, and would have had ready if the citizens had not refused to let me have hands to build it, I could have retreated slowly, and watched the movements of the enemy, a thing which it would have been reckless to do when I had to trust to crossing on a boat, which takes more than half a day to cross my command. Since Sidney Johnston, Bragg, and Pemberton have been most foully and unjustly censured, I can bear my portion submissively, and the old womanish complaints of men who have

lost a little property have no terror compared with the wail of fathers, mothers, and sisters whose loved ones have been slain in a reckless fight, or with the just censure of a commanding general for having irretrievably scattered my command, lost my supplies, and suffered his railroad communication [to be] broken up by fighting odds that I could not hope to whip at best, and which, in case of a mishap, would be certain to crush me.

With many thanks for your friendship, for I do not profess to be beyond the reach of censure or applause, I am, your friend, truly,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg*, *June* 1, 1863.

Major-General BOWEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inform you that there is not one single barrel of flour over the hospital supply, nor has there been for some days past. While he has to regret this, and still more your anticipated "discontent" and "disease in a day or two" in your command, he has to add that as far as investigated along the line, both by himself and inspector-general, very little, if any, complaint has been made by other commands on this subject. A city besieged, and an army cut off from all means of generous supplies, must be borne in mind both by officers and men, and a due and proper consideration given thereto, up to the eleventh hour, even, and certainly so in the initiatory stages of the fact. It is due to a patriotic and hopeful spirit that every forbearance, nay, cheerfulness, should prevail under the circumstances. Every energy is being employed to serve the condition of our good soldiers and to facilitate the division commanders in the judicious admixture, economy and healthfulness of food.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

L. M. MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

VICKSBURG, *June* 1, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It is the desire of the lieutenant-general commanding that all negroes not absolutely necessary for labor in the trenches or elsewhere shall be sent beyond the lines, and for this purpose you are authorized to grant permits to them. In reference to the salt rations, you are authorized to increase it to the extent you may deem necessary and proper.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg*, *June* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that one ounce of lard be issued as a ration to General Bowen's division and other troops that may desire it; a corresponding diminution being made in the beef ration in lieu therefor. Further, that the full ration of rice

and sugar may be issued, and if you find the ration of sugar insufficient, it can be increased. Peas can be issued at the regulation allowance alternately with rice.

Respectfully,

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

JACKSON, *June* 1, 1863.

General JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

General Breckinridge, with his division, excepting two batteries, which are expected to-night, have arrived. Division numbers about 5,200 effective; aggregate about 5,600.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge will immediately assume command of Jackson and the surrounding country and all of the forces in its vicinity. He will establish lines of pickets on the various roads converging to Jackson, at such distances in the direction of the enemy as the security of the forces under his command may require. With the cavalry under his command, he will direct reconnaissances in the country near the enemy's lines as he may think proper. He will furnish the commandant of the post at Jackson such guards as the safety of the public property within the town and quiet and good order may render necessary.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HEADQUARTERS, *Canton, Miss., June* 1, 1863.

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III. Capt. I. N. Brown, C. S. Navy, is assigned to the command of the heavy artillery at Yazoo City and the boats in Yazoo River.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *June* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to call your attention to Paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 146, current series, from these headquarters. The amount of Minie cartridges on hand is so small that the Minie musket in the hands of our troops is utterly valueless. The practice of exchanging our own arms for those captured from the enemy must, therefore, be rigidly prohibited.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, June* 2, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOWEN, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that you will place the brigade of Brigadier-General Green in the trenches at the point he indicated to you last evening. Colonel Cockrell's brigade you will hold in reserve at some well-covered point near the center. Both brigades will remain under your command as heretofore.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *June* 2, 1863.

General JOHNSTON, *Commanding, Canton:*

Mr. Johnston has just arrived. He made two ineffectual attempts to get into Port Hudson. He states that in his opinion the cavalry commanders are inefficient. He saw too much drunkenness among officers and men.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 2, 1863.

Surg. D. W. Yandell is hereby appointed medical director and Capt. L. R. Evans chief of ordnance of the forces commanded by General J. E. Johnston, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 2, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. Colonel [H. B.] Lyon, commanding Eighth Kentucky Regiment, is assigned to the command of all cavalry force in the direction of Clinton, including the command of Lieutenant-Colonel [W. N.] Brown, who is hereby directed to report to Colonel Lyon. Colonel Lyon will establish his headquarters as near Big Black as possible, and send his scouting parties as far in advance as he can, and will give every protection in his power to the people of that region by checking and preventing marauding incursions by the enemy. Colonel Lyon will report to General Breckinridge, and will immediately inform him of the point he selects for his headquarters, of the whole number of mounted men in his command, and what disposition he has made of them.

Maj. Gen. S. J. Gholson, commanding, &c., is hereby authorized to raise and organize in the State of Mississippi as large a number of mounted men as he can. These men will be received into the service of the Confederate Government for any length of time, not exceeding six months, as soon as their organization is completed.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN THE FIELD, *Jackson, Miss., June* 2, 1863.

All the troops now encamped on the Southern Railroad, 5 miles east of Jackson, will proceed to change their encampments to points to be designated on their arrival at this place.

Brigadier-General Helm's brigade will move first. Only ordnance stores, cooking utensils, and six tents or flies to every 70 men, with the allowance for brigade and regimental headquarters, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 78, from Headquarters Army of Tennessee, with the smallest quantity of personal baggage, will be removed at present. The balance will be left under a small guard until additional transportation can be furnished.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, *Panola, June* 2, 1863.

Col. R. MCCULLOCH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: Scouts report a probable advance of the enemy in a few days. They were at Holly Springs at 2 o'clock yesterday; force not estimated. If they should come in force, I shall order your brigade out to fight them in guerrilla style, and you must annoy them as much as possible. I shall keep a force here to protect this place, and you will, therefore, not pay any attention to the place if you are pressed or if you can affect anything by getting in their rear. Fight them in any way that you can, but be careful not to make a stand in any one place long enough for them to surround you.

You will have rations prepared, and hold yourself ready to move at any time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 3, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

The weakness of enemy at Corinth, the proximity of Roddey's command, and the scarcity in the country north of Okolona, render it comparatively safe. The wheat harvest now going on here makes a raid imminent. Can you send me the Confederate cavalry now with General Ruggles for a short time?

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Panola, June* 3, 1863.

Col. W. C. FALKNER,
First Mississippi Regiment, Tippah County:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say to you that he is informed that the enemy are preparing to advance upon him from La Grange, intending to cross the river at Abbeville, or at some of the crossings higher up. He therefore directs that you collect as rapidly as possible all the men of your command whose personal labor is not absolutely necessary to save their wheat crop, and take a position

south of the river, at or near Rocky Ford, so as to defend the crossings in that vicinity. You will probably find forage between Rocky Ford and Goodman's Ford. You will throw out scouting parties in your front, so as to give you timely notice of any advance, and will forward immediately to these headquarters any information that you may obtain. If the enemy should advance, you will harass them as much as possible, and if they should retreat or move so as to give you an opportunity to attack them on the flank or to annoy them by picking up stragglers, &c., you will give them as much trouble as possible. If you find that they are advancing toward this place in force without attempting to cross the river in your front, you will fall back to join the main body here.

The furloughs granted to your men to harvest their wheat will expire in the course of the next six or seven days, and the general directs that you collect them as rapidly as possible, and, if the enemy do not advance by that time, you move with your command to this place.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 3, 1863.

General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss.:*

My scouts report that the enemy will advance on me in two columns, one in front and the other by Oxford. Will you arrange to assist me? I was instructed by General Johnston to call on you if necessary.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Abstract from return of the forces in and around Jackson, Miss., Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 3, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Adams' brigade	153	1,984	1,939	2,372	3,522
Evans' brigade	191	1,860	1,835	2,375	3,932
Helm's brigade	156	1,862	1,815	2,168	3,022
Stovall's brigade	113	1,304	1,284	1,557	2,463
47th Georgia	27	460	455	532	778
Waties' South Carolina battery	5	79	79	84	84
Total	645	7,549	7,407	9,088	13,801

HDQRS. DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, June 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that you will have prepared by your ordnance officer, as soon as possible, a number, say four dozen, "thunder-barrels," petards, &c., for defense of weak points on the line. It is desirable that materials for this purpose shall be as far as possible such as cannot be used with the

guns now in position on the line. If materials for the above are not in your possession, you are authorized to make requisition on the depot ordnance officer.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *June* 4, 1863.

General JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

General Bragg reports that General Breckinridge's extra men have been ordered to follow him, and that all his horses not assigned will also be sent. General B., to whom I communicated this, states that unless his own horses are ordered down here, he will get none worth sending, and asks that such an order be sent.

General Bragg says that Rosecrans has threatened Shelbyville.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANTON, *June* 4, 1863.

Major-General [W. H. T.] WALKER, *Yazoo City:*

Your dispatch received. Loring's division and Jackson's cavalry will move at daybreak to-morrow by Moore's Bluff. Should they take the Benton or the Dover road? Transmit intelligence as you get it. Send guides to Moore's Bluff, if practicable.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *Yazoo City, June* 4, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: Your telegram was received about the impressment of meat. It shall be attended to. I thought I would say a word about the route hence to Vicksburg. The River Valley road, which in places is only a half mile from the river, at others perhaps 5 or 6, is flanked by high ridges and hills, from which a few pieces of artillery could stop a column, and the ground is so precipitous it would be next to impossible to charge them. There is some water on the route, and, in fact, the Yazoo River would be near enough for watering purposes in certain parts of the road. The Mechanicsburg road is parallel to the Valley road, and in places only a few miles distant. There is no water on that route. I am informed by a gentleman that he traveled one summer 35 miles on it, and found but one place—a well—to water his horse. Bear Creek is, I believe, the only water-course. Should a column go down the Valley road, the batteries that would be put on the heights I speak of could only be carried by marching a column on the Mechanicsburg road, and taking them in rear. When my division is encamped, a few pieces of artillery could keep back a large column, the road being narrow, and there being no chance, even with infantry, to descend the precipitous sides of the succession of hills. I believe 10,000 men could stop the approach of 50,000 Yankees, and *vice versa*, if they have the positions. With these views, I sent one of Henderson's scouts to examine the route from here to Bridgeport, on the Big Black, 18 miles from Vicksburg. I told him to examine the roads as to water, and to find out, if he could, what force the enemy had at Bridgeport. If you could, from that point, pierce the enemy's center

and fall upon his left, whilst Pemberton marched out on his right, something might be accomplished. All these routes failing, the only other one is to march beyond the railroad south of Vicksburg, and attack between Warrenton and Vicksburg. I merely throw out these hints in an unofficial manner; they may be of service to you in making up your mind. The best base for us to occupy, instead of the distance of 25 miles from Yazoo City to Big Black, is from Liverpool to Big Black, a distance of 10 miles. Liverpool, all say, is a better position than this for the batteries. I have Colonel Ferguson there with his sharpshooters and artillery; I let him have one of the rifle guns—the light ones. He proposes to have a raft and plant torpedoes, &c. The river is falling so rapidly—at the rate of 14 inches a day—I doubt whether they will attempt to come up. Of course, as our batteries are already planted, and we can't expect to remain quiet long, I don't propose any change. Your directions to the engineer will be carried out. Excuse my troubling you, but I felt it my duty to give you my ideas freely.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. H. T. WALKER.

[P. S.]—I send you a report of Colonel Wood's, which will give you an idea of the villainy of our enemies. They have destroyed all they could, in order to keep your army from having anything to eat on the road.

Abstract from return of Jackson's Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 4, 1863; headquarters, near Canton, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Field and staff	7	.....	7	7	7
Jackson's escort	2	57	60	78	78
First Brigade (Cosby)	75	818	1,048	2,117	2,111
Second Brigade (Whitfield)	123	1,354	1,815	2,412	2,418
King's Missouri battery	3	73	89	99	95
Total	210	2,302	3,019	4,713	4,709

Composition of Jackson's Cavalry Division, June 4, 1863.

Escort.

7th Tennessee Cavalry, Company A, Capt. W. F. Taylor.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
4th Mississippi,* Col. James Gordon.
28th Mississippi, Col. P. B. Starke.
Ballentine's (Mississippi) regiment, Lieut. Col. W. L. Maxwell.
Escort, Lieut. N. M. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD.

3d Texas, Lieut. Col. J. S. Boggess.
6th Texas, Col. L. S. Ross.
9th Texas, Col. D. W. Jones.
1st Texas Legion, Lieut. Col. J. H. Broocks.

Artillery.

Clark (Missouri) Artillery, Lieut. George B. Eames.

* Not yet joined.

CANTON, *June* 4, 1863.

Major-General WALKER, *Yazoo City:*

What garrison will Yazoo City require in addition to troops from Fort Pemberton? What supply of small-arm ammunition have you? Jackson arrived yesterday.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *June* 4, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Anticipating the opening of our communications as the result of operations about Vicksburg and Port Hudson, I have sent [E.] Cunningham to the east side of the river, to take advantage of the first opportunity for pushing our supplies across the river. I have instructed him to go to you should any difficulty arise in his discharge of this duty. We have a large amount of stores, heavy artillery, and some 10,000 stand of small-arms awaiting transportation in Mississippi, whilst we have but three heavy guns in the District of Louisiana and Arkansas, and the few troops in the field are only in part armed and equipped. General Taylor, with [J. G.] Walker's division and Tappan's brigade from Arkansas, has been ordered by me to operate on Grant's communications between Young's Point and New Carthage. He disembarked on the Tensas, 12 miles from New Carthage, the 30th May. I have yet had no report of his operations.

I received your letter from Colonel [R. M.] Gano. It did my heart good to hear once again from you. Like yourself, I always refer to those days with the Army of the Potomac as the halcyon days of my service. I would willingly be back under your command at any personal sacrifice. I have a herculean task before me on this side the Mississippi. No army, no means; an empire in extent; no system, no order; all to be done from the beginning. I have entered upon my duties with misgivings, but believe the resources are here, and only require developing to make the department self-sustaining. Cunningham will give you all the news. My wife joins me in kind regards to yourself.

Your friend,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, June 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES, *Comdg. First Mil. Dist., Okolona:*

GENERAL: Your favor of the 2d has just been received. The accounts which my scouts bring in of the number and disposition of the enemy's forces on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in my front are very conflicting. A week ago I received a detailed [statement of the enemy] in front, showing their strength at the different points as follows:*

Within the last four days I have been informed from one quarter that the enemy had been strongly re-enforced, and was preparing to make a raid in force into this part of the country, with the intention of destroying the wheat crop, which is now being harvested, and driving me from my present position, by attacking me in front with a force from Memphis or Germantown, and on the flank by a force from La Grange, which would cross the Tallahatchee above this place and march down. Another report is, that considerable numbers of troops have been withdrawn from

* See inclosure, p. 949.

that line to re-enforce Grant before Vicksburg; that the remainder are being concentrated at Memphis, Germantown, and La Grange. It is certain, I believe, they have been concentrating their forces, as stated, and that nine transports recently passed down the river loaded with troops. It is possible that they may have been sent from Memphis, though I am inclined to think they are from Rosecrans' army. In any event, the fine wheat crop of this district, which is now in a condition to be most easily destroyed, offers a strong inducement to the enemy to repeat their raids. My district has been extended to the immediate vicinity of General Johnston's army, and I am expected to guard new points, with scarcely any addition to my force—that of wholly undisciplined men. General Johnston looks to this district for the greater part of his supplies, and I am compelled to guard this place in order to protect the railroad by which they can be transported to him, which leaves me but little disposable force with which to advance against the enemy, or even to assist in protecting the country in my front. If you could assure me a portion of your command (disciplined soldiers), I could make them very useful in protecting the wheat harvest, whether the enemy advances or not. If they should advance in two columns, as reported, you can render me great relief by moving so as to threaten the flanks of the column intending to flank me. I will endeavor to keep you advised of their movements if they should advance, as threatened.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JAMES R. CHALMERS.]

[Inclosure.]

Consolidated report of Federal forces on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Memphis and Corinth.

Locality.	Effective men.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.
Memphis	5,300	Four brigades, 27th, 43d, and 63d Ohio, 27th Wisconsin, 25th and 89th Indiana, and 117th Illinois, and one brigade, names of regiments not known.	10th Missouri and 15th Illinois Regiments.	Not known.
Buntyn	300	One regiment		None.
White's	325	One regiment		None.
Ridgeway's	275	One regiment		None.
Germantown	1,400	42d Illinois and 12th Indiana, two regiments.	3d and 9th Illinois	6-gun battery.
Collierville	1,100	Two regiments	Four companies 8th Illinois.	6-gun battery.
La Fayette	600	90th Illinois		2-gun battery.
Moscow	1,700	53d and 70th Ohio, and 100th Indiana.	Four companies	6-gun battery.
La Grange	4,000	6th and 8th Missouri, and 6th Iowa Mounted Infantry, Hawkins' Tennessee Regiment, 34th Wisconsin.	2d Iowa and parts of 6th and 7th Illinois, and 2d Tennessee.	16-gun battery.
Grand Junction	700	15th Michigan		6-gun battery.
Corinth	Not known.			
Total	15,700	Twenty-four regiments and one brigade. (Number of regiments not known.)	Five full regiments and parts of five others.	42 pieces.

The above is as correct a statement of the forces on the above railroad as can be computed under the circumstances, and agrees with the reports of scouts, spies, and citizens.

WM. H. CARROLL, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Escort.

CANTON, *June* 5, 1863.

Major-General WALKER, *Yazoo City:*

Captain [Thomas] Henderson, at Scott's Ferry, reported Brigadier-General [John] Adams at Pritchard's Cross-Roads last night. I suppose that the general has reported to you. I cannot suspect that he will neglect the Valley road. I have desired Jackson to send you a squadron. Send information to Loring and Jackson toward Moore's Bluff, and to me by telegraph.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 5, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have received the letter asking for information, and have sent an urgent request to get it. [John] Adams seems to think the force large. It does not strike me that it can be, even though nine boats landed them. It is more reasonable to think it a devastating command; they would not destroy as they were advancing. Don't you think it would be advisable to send Jackson as rapidly as possible?

W. W. LORING.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. FORCES AROUND JACKSON, *Jackson, Miss., June* 5, 1863.

The roads diverging from the town of Jackson will be guarded in the following order:

Brigadier-General Evans will guard the Canton and Livingston roads; Brigadier-General Helm the Clinton road; Brigadier-General [D. W.] Adams the Raymond road and small road between the Raymond and Gallatin roads; Brigadier-General Stovall the Gallatin road, including the branch to Raymond, about 2 miles from Jackson, and the Monticello road. One regiment from each brigade will be used for this purpose, and will be thrown forward from 2 to 3 miles from Jackson, according to wood and water, with pickets one-half mile in advance. They will resist strongly the advance of the enemy, and give early information of his approach to these headquarters. No one will be allowed to pass out of the lines without a pass from the headquarters of the Western Department, provost-marshal, or these headquarters. When any suspicion is attached to persons coming within the lines, they will be sent, under guard, to the commandant of the post.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 5, 1863.—For E. K. Smith to Holmes, in reference to co-operation with Pemberton, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 857.]

CANTON, *June* 6, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma:*

Following dispatch just received from Captain [Thomas] Henderson, of scout service:

PANOLA, ——.

Sam. Tate reports re-enforcements to Grant from Rosecrans, via Louisville. All boats there and at Memphis pressed by Government.

Have you anything in confirmation of this?*

J. E. JOHNSTON.

(Copy, with exception of last sentence, sent to General Cooper.)

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* Answer, if any, not found.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *Yazoo City, June* 6, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: I send you Captain Fitzpatrick's (of the Engineer Corps) report. The works that have been put up here were put to fire up the river at boats coming down. There are no defensive works for the city, except the works the batteries are in. There are four roads leading to Yazoo City—the Benton road, the Mechanicsburg and Dover road, the River Valley road, and the Nishie and Mechanicsburg road. Of course, to make matters complete, works should be constructed to defend each of these roads, and artillery put in them. On the other side of the river there is a splendid road leading from Satartia to Yazoo City, and, of course, in transports the enemy could land any force they pleased at Satartia, which is now in their hands, and march on the other side of the river and never come over works on this side of the river. If the heights that command the river had works, and cannon in them, no infantry force could stay in the plain below, but the enemy may march above Yazoo, and cross the river whenever they please. With the lights before me, I should say it would take a large force to protect Yazoo City, if the enemy wants the place. Many of the negroes have left who were impressed, and the captain thinks were encouraged to run off by their masters. The only work they have been engaged in so far is up the breastworks for the heavy guns, and in felling trees on the river, which obstructed the fire of the guns, the bank being lined with trees. The only thing I see under the circumstances is to have a small garrison, and trust to the enemy's not attacking, or go into an elaborate system of works, which will require a large garrison to defend, and many cannon. Please, after reading my views, give your instructions.

W. H. T. WALKER.

[P. S.]—There is nothing new from the front. The enemy at last accounts were drawn up in line of battle 1½ [miles] this side of Mechanicsburg. Their numbers the cavalry have no idea of.

[Inclosure.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, *Yazoo City, Miss., June* 6, 1863.

Major-General WALKER:

GENERAL: At present we have six guns in position commanding the river. Our rear defenses are but partially completed, and the character of the ground such as to hardly admit of defense. We have 150 hands engaged on the works, and will prosecute them as fast as possible. The approaches in our rear are so numerous and of such a character that it will be very difficult to make the city defensible; while in our front, on the opposite side of the river, we are entirely exposed from an approach on the Satartia road to this place, which at present is an excellent road.

Yours, very obediently,

W. B. FITZPATRICK,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *Yazoo City, June* 6, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding General:*

GENERAL: Since writing, an Arkansas officer has come in to get permission to go after some deserters. Eighteen left the night before last,

and ten last night (General McNair's brigade). I am informed that they expressed their intention before coming here to desert when they got here. I fear that there will be many more unless some of these men are caught and shot. A lieutenant deserted who had charges against him for disobedience of orders. He is a Yankee; gone to his brethren. He, of course, will give them all the information he has. It all arises from the [lack of] proper enforcement of discipline, so necessary to the utility of a command.

Respectfully,

W. H. T. WALKER.

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*Organization of the forces in and around Jackson, Miss., Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge commanding, June 6, 1863.**

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.

32d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Henry Maury.
13th and 20th Louisiana, Col. A. Reichard.
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. D. Gober.
19th Louisiana, Col. W. P. Winans.
14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. James E. Austin.
Washington (Louisiana) Artillery (Fifth Company), Capt. C. H. Slocomb.

Helm's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BEN. H. HELM.

41st Alabama, Col. M. L. Stansel.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt.
4th Kentucky, Col. J. P. Nuckols.
6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. M. H. Cofer.
9th Kentucky, Col. J. W. Caldwell.
Kentucky Battery, Capt. Robert Cobb.

Evans' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN G. EVANS.

17th South Carolina, Maj. J. R. Culp.
18th South Carolina, Col. W. H. Wallace.
22d South Carolina, Capt. A. C. Peace.
23d South Carolina, Col. H. L. Benbow.
26th South Carolina, Col. A. D. Smith.
Holcombe Legion, Maj. M. G. Zeigler.
Macbeth (South Carolina) Artillery, Lieut. B. A. Jeter.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. A. STOVALL.

1st and 3d Florida, Col. W. S. Dilworth.
4th Florida, Lieut. Col. Ed. Badger.
60th North Carolina, Maj. W. M. Hardy.
Johnston (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Mebane.

Unattached.

47th Georgia, Col. G. W. M. Williams.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. John Waties.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 6, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

Scouts report force much weakened on Memphis and Charleston Railroad. I have sent McCulloch to reconnoiter in force, and to do them any damage he can.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE RIGHT, *Vicksburg, June* 7, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: We have 742 barrels of flour. If we make the ration of it half a pound, the breadstuff will be fifteen days. I request authority therefor.

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* NOTE ON ORIGINAL: Colonel [H. B.] Lyon, in command of the cavalry force, has not yet reported.

The following is a correct inventory of the supplies:

	Rations.
Mutton	12,000
Bacon	964,000
Pork	36,160
Lard	390,000
Flour ..... barrels..	742
Bread mixture	200,000
Rice	2,524,055
Beans	2,365,211
Beef	20,000

Most of the command has drawn to include the 10th. Some of the rice is damaged, but I will grind it, and make it go as far as possible. There is an abundance of sugar, which, when the bread has been consumed, can be substituted with rice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Vicksburg, June 7, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: I am still without information from you later than your dispatch of the 25th. The enemy continues to intrench his positions around Vicksburg. I have sent out couriers to you almost daily. The same men are constantly in the trenches, but are still in good spirits, expecting your approach.

The enemy is so vigilant that it is impossible to obtain reliable information. When may I expect you to move, and in what direction? My subsistence may be put down for about twenty days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CANTON, *June* 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

We are nearly ready to move, but don't know the best route. Cooperation is absolutely necessary. Tell us how to effect it, and by what route to approach.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.*

CANTON, *June* 7, 1863.

Major-General WALKER, *Yazoo City:*

I have been waiting for Jackson to get into position fairly, to dismount all the mounted infantry and send it back to its brigades, and take the best horses for cavalry service.

How many artillery horses do you want? The chief quartermaster reports an abundance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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* NOTE IN GENERAL JOHNSTON'S LETTER-BOOK: Sent by Colonel Sprague's servant; not delivered.

JACKSON, *June* 7, 1863.

General JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

Dr. Elliot, now in Natchez, states that Kirby Smith has gone to Milliken's Bend, to cut off Grant's supplies. Another party states that he saw four boats, loaded with our troops, going up Tensas River. General Breckinridge thinks this information can be depended upon.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 7, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

Three boat-loads of troops passed Memphis Wednesday night, going down. Two boat-loads of horses landed at Memphis Thursday. Large quantity of corn and oats at Charleston depot, in Memphis. Reported that all the force on railroad is to be mounted, and 20,000 horses are to be sent to Corinth, to mount men from Middle Tennessee. Facts stated deemed reliable. You can judge of the reports.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 7, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

Have just received, from two sources in front, information that the enemy is concentrating 20,000 men at Corinth, corroborating the rumor I had this morning from Memphis.

I am not prepared to answer for the reliability of this information, though it comes from my scouts.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, June 7, 1863.

Col. R. MCCULLOCH, *Comdg. Second Brigade:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that he is informed that the enemy are concentrating a large force, said to be 20,000, at Corinth, and that it is intended to mount them on horses which are to be brought through from Memphis. Two boat-loads of horses and a large quantity of forage have already been landed at Memphis, and the forage is stored at the depot ready for shipment. Under these circumstances, the general thinks it very important that communication between these places should be cut off, and desires, if you find it practicable, that you should destroy the railroad, and prevent the transportation of these articles, &c. In this you will be guided entirely by your own discretion, and will not attempt it unless you think it prudent to do so. If you require a larger force to effect this, or if you are satisfied that a larger force can operate successfully and advantageously against any point on the road, you will notify the general at once.

I am, colonel, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 7, 1863.

General RUGGLES, *Okolona:*

If you will join me here, we can strike the enemy a heavy blow. Will you come, and when?

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA,
Panola, June 7, 1863.

Col. H. C. YOUNG, *near Byhalia, Miss.:*

COLONEL: Your letters of yesterday have been received. Inclosed I hand you an order addressed to Capt. W. R. Mitchell,* directing him to report at these headquarters with his company with the least practicable delay; and the brigadier-general commanding directs that you call Captain Mitchell's company out in line, and read the order to him in their presence and hearing, and ask him whether he will obey it. If he assents, direct him to move with his company to this place at once, and see that he sets out to do so. If he refuses or hesitates, arrest him at once for disobedience of orders, and send him here under guard; use force, if necessary, and be prepared for any emergency. If he refuses to obey then, order the officer next in rank to bring the company here; and if he refuses, arrest him, and send him here. Before doing so, however, use your influence with him and the men to induce them to come, and, if the men are left without officers, try to persuade them to come in and report without further trouble. It is possible, of course, for them to escape across the lines, and, if they do so, it will be difficult to find them again; but you can tell them in that case they will be treated as deserters, and will forfeit all the pay now due them, which otherwise they will get. We have reports from Memphis confirming the intelligence you send of the force of the enemy at Corinth, and also that horses are to be sent out from Memphis to mount them, and the general thinks it very important that the railroad should be broken up and communication between these places destroyed as soon as possible. Two boat-loads of horses and a large quantity of forage have already been landed at Memphis. If it is possible, prevent them from being sent over the road.

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENTON, *June* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS:

GENERAL: The outpost duty of this army will be performed by Brigadier-General Jackson's division of cavalry. Please direct Colonel [Wirt] Adams' regiment to join that division.

As soon as Brigadier-General Jackson's troops are in position on this side of the Big Black, please assemble your mounted infantry at any convenient point (near Scott's Ferry, for instance), to turn over their horses to Brigadier-General Jackson's troops, after which they will join their brigades.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, acting inspector-general of cavalry of this department, will superintend this transfer; after it is made, please report to Major-General Loring for command of a brigade of his division.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

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* Omitted.

BENTON, *June* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Please make disposition of your division of cavalry to perform the outpost duty of this army. The regiment of Col. Wirt Adams will be temporarily added to your command. Your right will rest on the Yazoo, a brigade serving between that river and the Big Black; the remainder of the division will be southeast of the Big Black, its left below Baldwin's Ferry. The enemy's scouts must not be permitted to show themselves east of the Big Black. Your position on this side of the Big Black will be as near the enemy as circumstances may permit.

Report to me, but give to generals of divisions all information that may be necessary to them.

The horses of the mounted infantry, such of them, at least, as are fit for cavalry service, will be turned over to you in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, June 8, 1863.

Colonel [J.] LAWHON,
Commanding Forces at Grenada:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that the troops under your command be encamped in the immediate vicinity of the railroad bridges over the Yalabusha River, so as to be in constant readiness to defend either or both of them, in case of an attack. A guard will be stationed at each end of both bridges, and pickets will be thrown forward at least 1 mile north of the river, so as to guard all the approaches.

I am, colonel, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 136. } *Richmond, June* 8, 1863.

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XXII. Mobile, and the country containing the approaches to it, as well as that immediately around it, will constitute a department within the geographical command of General J. E. Johnston.* All returns and reports will be made as in other like cases.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

[JNO. WITHERS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* By Special Orders, No. 81, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6, 1864, this order was "revoked, to take effect August 12, 1863," and Mobile and its defenses were designated as the "District of the Gulf, in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and Eastern Louisiana."

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 8, 1863.

General RUGGLES, *Okolona:*

Eight hundred cavalry and three pieces of artillery passed Holly Springs yesterday, going toward Pontotoc.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

CANTON, *June* 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES, *Columbus, Miss.:*

Scout [R. H.] Bonner reports Colonel Hatch, with 1,000 men and three pieces of artillery, from La Grange, passed Holly Springs, taking the New Albany road; camped on east side Tippah River. Let your cavalry look after them.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS., AND E. LA.,
Panola, June 9, 1863.

Col. W. C. FALKNER,
Comdg. First Regt. Mississippi Partisans, near Rocky Ford:

COLONEL: Your note of yesterday has been received, and I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say in reply that if the enemy attempt to advance in this direction, you will, if possible, prevent them from crossing the Tallahatchee. If they move farther to the east, you will send information to General Ruggles, at Okolona, and will follow and harass them as much as possible. If they cross the river and move in this direction, you will continue to annoy them as they advance. Forward immediate information of their movements. You can telegraph from Oxford.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Independent regiments, battalions, and companies of Walker's division, at and near Yazoo City, Miss., June 9, 1863.

Adams' brigade.

5d Kentucky, Maj. James H. Bowman.
4th Mississippi Cavalry, Companies A and E.
20th Mississippi, Maj. W. A. Rorer.
Adams' (Mississippi) regiment, Lieut. Col. R. C. Wood, jr.
Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, Maj. A. C. Steede.
Hall's cavalry company.
Nelson's Rangers, Capt. T. M. Nelson.
Red's cavalry company (Mississippi State troops), Capt. S. W. Red.

Brookhaven (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. J. A. Hoskins.

Ferguson's command.

Alabama Battalion (sharpshooters), Maj. T. O. Stone.
Bridges' battalion, Maj. H. W. Bridges.
Sharpshooters, Capt. John H. Morgan.
Louisiana Siege Battery, Capt. Edward Durrive, jr.
H. M. Bledsoe's battery, Lieut. R. L. Wood.

Abstract from morning report of Walker's division, Maj. Gen. W. H. T. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 10, 1863; headquarters, Yazoo City.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate yesterday.
	Officers.	Men.			
Division staff	10	.....	10	10	10
Gist's brigade	131	2,325	2,878	3,511	3,591
Ector's brigade	115	1,070	1,364	2,168	2,173
Gregg's brigade	196	1,868	2,283	3,872	3,799
McNair's brigade	114	1,134	1,517	2,394	2,434
Wilson's brigade	147	2,232	2,802	4,093	4,107
John Adams' brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,678
Ferguson's command	23	415	491	715	609
Artillery	22	410	515	660	653
Cavalry Battalion	9	241	298	441	441
Total	767	9,695	12,158	17,864	19,495

VICKSBURG, *June* 10, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

The enemy bombards the city day and night from seven mortars on opposite side of peninsula. He also keeps up constant fire on our lines with artillery and sharpshooters. We are losing many officers and men. I am waiting most anxiously to know your intentions; have heard nothing of you or from you since 25th May. I shall endeavor to hold out as long as we have anything to eat. Can you not send me a verbal message by a courier, crossing the river above or below, and swimming across again opposite Vicksburg?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

(Repeated June 12.)

[JUNE 10, 1863.—For E. K. Smith to J. E. Johnston, see Series I, Vol. XXVI, Part II, p. 43.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., June 10, 1863.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Comdg., &c., Charleston, S. C.:

GENERAL: Northern papers report the reduction of Hunter's forces by sending troops to the Gulf. If this be true, you will, with such force as you can properly withdraw from your defensive line, proceed to Mobile, to resist an attack, if one should be designed at that place, but if the purpose of the enemy be to send his re-enforcements to the Mississippi, you will go on and co-operate with General Johnston in that quarter.

By direction of the President:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER.

(Copy for the information of General J. E. Johnston.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION, *Near Vernon, June* 10, 1863.

Col. L. S. Ross, commanding Second Brigade of this division, with section of King's battery, commanded by Lieutenant [Henry S.] Johnston, will at once take position with his command southeast of Big Black River, near Bolton, and will guard and protect all the country between Coxe's and Baldwin's Ferry, on the Big Black, his right resting at Coxe's and his left at Baldwin's Ferry. He will establish a line of couriers between his headquarters and Jackson, Miss., and will promptly notify the general commanding division of infantry in his rear, also these headquarters, of the first movements of the enemy. He will keep his command as near the enemy as circumstances will permit; bold, reliable scouts in his front, also upon both wings of his command. He will see that the enemy's scouts are not permitted to show themselves east of the Big Black. He will establish such system of scouts as to keep himself posted about movements of enemy around Vicksburg, Warrenton, and Grand Gulf, and find out, if possible, the strength and position of the enemy. Keep their cavalry close upon their infantry lines. The utmost attention must be paid to picketing. He will make such arrangements for supplying his command as the country affords, and will report what he has done to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson:

GEO. MOORMAN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS., AND E. LA., *Panola, June* 10, 1863.

Col. R. MCCULLOCH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that when you fall back, unless you are pressed by the enemy, you will encamp near Senatobia, and await further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, June* 11, 1863.

Major-General STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that, from what he learns, Brigadier-General Cumming has strangely misconceived the order in relation to firing from the lines. The order is not to engage in useless firing, and thus unnecessarily exhaust our ammunition, but the enemy are not to be allowed to show themselves within range with impunity, and certainly they are not to be permitted to strengthen their works or construct new ones without molestation, as the lieutenant-general learns has been the case in front of Brigadier-General Cumming.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MCCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANTON, *June* 11, 1863.

Major-General [W. H. T.] WALKER:

GENERAL: As the preparations to move toward the enemy are nearly completed, and your division will have a longer distance to march than the others, please move as soon as practicable to some point on or near the Big Black, whence the distance will be nearly equal to that from Jackson; Vernon, for instance, or its neighborhood. As it is important that the baggage train should be as small as possible, the allowance of brigade wagons will be one for each hundred men (aggregate) for transportation of cooking utensils, ammunition, and of officers' baggage, one for medical supplies, one for each general officer and staff.

I need not suggest to you to load with provisions all above this allowance. Should you be detained near Vernon, the neighborhood can supply. Mr. John Robinson, near Livingston, can probably furnish what you may require. Please inform me by telegraph when you can leave your present camp.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 11, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Jackson:*

Bridge over Tallahatchee not necessary. Not advisable to rebuild it, without larger force to protect it.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 11, 1863.

No leave of absence, or furlough, or permission or order to leave the lines of this army will be given on any pretext whatever, without the express authority or approval of General Johnston, to whom all such applications must be referred, through the channels prescribed by the regulations.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 11, 1863.

I. Col. H. B. Lyon, Eighth Kentucky Regiment, is temporarily relieved from his present duty, and will immediately proceed to the southwestern part of this department, in the vicinity of Port Hudson, and assume command of all troops there, including those commanded by Colonel [J. L.] Logan, Lieutenant-Colonel Powell [F. P. Powers], and Captain [T. M.] Cochran.

* * * * * * *

VI. Major-General Breckinridge will detail from his command 100 men and 3 officers, to constitute a company of pontooners, to be placed under command of Captain De Veuve.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, June* 11, 1863.

Col. H. B. LYON, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: It is wished and expected by General Johnston that you proceed immediately to assume the command to which you are assigned by Special Orders, No. 101, Paragraph I, from this office. You will use every exertion to interrupt the progress of the siege of Port Hudson, and to harass the enemy by intercepting his supplies, cutting off his communications, attacking his detachments, or in any manner you may deem practicable. You will remain with your force as near his lines as is consistent with the safety of your command. General Johnston has selected you for this very important duty because of his confidence in your skill and judgment, and has no doubt that it will be well performed, in accordance with the brief instructions herein given.

By command, &c.:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, *June* 12, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

Courier Walker arrived this morning with caps. No message from you. Very heavy firing yesterday from mortars and on lines.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 12, 1863.

The following allowance and distribution of transportation is hereby ordered, and will be strictly enforced:

1. For each major-general's staff, one wagon.
2. For each brigadier-general's staff, one wagon.
3. For each 100 men not included in the above, one wagon.
4. For each battery, unless it exceeds 150 men, one wagon; if more than 150 men, two wagons.
5. For transportation of medical supplies for each brigade, two wagons.
6. No additional transportation will be allowed to regimental headquarters.
7. Ambulances will be assigned by the medical director.
8. Officers and men are enjoined to leave in the rear, at some secure point, all superfluous baggage, as transportation is not allowed for anything except cooking utensils, commissary, ordnance, and medical supplies.
9. All surplus transportation will be turned over on the order of Major [A. M.] Barbour, chief quartermaster, General Johnston's staff.
10. This order will be at once carried into effect, and returns made to Colonel Harvie, inspector-general, of the amount and disposition of all transportation left with divisions.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *June* 13, 1863.

General W. W. MACKALL, *Shelbyville:*

We have no means of knowing whence Grant's re-enforcements come. You ought to know if Rosecrans has sent away troops. If he has, the

rest of Hardee's corps should come here. Ask General Bragg the question you put to Colonel Ewell.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Vernon, June 13, 1863.

Maj. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Canton:

MAJOR: I have just returned from Bolton Station. Scouts report the enemy have a pontoon bridge at railroad bridge across Big Black. Eight of the heaviest caliber field pieces in position on the west bank, guarded by the division of infantry commanded by General Osterhaus; also one at Bridgeport.

The best fords on the river—the Messinger ford and one just above Birdsong Ferry—suitable for crossing artillery, &c.

Report of reliable citizens from Memphis, June 8: 5,000 troops there; 20,000 sick and wounded; Memphis and Charleston Railroad almost entirely evacuated; enemy have withdrawn troops from Jackson, Bolivar, and Corinth, to re-enforce Grant; not more than 15,000 have passed down the river since Grant made his first attack on Vicksburg.

List of fords on Big Black: Ford back of Isaac Henry's field (he lives 8 miles southwest of Brownsville); one at Holmes' Bluff, just above Birdsong Ferry (good for artillery, wagons, &c.); one back of Holloman's, 4 miles below Coxe's Ferry; at railroad bridge, just above ferry; also at the mouth of Bear Creek; ford 2 miles above Holmes' Bluff; the Messinger ford—I am unable to ascertain precisely where this ford is; will find out in a few days.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, June 13, 1863.

Colonel R. MCCULLOCH,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that he has ordered the Third Brigade* to encamp near Senatobia, and the Second Brigade† to move to the vicinity of Capt. J. E. Mathews' plantation, with the intention of taking them to the Mississippi River. This movement will leave this place without troops, and the general desires that you should so dispose of your command as, in connection with the Third Brigade, to protect the approaches to it. In case of an advance by the enemy, you will make your dispositions to defend it, and will call upon General George to co-operate with you for that purpose. As forage has to be hauled from some distance to this place, it will be better that you should not return to it to encamp, unless other circumstances render it desirable. The general will command the expedition to the river in person.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Brigadier-General George commanding.
† Col. J. G. Stocks commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 13, 1863.

I. Surg. Preston B. Scott, Helm's brigade, Breckinridge's division, is hereby relieved of regimental duty, and is appointed assistant medical director of this command, and will report to Surg. D. W. Yandell, medical director.

II. Surg. Gratz [A.] Moses, at present unattached, is hereby appointed acting medical inspector of this command, and will report to Surg. D. W. Yandell, medical director, for duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Vicksburg, June* 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Last night Captain Sanders arrived with 200,000 caps, but brought no information as to your position or movements. The enemy is landing troops in large numbers on Louisiana shore, above Vicksburg. They are probably from Memphis, but it may be from Yazoo; I cannot ascertain positively. On the Graveyard road the enemy has run his saps to within 25 yards of our works. He will probably attempt to sink a mine. I shall try to thwart him. I am anxiously expecting to hear from you, to arrange for co-operation.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JUNE 14, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

All that we can attempt is, to save you and your garrison. To do this, exact co-operation is indispensable. By fighting the enemy simultaneously at the same point of his line, you may be extricated. Our joint forces cannot raise the seige of Vicksburg. My communication with the rear can best be preserved by operating north of railroad. Inform me as soon as possible what point will suit you best.* Your dispatches of the 8th and 10th have been received.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

PANOLA, *June* 14, 1863.

Colonel MCCULLOCH, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say, that he desires, if possible, to strike another blow at the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Measures have been taken to procure the necessary information, which will be forwarded to General George, who will communicate it to you, if it be such as to justify a movement.

The general's plan is, that you should move against the road from Byhalia, and you will, therefore, keep your command in constant readiness to move to that point from the place which you may select as a camp. In making this movement, however, you will bear constantly in

* Another dispatch of same date, from Johnston to Pemberton, reads as above down to the asterisk; thence it reads, "Your dispatch of 12th received. General Taylor, with 8,000 men, will endeavor to open communication with you from Richmond" [La.]. Both dispatches found among General Pemberton's papers.

mind that you are expected to defend this place, and that its protection is not to be neglected for the attainment of any other object. In moving forward, therefore, you will keep scouts constantly in the direction of Holly Springs, so as to guard against the possibility of being cut off by a flank movement from that direction, and, in case of an advance by the enemy, you will fall back so as to protect this place, giving notice to General George of your movements. You will keep General George advised of your position, so that he may communicate information to you. It may be that the only message you will receive from General George will be that "All is right." If such a message is received, you will move forward at once to Byhalia, where further information and instructions will be sent to you.

I am, colonel, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—If Colonel Falkner, commanding First Mississippi Regiment, joins you before this movement is made, you will order him to this place to guard it.

JACKSON, MISS., *June* 14, 1863.

General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Comdg., &c., present:*

GENERAL: To make a movement at anything like the time necessary, we will be forced to impress teams. General Johnston is absent. One day is important. I propose you send me a cavalry company or two, and let us take them right up. Suppose we meet to-night in Colonel Ewell's quarters and talk it over. Time is blood now.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED M. BARBOUR,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES,
Jackson, Miss., June 14, 1863.

The supply of ammunition to be carried on the field will be 40 rounds in cartridge-boxes and 60 rounds in ordnance wagons, making 100 rounds to each man. All excess of the above allowance will be turned over to the ordnance department at once.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, June* 15, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

The enemy has placed several very heavy guns in position against our works, and is approaching them very nearly by sap. His fire is almost continuous. Our men have no relief; are becoming much fatigued, but are still in pretty good spirits. I think your movement should be made as soon as possible. The enemy is receiving re-enforcements. We are living on greatly reduced rations, but I think sufficient for twenty days yet.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[JUNE 15, 1863.—For E. K. Smith to Richard Taylor, in reference to co-operation with Pemberton, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 868.]

HDQRS. DIVISION, *Near Vernon, June* 15, 1863.

A. P. MASON, *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I send you the report of Captain Martin. I sent to Yazoo City to-day for mules for the caissons when they shall have arrived. I also sent for the other 20-pounder Parrott gun, and for mules for it and for the caisson. For this third gun, twelve single harness and a saddle and a caisson will be required in addition to the twenty-four harness required for the two on hand mentioned by Captain Martin. In all thirty-six single harness, three saddles, and three caissons. Perhaps, if it can be done, horses had better be substituted for mules. I will make sure of the mules, and then the general can have the exchange made or not, as he pleases. Nothing new.

Very respectfully,

W. H. T. WALKER.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. WALKER'S DIVISION, *Balfour's, June* 15, 1863.

Capt. JOS. B. CUMMING, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from the major-general commanding, I inspected the two 3.67 Parrott guns under the command of Lieutenant [H. S.] Quisenberry. They will need the following equipments in order to be serviceable in the field: Two caissons, four sets of two-horse artillery wheel harness, eight sets of two-horse artillery lead harness, two sergeants' saddles, one set of spare wheel traces, two sets of spare lead traces.

The guns were drawn here by mules, and mules have been sent for to draw the caissons when they arrive.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MARTIN,

Captain, Acting Chief of Artillery, Walker's Division.

P. S.—The above is Captain Martin's report. Twenty-four single sets of harness, he means. He has put it down technically twelve single harness and a saddle, in addition to the twenty-four, for the third gun.

W. H. T. WALKER.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 15, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Canton:*

Colonel McCulloch, with 500 men, tore up railroad track between Collierville and Germantown. I start this morning with 500 men and three pieces of artillery for Mississippi River. I leave General George at Senatobia and Colonel McCulloch near this place.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JUNE 16 [?], 1863. (Received June 20.)

General PEMBERTON:

I am too weak to save Vicksburg; can do no more than attempt to save you and your garrison. It will be impossible to extricate you

unless you co-operate and we make mutually supporting movements. Communicate your plans and suggestions, if possible.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *June* 17, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

General Ruggles telegraphs credited information from Corinth:

Federals contemplate attacking Atlanta with 4,000 cavalry from Corinth.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 18, 1863.

The within dispatch has been telegraphed to General Bragg at Shelbyville.

S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, Miss., June* 17, 1863.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: Be pleased to state what instructions you gave in relation to the removal of the Federal wounded from our lines to the enemy's, and of our wounded from their lines to ours, in reply to the request made by the Federal commander.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 17, 1863.

General RUGGLES, *Commanding, Columbus:*

SIR: For the better defense of the State, General Johnston thinks that you ought to occupy a line somewhat north of that you now hold; some such as that between Pontotoc and Fulton, he thinks, will answer. He directs that you immediately establish your disposable troops on this line, if you approve of it, or on some other in the same region. He wishes you to exercise your judgment in the selection.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ADAMS' CAV., *Near Mechanicsburg, Miss., June* 17, 1863.

Capt. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I examined the prisoner, Charles Swan, sent in by Sergeant Hightower, of this regiment, and elicited the following: The guide employed by the Federals, in their movements between the Yazoo and Big Black Rivers, is a man named Vial, living at the mouth of Little Sunflower River. This man Vial has been engaged for years in ratting on the Yazoo, and has an intimate knowledge of all this section of country. He was the guide in the recent advance of cavalry to Wesley Chapel, and had notified the enemy of the exact

position of our pickets and vedettes. Vial is now with General Washburn, at Haynes' Bluff, and stated to Swan that he was about starting on an expedition up Deer Creek. Swan was at General Washburn's headquarters when Vial made the statement to him. Swan states that the impression among the Federals is general that the attack of General Johnston will be made in the immediate vicinity of Haynes' Bluff, and dispositions have been made accordingly. Roads are being blockaded and artillery placed in position near the Bluff, in view of General Johnston's advance in that direction. Great anxiety is manifested by Federal officers to learn something authentic of General Johnston's movements and strength. Large re-enforcements have arrived and are still arriving. They are being disembarked at Snyder's Mill. General Washburn is in command at the Bluff, and the following are some of the generals whose commands are with him, viz: Steele, Kimball, Smith, and a German (probably Osterhaus). Soldiers estimate their force as exceeding 100,000. General Johnston's force is variously estimated by them from 30,000 to 60,000.

This man Swan's statements, I think, may be relied upon, from the fact that he was fearful of being executed as a spy, and made his statement under the impression that it would serve to mitigate his punishment. He has been living with Vial for some time past. I have no doubt but that he, as well as Vial, is in the employ of General Washburn.

The two prisoners taken with Swan are members of Captain [J. J.] Cowan's company, Withers' artillery, and state that they were waiting for an opportunity to enter Vicksburg. One of them, [Daniel] Carabine, is a brother-in-law of Vial, at whose house both were taken. I am satisfied they had no intention of returning to this army.

I propose to send a man to lie in wait for Vial, and capture him some night, when he returns to move his family.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. WOOD, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. JACKSON'S CAV. DIV., *Vernon, Miss., June* 18, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

VICKSBURG, *June* 19, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

The enemy opened all his batteries on our lines about 3.30 this morning, and continued the heaviest fire we have yet sustained, until 8 o'clock, but he did not assault our works. Artillery is reported to have been distinctly heard about 2 a. m. toward east of Snyder's Mill, supposed to have been an engagement with your troops. On the Graveyard road the enemy's works are within 25 feet of our redan; also very close on Jackson and Baldwin's Ferry road. I hope you will advance with the least possible delay. My men have been thirty-four days and nights in trenches without relief, and the enemy is within conversation distance. We are living on very reduced rations, and, as you know, are entirely isolated. What aid am I to expect from you? The bearer, Captain [George D.] Wise, can be confided in.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

Report of the number of rations on hand in Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, June, 20, 1863 (exclusive of Port Hudson and Vicksburg).

Depot or post.	Bacon.	Lard.	Pork.	Beef.	Flour.	Meal.	Corn.	Rice.	Peas.
Canton depot	72,984	6,598	8,000	.....	6,392	104,444	.....	.....	.....
Canton post	27,498	5,516	.....	15,411	1,181	33,329	4,568	.....	.....
Jackson post*	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	30,000
Jackson depot†	84,000	.....	.....	259,000	.....	325,000	.....	1,440,000	.....
Panola post	30,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	36,000	.....	5,000
Grenada depot	17,000	.....	.....	140,000	5,250	16,800	157,950	66,000	7,000
Yazoo City post	5,600	1,300	.....	22,750	.....	97,125	85,500	54,000	26,650
On Mississippi Central and Jackson Railroad.	249,082	13,414	8,000	437,161	14,823	578,698	284,018	1,560,000	68,650
Okolona depot	.....	.....	.....	75,000	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
Meridian depot	80,000	.....	.....	.....	36,000	19,000	40,185	79,000	145,000
Columbus depot	40,000	12,000	.....	.....	47,163	33,778	427,500	150,000	.....
Macon post	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540,000	.....	.....
Enterprise post	4,200	3,100	.....	13,300	1,200	2,500	.....	18,300	.....
Lauderdale post	1,800	2,000	.....	8,000	5,000	7,000	.....	15,000	.....
West Point post	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500	45,000	.....	.....
Newton post	844	.....	.....	.....	784	1,498	.....	7,000	4,000
On Mobile and Ohio Railroad.	250,444	17,100	.....	96,300	90,147	102,276	1,052,685	269,300	149,000
Total on hand	499,526	30,514	8,000	533,461	104,970	680,974	1,336,703	1,829,300	217,650

Depot or post.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Salt.	Soap.	Candles.	Vinegar.	Whisky.	Mutton.
Canton depot	495,441	99,000	214,400	8,575	9,500	.....	.....	.....
Canton post	28,616	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson post*	25,000	.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson depot†	1,360,000	.....	600,000	200,000	8,800	.....	29,000	8,000
Panola post	8,000	.....	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenada depot	6,000	.....	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yazoo City post	.....	.....	63,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Mississippi Central and Jackson Railroad.	1,923,057	99,000	937,300	257,575	18,300	.....	29,000	8,000
Okolona depot	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meridian depot	30,000	.....	200,000	590,000	72,000	10,000	.....	.....
Columbus depot	58,000	5,000	.....	135,000	66,000	.....	.....	.....
Macon post	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enterprise post	48,300	42,500	157,300	3,600	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Lauderdale post	2,000	15,000	.....	12,000	1,000	10,000	.....	.....
West Point post	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton post	5,833	7,000	207,870	3,375	1,200	.....	.....	.....
On Mobile and Ohio Railroad.	144,133	69,500	615,170	743,975	140,200	20,000	.....	2,500
Total on hand	2,067,190	168,500	1,552,470	1,001,550	158,500	20,000	29,000	10,500

Head beef-cattle at Canton and Jackson	1,125
Head beef-cattle *en route* from Grenada	371
Head beef-cattle *en route* from Panola	575
Head beef-cattle *en route* from Natchez	2,740
	4,811

THEO. JOHNSTON, *Major, &c.*

CONFIDENTIAL.] CHARLESTON, S. C., *June* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Comdg., &c., Jackson, Miss.:*

DEAR GENERAL: Having lately sent you a large portion of my best troops, I have one or two brigadier-generals whose services I could dis-

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* 10,000 rations hard bread. These stores are now at Grenada.
† 15,000 rations hard bread. These stores are now at Grenada.

pense with, should you have need of them. One of the best, General R. S. Ripley, is at present on bad terms with my chief of staff, Brigadier-General Jordan, and, I believe, is not satisfied with my system and rule. He is an old brigadier, and an excellent officer in the field; he, no doubt, could be of much use to you for the command of a division. He had one under Lee in Virginia, and was wounded at Sharpsburg. Should you require his services, apply to me for him. I will approve the application, and send it on to the War Department. It would be advisable, I think, not to mention therein that it is done at my suggestion, for it might not then be granted. I wish I could go on myself to assist you, but it can be done only under the contingency I have already communicated to you. I have no doubt of your success, however, should you have the proper means at your command.

Yours, very truly.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

VICKSBURG, *June* 21, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

Your dispatches of the 14th and 16th received. If it is absolutely impossible, in your opinion, to raise the siege with our combined forces, and that nothing more can be done than to extricate the garrison, I suggest that, giving me full information in time to act, you move by the north of the railroad, drive in the enemy's pickets at night, and at daylight next morning engage him heavily with skirmishers, occupying him during the entire day, and that on that night I move by the Warrenton road, by Hankinson's Ferry, to which point you should previously send a brigade of cavalry, with two field batteries, to build a bridge there, and hold that ferry; also Hall's and Baldwin's, to cover my crossing at Hankinson's. I shall not be able to move with my artillery or wagons. I suggest this as the best plan, because all the other roads are too strongly intrenched and the enemy in too heavy force for a reasonable prospect of success, unless you move in sufficient force to compel him to abandon his communications with Snyder's, which I still hope we may be able to do. I await your orders. Captain [J. M.] Couper understands all my views, and will explain further.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Vernon, Miss., June 21, 1863—2.30 a. m.

Maj. A. P. MASON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Inclosed I send communication per flag of truce, and respectfully ask for special instructions in regard to the Federal hospitals now inside our lines.* The truce party has been halted at the outposts, and are now there, awaiting the decision of the general commanding in regard to their case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., *June* 21, 1863.

Col. JOSEPH [R.] DAVIS, *Mississippi:*

I was most anxious to see you this morning, to put you in possession as fully as possible with the actual situation in this department. Your

* See Grant to commanding officer of Confederate forces, &c., June 19, p. 419.

high position, great intelligence, and eminent character, to say nothing of the close relations you sustain to the chosen head of the Government, entitle you to all the facts in the case as they really exist.

Affairs in Mississippi are most critical; the complication the most difficult yet presented in the history of the war. Vicksburg is, as you know, closely invested by a Federal force variously estimated at between 60,000 and 100,000 troops, the actual number leaning more, in my judgment, toward the latter than the former figures. Not content with closely investing the city and its communications, the enemy have exhibited uncommon energy and activity in fortifying their rear against the operations of a succoring army. The naturally defensible country which they occupy has been strengthened to resist the approach of our forces by all the industry, ingenuity, and skill of which the Yankee nation is capable. In a word, the Northern Government has made a point on Vicksburg, and has determined it shall fall, and with it, if in their power to accomplish it, the Mississippi Valley.

In Vicksburg we have an effective garrison, variously computed at between 15,000 and 18,000 men, with probably equipments and arms inclusive for 22,000. At Port Hudson we have a force, say, of 5,000 or 6,000, with probably arms, &c., for 8,000. I am particular in indicating the number of arms, as they are quite as important as the men, and are even more scarce. To save Vicksburg with the army which has been sent to General Johnston to achieve that object, is simply a physical impossibility. It cannot be done, and is not in the matter of hope or calculation. To relieve and extricate from the apparently doomed city its gallant garrison is frankly the only purpose for which operations are intended. True, we may have some miraculous interposition, but in the range of human accomplishment with his present force (barely 24,000), General Johnston does not expect to do more than rescue the gallant men within the walls of Vicksburg. There is no question in my mind that the importance of Vicksburg to the Confederacy cannot be overestimated. I will not enlarge on this point. Your clear and comprehensive mind has already anticipated all that could be said on it.

Such is our condition. What is to be done?

Information, supposed to be reliable, leads me to the belief that General Pemberton has supplies and ammunition to sustain himself yet a month longer. His men have already given conclusive evidence of their ability to resist any assault that may be made on their works. Now, suppose General Bragg's army was at once ordered to Mississippi. The bulk of it could be gotten here in three weeks. General Johnston with this re-enforcement could not only succor the garrison in Vicksburg, but disperse Grant's army and save the city itself. Why, you will ask, has this not been done before? I anticipate and answer your question frankly. It has not been done by General Johnston for two reasons: 1st. Until the 10th instant, he had no idea that he possessed the power to make such an order, all his antecedent correspondence with the Government having excluded the conclusion that such control over General Bragg's troops was within the chart of his authority in the department. 2d. When, on the 10th instant, the President, by implication, conferred on him the power to make such a disposition of General Bragg's army, it was very late, and what might have before been a clear military proposition, had then assumed political proportions, which made General Johnston unwilling to take a responsibility involving the possible abandonment of States. General Johnston thought then, and so telegraphed the President, that it was a political question between Middle Tennessee and the Mississippi Valley, which he, as the head of the Gov-

ernment, ought to decide. This is the point on which the order failed. Should it fail on such a point? If it is right; if it is exigent; if it alone can save the Mississippi Valley, and, above all, render certain the release from possible captivity of 25,000 of our gallant troops, to say nothing of maintaining our hold on the river and communications with the country beyond it, ought it not to be done by somebody? If so, by whom more properly than the President of the Confederacy, the center of all executive power? He ought to decide the question and take the responsibility. It may be that his decision involves the very fate of the Republic itself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. HARVIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General, General Johnston's Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 21, 1863.

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IV. By Special Orders, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Major-General French has been assigned to duty in this department. His command will consist of a division, composed of the brigades of Brigadier-General Evans, Brigadier-General Maxey, and Brigadier-General McNair.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, June* 21, 1863.

Abstract from field returns of the following brigades:

McNair's brigade, aggregate present, 1,517; aggregate present and absent, 2,394. [N. G.] Evans' brigade, aggregate present, 2,890; aggregate present and absent, 3,803. [S. B.] Maxey's brigade, aggregate present, 2,986; aggregate present and absent, 4,187.

The Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment has recently been attached to McNair's brigade. The brigade return does not state whether it is included or not.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully sent to Major-General French for his information.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 22, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch of the 15th received. General [Richard] Taylor is sent by General E. K. Smith to co-operate with you from the west bank of the river; to throw in supplies and to cross with his force, if expedient and practicable. I will have the means of moving toward the enemy in a day or two, and will try to make a diversion in your favor, and, if possible, communicate with you, though I fear my force is too small to effect the latter. I have only two-thirds of the force you told Messenger Sanders to state to me as the least with which you think I ought to make an attack.

If I can do nothing to relieve you, rather than surrender the garrison, endeavor to cross the river at the last moment, if you and General Taylor communicate.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

PANOLA, *June* 22, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Canton, Miss.:*

Scout Weaver reported last night the 700 from Pocahontas whipped by General Ruggles and driven back toward Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Scout from near Memphis just reports General Chalmers engaged enemy near Hernando Saturday, killed 8 or 10, captured 100, and drove the remainder back toward Memphis. Chalmers was on the west side of Coldwater this morning, and Colonel Hatch crossed at Mathews' Ferry late last evening, in pursuit of him, with about 800; burned the bridge after him. Colonel Blythe was following this morning after the enemy; he will be delayed somewhat in crossing Coldwater, but will be in time to render assistance to General Chalmers, if required.

Colonel McCulloch was in pursuit of another column of the enemy that went through Luxahoma toward La Grange. The remaining column of the enemy crossed at Hernando Ferry and went toward Memphis. We have only a picket guard at this place. Wagon trains all returned from Charleston this evening. My reports have been few since the enemy advanced upon this place, partly from my moving about so as not to get my regular reports, and partly from sickness. I write this in bed. My lieutenant will be in to relieve or assist me to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

THOS. HENDERSON,
Captain Independent Scouts.

HDQRS. FIRST MIL. DIST., *Pontotoc, Miss., June* 22, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

Enemy's cavalry, 800 strong, two guns, went west from near Oxford Saturday. Not heard of since. I await further information. Can you give it? Major Inge is reported fighting band of tories near Fulton. Asks more troops. If I cross the Central road, this district will be unprotected. Roddey has never co-operated directly with me.

DANIEL RUGGLES.

PONTOTOC, *June* 22, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, containing the views of General Johnston touching the line of defense in Northeastern Mississippi. I had anticipated the views of the general, both in opinion and in action, as will be seen in communications repeatedly made.

The policy connected with taking up an advanced position has been dependent on material facts beyond my control.

1. I had no organized troops disciplined and not demoralized when ordered to the district.

2. They were miserably and are still poorly armed, and have not been, until very recently, provided with ammunition sufficient for a single

battle; and after unceasing efforts, commencing as early as the middle of January, I have not been able to obtain ordnance stores and ammunition sufficient to make a respectable campaign in the field with even the few troops I had.

3. I at last succeeded, through the courtesy of General Buckner, commanding the Department of the Gulf, in borrowing the Second Alabama Cavalry, in an unarmed and demoralized state, about the 1st of May.

4. Subsequently General Buckner very kindly loaned me Major Boyles' cavalry battalion about the 15th of May; also a battery of four Williams' guns, which, in addition to Lieut. Col. C. R. Barteau's seven companies of Second Tennessee Cavalry, and Major Hewlett's Alabama Cavalry Battalion, enabled me to begin operations in the field.

5. The line of defense along this border approximates 100 miles in extent, and until about the middle of May the streams and swamps were almost impassable, especially for artillery. To this fact we were indebted for comparative exemption from raids of the enemy up to that time.

6. My force is too small to enable me to occupy permanently any line of defense in advance of Pontotoc, Verona, Fulton, and Smithville, although my detachment scouts much higher up. The absence of forage along the whole line, and the short perpendicular lines on which the enemy can move, have satisfied me fully of its impracticability.

7. The departure for Vicksburg of Brigadier-General Harris' brigade of Mississippi State troops, on which I had expended much care and labor, my sole dependence as infantry force, was a serious cause of embarrassment, depriving me of the means of guarding localities.

8. The interests involved in the protection of this district have been and still are so great, that my means are quite inadequate, comprising the great grain-growing region, the several important towns, and the main railroad communications by which supplies are forwarded to the armies.

9. I have endeavored to fit out Captain Thrall's company with a light battery of six guns for field service, and hope soon to get it to Okolona in a serviceable condition.

10. I have endeavored to stimulate organizations for local defense, under the Confederate law of October 13, 1862, and have made some progress. The conflicting action of the State authorities touching these organizations, claiming ostensibly that they are under the command of the Governor whenever the muster-rolls are sent to him, the unsettled militia organizations, in connection with the failure of local companies to organize in accordance with the law above referred to, all their muster-rolls, with but one exception, impressing some arbitrary condition relative to disbanding by vote, instead of by authority of military commanders accepting them, deprive me of an efficient military force for local defense, which is greatly needed.

11. Colonel [J. F.] Smith's Mississippi State Cavalry Regiment was turned over to Confederate service about the 4th instant, and before the Confederate inspector could reach his camp, the regiment had virtually disbanded, leaving the locality they were sent to protect unguarded. The following day the enemy burned New Albany, near which it had been stationed.

I respectfully recommend that the regiment (Colonel Smith's) be disbanded, and that the conscripts be immediately put into Confederate service. The regiment has, in the meantime, been directed to concentrate on the 28th instant, for inspection, at Pontotoc, preparatory to

receiving them into Confederate service. See letter to Colonel Smith, inclosed.*

DANIEL RUGGLES.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 22, 1863.

Maj. J. B. Eustis, assistant adjutant-general, will have charge of the business connected with the military court and courts-martial in this command. All charges, proceedings of the military courts, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, and all communications in relation thereto, will be hereafter forwarded directly to his address.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 23, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: The President thinks of writing a confidential letter to General J. E. Johnston, informing him of what has been done to re-enforce our arms on the Mississippi, and putting him in possession of the situation of military affairs throughout the Confederacy, that he may be better enabled to conduct the operations in his department. In order to state the case fully, the President would like to have your correspondence with General Johnston from the time he went to Mississippi, in May, if it is not too voluminous to be readily given.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

VICKSBURG, *June* 23, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Jackson:*

If I cut my way out, this important position is lost, and many of my men, too. Can we afford that? If I cannot cut my way out, both position and all my men are lost. This we cannot afford. Should suggest the probability of Grant's being open to terms that can result more to our advantage than either of the above actions. Not knowing your force or plans, he may accede to your proposition to pass this army out with all its arms and equipage. This proposal would come with greater prospects of success and better grace from you, while it necessarily could not come at all from me. You could make the showing of my ability and strength to still hold out for several weeks longer, which, together with his impression regarding your strength, might operate upon him to comply with your terms. While I make this suggestion, I still renew my hope of your being, by force of arms, enabled to act with me in saving this vital point. I will strain every nerve to hold out, if there is hope of our ultimate relief, for fifteen days longer. It is reported that some of the enemy's forces are moving up toward the Yazoo. It is also reported that some of his forces have moved along the Hall's Ferry road to Big Bayou, near Warrenton, where they are temporarily massing. These movements indicate the lengthening of the enemy's lines, and the increase of the area of his operations.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* Not found.

HDQRS. JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Vernon, Miss., June 23, 1863.

Maj. A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: As General Jackson is absent making a reconnaissance, and inspecting the lines in front of the Second Brigade, I have the honor to answer your communication asking about the flag of truce party. A communication received a short time since from Brigadier-General Whitfield, states that the truce party became tired of waiting for General Johnston's reply to their communication, and withdrew beyond the Big Black, where they now are.

In accordance with your instructions, transmitted through these headquarters, to Brigadier-General Whitfield, he addressed a note to Assistant Surgeon Whitney, U. S. Army, informing him "that he could not be permitted to enter our lines, but that such of the wounded as would bear transportation would be delivered to him at the outer chain of vedettes," &c. To which communication Brigadier-General Osterhaus sent the inclosed reply.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. MOORMAN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *June* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

It is thought that the bridges on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad—that at Yalabusha; the three, Tillatoba, Yockeney, and Long Creek Bridges—could be better defended by small stockades. Major [M.] Merriwether, of the Engineer Corps, now at Grenada, can direct their construction.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PANOLA, MISS., *June* 23, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson:

General Chalmers not returned. From best information, he crossed Yazoo Pass on Sunday, *en route* for the ferry at mouth of Coldwater. His prisoners crossed there yesterday; expect him here to-morrow.

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] VICKSBURG, *June* 24, 1863.

GENERAL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say he desires you to be particularly vigilant against an assault between now and to-morrow morning.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, June 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREEN,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that he deems it highly desirable that you should forward a report throwing the burden of having been the first to leave the trenches at Big Black Bridge on the shoulders of those who should bear it. It was reported to the lieutenant-general commanding, as you are aware, by some parties unknown, that the Second Brigade of this division was in fault in this matter, and though perfectly well aware that this is not the case, yet, as he was not present, he cannot make this report as of his own knowledge. This should come from you, and being himself interested equally with yourself in wiping off this unmerited reproach upon the fair fame of the brave men of this division, he requests that you will set the matter right at once before events occur which may delay its rectification for a long time. He further directs me to say that Colonel Cockrell has been ordered to place one-half of a regiment on your right, to fill out your line and act as a reserve. This will be over 100 men, for whom you will make room, and place the men of your brigade, relieved thereby, in reserve. This course is deemed best, that no command or portion of a command shall be put in between and break the continuity of your line.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. R. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
In the Field, Okolona, Miss., June 24, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to communicate, through a channel direct and deemed reliable, that it is understood the enemy's force at Corinth is at least 5,000 strong in the town. Have been re-enforced by from 1,500 to 2,000 infantry within the last ten days; no cavalry re-enforcements. Have increased the number of heavy guns and brought in large supplies of ammunition, with 700 saddles. If the movement is not made toward Atlanta, of which you have been informed, it is their purpose to penetrate the country along the Tombigbee. Colonel Cornyn, who commands the Federal cavalry, left Corinth on Monday, the 15th, with about 1,500 cavalry and three guns, in the direction of Jackson, Tenn., with orders to retake and burn the place, it being then in the hands of Confederate troops. News was received at Corinth that Cornyn had been repulsed at Jackson and asked for re-enforcements. Only three companies could be sent him, under Captain Spencer, of General Dodge's staff. It was reported at Corinth that the Confederates in Jackson numbered 800, with smaller parties at Purdy and other places.

Should our troops be able to retain their position in the country between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Tennessee River, it will probably defeat the enemy's purpose of moving in force toward either Atlanta or the Tombigbee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL RUGGLES.

Report of the number of rations on hand in Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, June 24, 1863 (exclusive of Port Hudson and Vicksburg).

Depot or post.	Bacon.	Lard.	Pork.	Beef.	Flour.	Meal.	Corn.	Rice.	Peas.
Canton depot	40,190	4,526	8,000	.....	10,148	40,237	.....	.....	.....
Canton post	24,194	4,876	.....	7,064	350	5,322	2,465	.....	.....
Jackson post*	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	6,000
Jackson depot†	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	.....	1,250,000	.....
Panola post	10,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	36,000	.....	5,000
Grenada depot	10,000	800	.....	30,500	7,700	10,675	171,000	116,300	.....
Yazoo City post	5,600	1,300	.....	.....	.....	97,125	85,500	54,000	26,600
Mississippi Central and Jackson Railroad.	109,984	11,502	8,000	37,564	20,198	553,359	294,965	1,438,300	37,600
Okolona depot	10,000	.....	.....	100,000	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Meridian depot	80,000	.....	.....	.....	36,000	19,000	40,185	79,000	145,000
Columbus depot	100,000	14,000	.....	.....	65,170	.....	900,000	120,000	.....
Macon post	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540,000	.....	.....
Enterprise post	4,086	2,797	.....	8,957	966	8,500	.....	12,671	.....
Lauderdale post	1,800	2,000	.....	8,000	5,000	7,000	.....	15,000	.....
West Point post	8,400	.....	.....	.....	700	26,250	45,000	.....	.....
Newton post	844	.....	.....	.....	784	1,498	.....	7,000	4,000
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.	325,130	18,797	.....	116,957	108,620	102,248	1,525,185	233,671	149,000
Total on hand	435,114	30,299	8,000	154,521	128,818	655,607	1,820,150	1,671,971	186,600

Depot or post.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Salt.	Soap.	Candles.	Vinegar.	Whisky.	Mutton.	Wheat.
Canton depot	894,733	89,000	99,400	8,575	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton post	44,966	6,000	5,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,120	.....
Jackson post*	10,000	.....	10,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson depot†	2,700,000	.....	400,000	186,000	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....
Panola post	8,000	.....	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenada depot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340
Yazoo City post	.....	.....	63,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi Central and Jackson Railroad.	3,657,699	95,000	633,150	199,575	7,500	.....	60,000	8,120	340
Okolona depot	25,000	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meridian depot	30,000	.....	200,000	590,000	72,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Columbus depot	100,000	18,000	32,000	75,000	66,667	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Enterprise post	44,790	36,870	151,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,083	.....
Lauderdale post	2,000	15,000	.....	12,000	1,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Newton post	5,833	7,000	207,870	3,375	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.	207,623	76,870	641,541	680,375	140,867	20,000	.....	2,083	2,000
Total on hand	3,865,322	171,870	1,274,691	879,950	148,367	20,000	60,000	10,203	2,340

Head beef-cattle near Canton	1,578
Head beef-cattle near Jackson	3,560
Head beef-cattle near Columbus	250
Head beef-cattle *en route* from Panola	575
Head beef-cattle *en route* from Natchez	436
	6,399

THEO. JOHNSTON,
Major, &c.

* 10,000 rations hard bread, 120 head sheep. These stores are at Grenada.
† 14,000 rations hard bread, 270 head sheep. These stores are at Grenada.

CIRCULAR.] VICKSBURG, *June* 25, 1863.

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you issue orders to your command that none thereof hold any conversation with the enemy across the line, unless specially directed by you for specific purposes.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To Generals Bowen, Forney, Smith, and Stevenson.)

SIGNAL CORPS, SMITH'S DIVISION, *Post*, *June* 25, 1863

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH:

[Intercepted.]

Commodore PORTER:

The departure takes place at 3 p. m. Can I have your permission to remain till it is over? The mortars are bursting very high.

SELFRIDGE,
Captain.

MAX. T. DAVIDSON.

Abstract from morning report of forces present in Forney's division, Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 25, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.
	Officers.	Men.	
General staff	10	.....	28
Hébert's brigade:			
Staff	8	.....	8
Infantry	121	1,777	2,350
Artillery	5	131	192
Moore's brigade:			
Staff	7	.....	61
Infantry	142	2,345	2,872
Artillery	14	399	417
Total	307	4,652	5,928

Abstract from return of the army in Mississippi under the immediate command of General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, for June 25, 1863; *headquarters, Jackson, Miss.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
Breckinridge's division	493	5,614	5,504	6,884	9,688	D. W. Adams', Helm's, and Stovall's brigades.
French's division	620	5,878	5,783	7,466	10,559	Evans', McNair's, and Maxey's brigades.
Loring's division	575	5,876	5,794	7,427	13,375	John Adams', Buford's, and Featherston's brigades.
Walker's division	604	7,445	7,344	9,571	13,452	Ector's, Gist's, Gregg's, and Wilson's brigades.
Jackson's cavalry division	309	3,297	3,281	4,373	6,792	Cosby's and Whitfield's brigades.
Camp of direction	41	154	154	247	457	
Reserve Artillery	15	305	294	347	424	
Total	2,657	28,569	28,154	36,315	54,747	

Statement of the number of officers and men belonging to the command of Maj. Gen. Stevenson for whom supplies are to be drawn, June 26–28.

Command.	On duty in the trenches.			Sick.				Quartermaster's dept., &c.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Servants.	Officers.	Men.	Servants.	Attendants.	Officers.	Men.	Servants.	
Major-general and staff	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Barton's brigade	143	1,974	43	29	406	.....	67	2	64	.....	2,728
Cumming's brigade	154	2,191	29	36	376	.....	55	5	66	1	2,913
Lee's brigade	97	1,413	56	54	468	23	101	12	126	7	2,357
Reynolds' brigade	163	1,950	24	20	227	.....	37	5	86	4	2,516
Waul's Legion	37	522	22	9	80	.....	14	4	25	.....	713
Total	604	8,050	174	148	1,557	23	274	28	367	12	11,237

This return shows a decrease from that of the 23d–25th, of 122 men.

C. L. STEVENSON.

J. J. REEVE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., June* 26, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Comdg., &c., Trans-Miss. Dept.:*

GENERAL: You have probably learned before this reaches you of the critical aspect of affairs at Vicksburg. General Pemberton is closely invested with his garrison, numbering about 18,000 effectives. It is impossible with the force the Government has put at my disposal to raise the siege of the city. The most that I can do is possibly to extricate the army, leaving the place in possession of the enemy. If forced to the alternative, this is what I shall be compelled to do, however reluctantly. Our only hope of saving Vicksburg now depends on the operations of your troops on the other side of the river. General Pemberton says he has provisions for a fortnight; perhaps he has them for a longer time. Now, if you can contrive either to plant artillery on the Mississippi banks, drive beef into Vicksburg, or join the garrison, should it be practicable or expedient, we may be able to save the city. Your troops up to this time have done nothing. Placing the highest confidence in your intelligence, skill, enthusiasm, and appreciation of the mighty stake involved in the great issue now pending, I have earnestly to suggest that you will repair with all possible dispatch in person to the scene of action, and do whatsoever in your judgment you may deem best to accomplish the immense result of saving Vicksburg and our communications with your department.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[P. S.]—An intelligent officer, who brought dispatches from General Pemberton, expresses confidence that if your troops could send in abundance of cattle, and themselves (8,000) join the garrison, the place would be saved.

POST HEADQUARTERS, *Yazoo City, June* 26, 1863.

Colonel EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I write briefly to advise you that the works of defense at this place are progressing as rapidly as could be desired. The number of hands has been increased from 20 to 100 since I received Colonel Thomp-

son's dispatch, and my impressing officers are sending additions daily. The weak point on the Liverpool road, in the chain of redoubts, has been so strengthened as to bid defiance to attack from that direction. A rumor is current here to-day to the effect that Yankee cavalry are on Deer Creek in strong force, burning and destroying as they go, and driving off what cattle were left in their late raid. Everything is quiet in this immediate vicinity.

WM. B. CREASMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

P. S.—The ammunition ordered, in addition to that already on hand, will be here this afternoon.

JUNE 27, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch of the 22d received. General E. K. Smith's troops have been mismanaged, and have fallen back to Delhi. I have sent a special messenger, urging him to assume the direct command. The determined spirit you manifest, and his expected co-operation, encourage me to hope that something may yet be done to save Vicksburg, and to postpone both of the modes suggested of merely extricating the garrison. Negotiations with Grant for the relief of the garrison, should they become necessary, must be made by you. It would be a confession of weakness on my part, which I ought not to make, to propose them. When it becomes necessary to make terms, they may be considered as made under my authority.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

Not received. Copy furnished by General Johnston August 19.
J. C. P. [PEMBERTON.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Jackson, Miss., June* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Headquarters:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant to the Governor, and am directed to say to you in reply that he has ordered about the number of mounted State troops that you ask for, say 500, to this point of service, but, hearing of a small cavalry raid that crossed Pearl River a few days ago, he ordered a portion of them to follow in pursuit. The balance are expected to reach here early next week. On their arrival, they shall be placed under your orders and command.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,
W. A. BARBOUR,
Secretary.

PANOLA, *June* 27, 1863.

Major MASON:

MAJOR: When General Johnston ordered me to send companies to Greenwood, to guard the steamboat there, I directed the companies nearest at hand to go, and one of them was Captain Henderson's company, of Bolivar County. They belonged to the State troops, and the officers refused to obey the order, although shown the order from General Johnston extending my command so as to include Bolivar County. Upon hearing of this, I sent an officer and 10 men to bring the officers

here under guard. Since my return to this place, I find a telegram from Colonel Ewell, directing that the company be left in Bolivar County to get out supplies and keep the negroes in subjection, and, of course, I shall do so unless the commanding general shall otherwise order. I must, however, say that my experience is that men will not make good soldiers near home, and I am trying as far as possible to remove companies from the neighborhood in which they were raised. The refusal of these officers to obey my orders is well known; and, unless they are punished, must result in evil, and the difficulties attending the command, growing out of the fact that the companies have heretofore been independent, and are so near the enemy's lines, that they can desert and avoid capture, are already very great. I have left the company in Bolivar, and sent an officer to take charge of them, pending the arrest of their own officers, and have [sent] orders to him to get out all the provisions that he possibly can.

I shall prefer charges against the officers who refused to obey orders, and send them to you as soon as they arrive. I know that you must appreciate the importance of discipline, but you cannot appreciate it fully until you take into consideration the style of command and position of things in this district, where the men have been permitted to do just what they pleased, and where they can go into the enemy's lines and avoid service whenever they choose to desert. I have received your orders about the Kentucky deserters, and will try to arrest them, but it will have to be done by stratagem.

I telegraphed you about Captain [George W.] Mott upon information received in the bottom. He stated at more places than one that he would not rejoin his regiment, and to one Dr. Henderson that he would cross the river and go into Arkansas first. I was informed that he was last seen going in the direction of Carrollton. He may have been misrepresented, and, as he is now here, I will have the matter investigated fully. Your orders about getting provisions from Issaquena will be obeyed as soon as possible, but it is very far from here, and I have telegraphed to know if I can send the companies from Greenwood, and will await an answer before I give any orders. There are no wagons in the bottom, and we can get nothing but beef cattle, for the want of transportation.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

JUNE 28, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Dispatches of 19th and 22d received. I am surprised that you have so small a force, but as the enemy has separated his so much and occupies so long a line, could not a combined, vigorous effort even yet raise the siege? The enemy occupies the peninsula opposite the city, and I think it would be entirely impracticable for General Taylor either to put in supplies or to cross the river, and equally so for me to cross the garrison over.*

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 28, 1863.

Major-General BOWEN, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general has just been informed that General Smith will extend his line to-morrow morning, and cover the point now occupied by Major McDowell's command; therefore, Major Mc-

* Original indorsed in General Pemberton's writing, "Not sent."

Dowell will remain at his present post until to-morrow morning, when General Smith will give him orders to report to Colonel Cockrell.

L. M. MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA., *Vicksburg, June* 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the lieutenant-general commanding, that Major [J. K.] McDowell's command is relieved from duty in the trenches on General Shoup's line of position, and that it and any of Colonel Cockrell's command, placed in rear of said line, will always be regarded as a reserve command, and only put in the trenches when an emergency demands it, and subject to withdrawal from rear of said line under any pressing demands elsewhere. It is strictly a reserve.

L. M. MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SIGNAL CORPS, SMITH'S DIVISION, *Post, June* 28, 1863.

General MARTIN L. SMITH:

[Intercepted dispatch.]

General GRANT:

A vessel will start for Port Hudson in four or five days. Will let you know in time. Two deserters in. They say the town will be surrendered on the 4th day of July, after the rebels fire a salute. Six days' one-fourth rations left yesterday.

PORTER.

MAX. T. DAVIDSON,
Captain, Commanding.

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*Appeal for help.**

IN TRENCHES, *Near Vicksburg, June* 28, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

SIR: In accordance with my own feelings, and that of my fellow-soldiers with whom I have conferred, I submit to your serious consideration the following note:

We as an army have as much confidence in you as a commanding general as we perhaps ought to have. We believe you have displayed as much generalship as any other man could have done under similar circumstances. We give you great credit for the stern patriotism you have evinced in the defense of Vicksburg during a protracted and unparalleled siege.

I also feel proud of the gallant conduct of the soldiers under your command in repulsing the enemy at every assault, and bearing with patient endurance all the privations and hardships incident to a siege of forty odd days' duration.

Everybody admits that we have all covered ourselves in glory, but alas! alas! general, a crisis has arrived in the midst of our siege.

Our rations have been cut down to one biscuit and a small bit of bacon per day, not enough scarcely to keep soul and body together, much less to stand the hardships we are called upon to stand.

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* Found among General Pemberton's papers.

We are actually on sufferance, and the consequence is, as far as I can hear, there is complaining and general dissatisfaction throughout our lines.

We are, and have been, kept close in the trenches day and night, not allowed to forage any at all, and, even if permitted, there is nothing to be had among the citizens.

Men don't want to starve, and don't intend to, but they call upon you for justice, if the commissary department can give it; if it can't, you must adopt some means to relieve us very soon. The emergency of the case demands prompt and decided action on your part.

If you can't feed us, you had better surrender us, horrible as the idea is, than suffer this noble army to disgrace themselves by desertion. I tell you plainly, men are not going to lie here and perish, if they do love their country dearly. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and hunger will compel a man to do almost anything.

You had better heed a warning voice, though it is the voice of a private soldier.

This army is now ripe for mutiny, unless it can be fed.

Just think of one small biscuit and one or two mouthfuls of bacon per day. General, please direct your inquiries in the proper channel, and see if I have not stated stubborn facts, which had better be heeded before we are disgraced.

From— MANY SOLDIERS.

Memorandum of the amount of subsistence stores loaded on wagons at Jackson (including evening of June 28, 1863).

Articles.	Quantity.	Rations.	No. of wagons.
	Pounds.		
Meal	293, 562	234, 849	141
Bread	35, 750	35, 750	35
Rice	23, 889	23, 889	14
	353, 201	294, 488	190
Bacon	37, 500	75, 000	18
Salt	13, 500	300, 000	6
Sugar	18, 000	300, 000	9
	422, 201	969, 488	223

There will be required to complete the entire 300,000 rations, about 5 wagons more.

General Breckinridge's division at Jackson is supplied with bacon, beef, meal, rice, sugar, soap, and salt up to 3d July, inclusive.

Memorandum of wagons loaded at Canton, Miss., June 28 and 29; not included in report of 28th instant.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rations.	No. of wagons.
For General French's division:	*Pounds.*		
Bacon	3, 000	6, 000	
Meal	33, 094	26, 475	
Flour	2, 025	2, 025	
Salt	1, 500	32, 000	19
Sugar	2, 493	41, 550	
	42, 112	108, 050	
For Featherston's brigade:			
Salt	100	2, 133	
Flour	500	500	
Meal	5, 633	4, 506	6
Bacon	714	1, 428	
Total	6, 947	8, 567	

Report of the number of rations on hand in Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, June 29, 1863 (exclusive of Port Hudson and Vicksburg).

Depot or post.	Bacon.	Lard.	Pork.	Beef.	Flour.	Meal.	Corn.	Rice.	Peas.
Canton depot	1,000	.....	8,000	.....	31,875	38,222	.....	.....	.....
Canton post	15,256	4,776	.....	4,245	1,357	2,733	.....	.....	.....
Jackson post	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	6,000
Jackson depot*	4,000	.....	.....	.....	42,000	100,000	.....	1,250,000	.....
Panola post	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenada depot	28,000	1,400	.....	267,500	4,500	6,230	171,000	116,000	6,000
Yazoo City post	5,600	1,300	.....	.....	.....	97,125	55,500	54,000	26,600
Mississippi Central and Jackson Railroad.	70,856	7,476	8,000	271,745	79,732	244,310	226,500	1,438,000	38,600
Okolona depot	10,000	.....	.....	100,000	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Meridian depot	30,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000	15,000	72,315	100,000	140,000
Columbus depot	106,000	15,000	.....	.....	65,170	.....	967,500	1,300,000	.....
Macon post	137,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634,050	.....	.....
Enterprise post	3,900	2,800	.....	8,900	800	8,000	.....	12,300	.....
Lauderdale post	1,800	2,000	.....	8,000	5,000	7,000	.....	15,000	.....
West Point post	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000	.....	.....
Newton post	844	.....	.....	.....	784	1,498	.....	7,000	4,000
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.	293,744	19,800	.....	116,900	91,754	71,498	1,763,865	1,434,300	144,000
Total on hand	364,600	27,276	8,000	388,645	171,486	315,808	1,990,365	2,872,300	182,600

Depot or post.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Salt.	Soap.	Candles.	Vinegar.	Whisky.	Mutton.	Wheat.
									Bush.
Canton depot	717,400	79,000	173,866	8,575	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton post	87,866	3,750	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,120	.....
Jackson post	10,000	.....	10,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson depot*	2,214,000	.....	250,000	160,000	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....
Panola post	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenada depot	20,000	.....	11,000	3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yazoo City post	.....	.....	63,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi Central and Jackson Railroad.	3,049,266	82,750	510,816	176,975	7,500	.....	60,000	8,120	.....
Okolona depot	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meridian depot	.....	.....	200,000	280,000	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
Columbus depot	100,000	18,000	32,000	75,000	66,667	.....	.....	.....	500
Macon post	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Enterprise post	44,400	36,400	151,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lauderdale post	2,000	15,000	.....	12,000	1,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
West Point post	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
Newton post	5,833	7,000	207,870	3,375	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.	177,233	76,400	591,170	370,375	68,867	85,000	.....	.....	731
Total on hand	3,226,499	159,150	1,101,986	547,350	76,367	85,000	60,000	8,120	731

Head beef-cattle at Jackson	4,386
Head beef-cattle at Canton	1,588
Head beef-cattle at Columbus	250
Head cattle *en route* from Natchez	436
	6,660

THEO. JOHNSTON,
Major, &c.

* 270 head of sheep.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FORCES AROUND JACKSON, MISS.,
No. 25. } *June* 30, 1863.

I. The brigades of Helm, Adams, and Stovall will move in the order as mentioned to-morrow, Wednesday morning, at sunrise, to the vicinity of Clinton, Miss.

II. The batteries will move immediately in rear of their respective brigades.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *July* 1, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonel [T. P.] Dockery reports from near Graveyard road as follows:

The enemy are moving a force from my front and left toward the Jackson road. I cannot see enough of the force to judge of its strength. I can see several stand of colors.

I have just written a note to General Smith, notifying him of the above, and of the damage to our works on the road by the explosion of the mine, and to request him to hold a portion of his troops in readiness to move to our assistance, but that the call will not be made for troops unless our positions are carried, or we are hard pressed.

JNO. H. FORNEY.

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' REGIMENT, *July* 1, 1863—4 p. m.

Capt. GEORGE MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Enemy quiet in front. Lieutenant [William C.] Gibson, of my regiment, was within three-fourths of a mile of Edwards yesterday on a scout. He reports none of the enemy south of the railroad at that point. From a citizen just from the Federal lines, he learned that the force this side of Big Black consists of a corps and one division. The corps crossed at Bovina, the division above; he thinks at Bridgeport. The scout's impression, from what he could learn, was that this advance of the enemy was for the purpose of calling General Johnston's attention from Port Hudson, to which point Grant has sent 30,000 re-enforcements to Banks. The information from the citizen regarding the crossing of the corps at Bovina is, I think, reliable.

I am, captain, yours, very respectfully,

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S DIVISION,
Clinton, Miss., July 8, 1863—10.30 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding. This was received this evening, before the advance of the enemy.

W. H. JACKSON.

RICHMOND, *July* 2, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Care of General Joseph E. Johnston, Jackson, Miss.:

I am convinced that the safety of Vicksburg depends on your prompt and efficient co-operation. As far as practicable, I desire you to move

your forces to the Mississippi River, and command in person operations for the relief of the besieged city.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HDQRS. DIVISION IN THE FIELD, *July* 2, 1863.

A. P. MASON, *Major and Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: The communication of Major-General Loring on the subject of my march was received. I am sorry that by any mismanagement of mine the general was subjected to any inconvenience. Had he intimated the fact to me, I would have taken great pleasure in marching agreeably to his wishes, but as he has thought proper to make an official report to the commanding general, I will briefly answer it. His suggestion for the commanding general to regulate the trains might easily have been avoided by his regulating his march in reference to the division in advance of him. The general camped on Bogue Chitto and I on Bogue Phaliah. My command, including train, when stretched out on the road, would have occupied one-half the space between the two streams. I do not presume to find fault with the hour the general thinks proper to commence his march, but as he has thought proper to make an official complaint, I beg leave most respectfully to state that I think all the general's difficulties would have been avoided had he, knowing I was in advance with a large train—Major [W. C.] Preston's reserve artillery was also in my train—and knowing that both of us had to march to designated points about 9 miles, my division train and column taking up at least one-third of the distance; had he waited until I had gotten out of his way, my column could hardly have been well under way before his infantry would have come in contact with the wagon train starting at the same hour I did. As to the statement of a brigadier-general in his command, that he could not find any of the quartermasters, I can only state that I have the positive assurance of my division quartermaster, Major [N. O.] Tilton, that he was with the wagons, and that the brigade quartermasters were with the train. The general was unfortunate in his search, and, from the statement of my division quartermaster, I may be permitted to express the opinion that he was just as liable to be mistaken as the division quartermaster, and I trust the next time he comes into my division to hunt up quartermasters, he will be sure of his report before he accuses officers of not being in their places, in positive disobedience of orders from me, which were for each brigade quartermaster to be with the train. The delay, as I learn, was caused by some of the batteries being halted for the purpose of watering their horses. I was at the head of the column, and had the general sent to me, whatever difficulty there was in rear would have been corrected, and this correspondence unnecessary.

Very respectfully,

W. H. T. WALKER.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Caney Creek*, *July* 3, 1863.

Respectfully referred to General Loring.
By command of General Johnston:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR BIRDSONG FERRY, *July* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatches of June 28 were destroyed by messenger. He states that General Smith's troops were driven back to Monroe. This statement and his account of your condition make me think it necessary to create a diversion, and thus enable you to cut your way out, if the time has come for you to do this. Of that time I cannot judge; you must, as it depends upon your condition. I hope to attack the enemy in your front about the 7th, and your co-operation will be necessary. The manner and the proper point for you to bring the garrison out must be determined by you from your superior knowledge of the ground and distribution of the enemy's forces. Our firing will show you where we are engaged. If Vicksburg cannot be saved, the garrison must.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

Report of stores on hand at commissary depot, Vicksburg, Miss., on July 4, 1863.

Bacon	pounds..	38,241
Salt pork	do....	427
Rice	do....	51,241
Peas	bushels..	5,000
Sugar	pounds..	92,234
Soap	do....	3,240
Tallow candles	do....	527
Star candles	do....	27
Salt	do....	428,000

G. A. WOODWARD,
Captain and Assistant Depot Commissary of Subsistence.

The bacon and salt pork had been held in reserve for some days (mule meat issued in lieu thereof), to be used in the event of a forward movement. The rice, peas, and sugar were taken from the return without allowance for wastage, and the statement is probably too great.

C. L. STEVENSON.

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' REGIMENT,
Two miles east of Edwards, July 4, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Bolton:*

GENERAL: I was directed by Brigadier-General Jackson, commanding cavalry division, to move my command to this point, and, as soon as practicable, put myself in communication with the general commanding infantry division in my rear. Having just been informed that your headquarters are at Bolton, I embrace the earliest moment to apprise you of my arrival here at 1 p. m. to-day, and that I am picketing the approaches from the direction of Big Black, and should be pleased to receive any orders or instructions you may give.

From an intelligent and reliable scout I sent over to examine the enemy's line from Warrenton to Bovina, and who returned this afternoon, I learn that the enemy has sent a re-enforcement of 5,000 to Baldwin's Ferry, and that he continues his strongest force from Bovina to Snyder's, or on our right. From Warrenton to Baldwin's he reports his line comparatively weak. From conversation with citizens within the enemy's lines, he ascertained that the Yankee army is suffering greatly from disease, and is quite discouraged by their heavy losses from this cause and in their unsuccessful assaults. Many express the confident

belief that the climate alone will cause them to raise the siege, if our garrison could hold out three weeks. In coming up by the Port Gibson and Edwards Depot road, I saw no evidence of the enemy's visits to this side of the river. General Whitfield encountered and drove back 500 who crossed at Messinger's Ford this morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Near Bolton, July 4, 1863.

Col. WIRT ADAMS:

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-General Breckinridge to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and inform you that Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams will move with his brigade to the vicinity of Midway to-morrow morning. He requests that you will communicate with that officer, and guard against a raid of the enemy's cavalry around our left, and that you will report to him any movement of importance from any quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *July* 4, 1863.

The attention of brigade commanders is particularly called to the straggling which prevails in this command. The commanding general yesterday saw hundreds of men wandering through the country, many of them miles from their camps, and complaints have reached him from several quarters of serious depredations. Unless this is arrested at once, the presence of the army will be regarded as a curse instead of a protection, while the bonds of discipline will be broken and the troops become demoralized and uncontrollable. In our present situation, the commanding general will not limit the brigade commanders as to the number of men who may be allowed to go out of camp, but they are directed to make such regulations as will prevent abuse, and by strengthening the guards, by frequent roll-calls, and other suitable means, to put a stop to the irregularities above mentioned.

Attention is also called to the fact that on the march many stragglers represented that they were allowed to fall out of ranks by their company officers.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
No. —. } *Near Bolton, July 4, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams will move with his brigade to Midway or its immediate vicinity to-morrow morning at daylight. He will picket all the approaches to his camp from the right, left, and front, and will place himself immediately on his arrival in communication with Brigadier General Whitfield, commanding cavalry at Edwards, or Queen's Hill.

Brigadier-General Helm will picket the railroad for a mile in front of him.

Brigadier-General Stovall will picket the roads leading toward Brownsville and Queen's Hill.

Brigadier-General Adams will place a picket guard at Hall Smith's, on the road to Edwards Depot, south of the railroad, and one on the Livingston road, as far out as General Smead's.

The strength of these pickets will be from 10 to 20 men. The usual instructions will be given.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH'S DIVISION, *July* 4, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. WHITFIELD, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Agreeably to instructions from Maj. Gen. S. G. French, I have the honor to inform you that this morning, upon receipt of your dispatch relative to the movements of the enemy, a force of two regiments of infantry were sent to take position at the intersection of Garrett's and the Birdsong Ferry roads. I am further instructed to request that you will furnish him with any further information you may have obtained concerning their movements, to the end that he may know whether it would be advisable to relieve the regiments referred to.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GRAHAM DAVES,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, *July* 4, [1863.]

Major DAVES, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have driven the enemy back across the river, and will leave your front well picketed, so there can be no necessity for your two regiments remaining out longer.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. W. WHITFIELD.

OFFICE STATE COMMISSARY, *Mobile, Ala., July* 4, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of Miss., Jackson, Miss.:

COLONEL: I beg to call your attention to the inclosed copy of the order assigning me to the position of chief commissary for the State of Alabama. The object of this new plan of collecting commissary stores is, briefly, to introduce order and system where previously disorder and confusion prevailed. Believing it to be a scheme of great practical benefit to the service, if efficiently managed, I accepted the appointment for this State, and being anxious to associate with me in the conduct of the business experienced and competent officers, I tendered to Maj. W. W. Guy the appointment for one of the districts in this State, but knowing that he was acting under special orders from General Johnston, I told him he must get an order from you relieving him from that duty and directing him to report to me. It is a desirable position for Major Guy, particularly as he is already familiar with the country which

would be embraced in his district. He informs me, by letter received this morning, that you had declined relieving him. Thinking that perhaps you had done so under a misapprehension of the reasons of his application, or the character of the new system, I beg leave to submit the foregoing statement, and to ask a review of your decision. I feel confident of the success of the plan, and you may rest assured that the surplus productions of this State will be collected more thoroughly and rapidly and be placed at points more readily available for the uses of the service than could be done under any other arrangement. I am very anxious to have the assistance of Major Guy as district commissary, because he is competent and willing to serve, and if it be allowable to press the consideration of an official application as a personal favor, I beg you to let that influence have a place in your decision.

General Bragg has given me the other officers that I asked for as district commissaries, and I hope you will let me have Major Guy, both on his account and my own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. WALKER,

Major and Chief Commissary State of Alabama.

[Inclosure.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
Richmond, April 15, 1863.

Maj. J. J. WALKER,
Chief Commissary State of Alabama, Mobile, Ala.:

SIR: It is determined to establish, as soon as possible, a thorough system in the collection of supplies, that can be inaugurated at an early day, by which all competition between the commissaries and agents of this bureau and the army commissaries and all other Government agents, will be entirely prevented. This system, briefly shadowed forth, is as follows: A chief purchasing commissary of this bureau will be selected for each State in the Confederacy, who will divide his State into districts (say some four or five, with a chief purchasing commissary or agent selected for each district, whose duties shall correspond in his district with the duties of the chief commissary in the State, these districts to be sub-divided, and sub-commissaries or agents selected for each sub-division), who will control and direct all purchases and business done by these district commissaries or agents, and, through them, their sub-agents. The chief district commissaries or agents will be nominated by the chief State commissary to this bureau for appointment, and their sub-agents or commissaries shall be nominated by the chief district commissaries or agents to the chief State commissary for appointment, upon the approval of this bureau. This latter clause, however, will apply literally only to the new commissaries or agents which it may be found necessary, in the working of this system, to appoint, because, as far as possible, commissaries and agents already in service must be continued. The commissaries and agents must be competent persons in every respect, thoroughly active and energetic, and sufficiently numerous to obtain every pound of surplus supplies in the State. But it must not be forgotten that the fewest number capable of accomplishing the desired object is greatly preferable for many reasons. In all new appointments, commissions will not be issued, but the appointment will be that of agents.

You have been selected as the chief commissary for the State of Alabama, and will proceed at once to inaugurate the above system grad-

ually, but with as much energy and dispatch as is at all compatible with its harmonious accomplishment. You will at once forward a copy of this circular to all the commissaries and agents of this bureau in your State, and obtain from them immediately all the information necessary to enable you properly to divide your State into districts, and make your nominations for chief commissaries and agents, and report the same to this bureau as soon as practicable. You will also require from the said commissaries and agents of this bureau in your State (a list of which commissaries, with their respective posts, is herein inclosed; the address of the agents you can obtain from these commissaries), full reports of their present and contemplated operations, the prices they are paying, quantity and description of the supplies being obtained, and the promise for the future. As soon as you can get this system inaugurated, you will require from each chief district commissary or agent (who will require the same from their sub-commissaries and agents) a report of supplies on hand, every ten days, with probable future accumulations and issues. These reports, when received (and they must be required by you promptly, beginning on the last day of the earliest calendar month at which circumstances will permit you to require them), you will consolidate, and send to Maj. S. B. French, Commissary of Subsistence, Richmond, Va., with the utmost dispatch. You will also report the places in your State deemed by you most suitable for main depots, or rather reservoirs, to and from which supplies may be best collected and distributed. It may be well, also, to have auxiliary depots to these reservoirs, both in the collection and distribution. These selections must be made with due regard both to safety of position and convenience in relation to transportation. It must ever be remembered that transportation should be husbanded in every manner possible, and, therefore, that under no circumstances which care, prudence, and foresight can provide against, must supplies be twice transported over the same road, nor any article of subsistence transported in opposite directions. When this system is thoroughly organized and worked, there will be no portion of the Confederacy which is not thoroughly drained, and, therefore, wherever our armies move, all the supplies of our country will be tributary to their use, and then application will be made to prevent army commissaries from competing with this bureau's commissaries or agents, and the chief commissary of each army directed to supply his wants by application to such chief State commissary of this bureau as may be indicated by the Commissary-General, giving notice of requirements ahead of his actual wants and the points at which his supplies will be needed; and whenever the commissaries in one State or district need supplies which cannot be obtained in their State or district, they will draw them from the most convenient commissaries or agents from points in other States or districts. It may very frequently occur that some article of subsistence ought not to be purchased in some States or districts, because of very high prices. Whenever this occurs, the same rule will prevail.

It is impossible to give in a circular all the detailed directions which might be desired; much must, of necessity, be left to your discretion and judgment; but enough has been said to let you understand the system that is to be inaugurated, and great reliance is placed upon your judgment and energy in establishing it at an early day.

Very respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary General of Subsistence, C. S. Army.

Approved,

J. A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, *July* 5, 1863.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Commanding, &c.:*

You will immediately retrace your steps, and march your division toward Jackson. You will send the supply train and the pontoon train in advance. Lose no time in executing this order. Vicksburg has fallen, and the enemy is threatening an immediate advance.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—Start your train immediately, and let your troops follow.

BAKER'S CREEK CROSSING,
Three Miles from Edwards Depot, Miss., July 5, 1863—9 a. m.

Col. JOHN A. BUCKNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, I moved this morning to Midway, on the railroad, but found no water there or suitable place for an encampment, and that it possessed the further disadvantage of being to the right of the main wagon road so far (1½ miles) as to put it out of my power to protect my left and rear in the event of an advance movement of the enemy. For these reasons I have moved up to this position, about 1 or 1¼ miles farther, and about 3 miles of Edwards Depot, on the east side of Baker's Creek, near a bridge on the main Vicksburg, Bolton, and Clinton wagon road.

I find it a strong position, and tolerably well supplied with spring water, and a supply of stock water in Baker's Creek. I have, as directed, sent a messenger forward to the cavalry, directing them to communicate with you as to any advance, &c.

I have nothing of interest from the front. I find my brother's (Wirt Adams') regiment on my front, about 1 mile distant.

I await instructions as to remaining or changing camp to any other point.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL W. ADAMS.

JULY 5.

Tell him to remain where he is, and I will be at or near Midway with remainder of division this evening.

J. C. B. [BRECKINRIDGE.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *Near Bolton, July* 5, 1863.

Brigadier-Generals Helm and Stovall will move with their commands at 4 p. m. to the vicinity of Midway, by the Edwards Depot road, south of the railroad. Their bivouacs will be designated by an officer of the staff of the major-general commanding.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—Your pickets will be withdrawn immediately.

PRIVATE.] JULY 6, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Would General Grant, at your request, send those men or regiments north who express a desire for that in preference to being paroled?

Respectfully,

M. L. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS, *Vicksburg, July* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Your note of this date, marked private, has been received. In reply, I have to say that whatever action General Grant might see fit to take, should a proposition of the character referred to in your note be made to him by me, I shall, under no circumstances, make such a proposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Midway, July 6, 1863—2 a. m.

[D. W. ADAMS:]

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that you will move at daylight with your command south of the railroad to Clinton; your trains in advance of your troops.

You will keep a strong rear guard, and look well to an advance of the enemy from the direction of the Big Black. Vicksburg has fallen, and the movement requires both celerity and vigilance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[JULY 6–7, 1863.—For General Pemberton's circulars in reference to negro servants, see McPherson to Pemberton of these dates, in Union correspondence, &c., pp. 481, 484.]

HDQRS. PAROLED PRISONERS, *Vicksburg, July* 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: In a conversation this morning with Major-General McPherson, U. S. Army, he informed me that no persons belonging to my troops would be permitted to refuse the parole; that no permission would be granted by the United States authorities to pass their lines, unless with my consent, and that the oath of allegiance to the United States would not be administered to any member of my army.

You are requested to inform the troops of your division accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, July 7, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [H. R.] WITHERS, *Comdg. 2d Regt. Ark. Cav.:*

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that he greatly fears, from the intelligence he has received, that Vicksburg has been captured.

He therefore directs that you move with your command out of the bottom as soon as possible, via the mouth of Coldwater, bringing with you as many cattle as you can collect.

You will send a courier in advance to notify the general when you will be at the mouth of Coldwater, and orders for your subsequent movements will be sent to meet you there.

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from returns of Breckinridge's and Loring's divisions, Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, for July 8, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Breckinridge's division:					
D. W. Adams' brigade	154	1,830	1,766	2,231	3,436
Helm's brigade	165	1,780	1,733	2,095	2,963
Stovall's brigade	139	1,604	1,586	2,026	3,197
Total	458	5,214	5,085	6,352	9,596
Loring's division:					
John Adams' brigade	263	1,950	1,691	2,156	3,638
Buford's brigade	275	2,250	2,207	2,940	5,319
Featherston's brigade	145	1,710	1,922	2,478	4,641
Reserve Artillery	9	155	151	186	254
Total	632	6,065	5,971	7,760	13,852

RICHMOND, *July* 9, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Your dispatch in relation to the garrison of Vicksburg received. Have complete lists sent in promptly, that the exchange may be made without delay, and the troops returned to duty.

S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, *July* 9, 1863.

Fellow Soldiers:

An insolent foe, flushed with hope by his recent successes at Vicksburg, confronts you, threatening the people, whose homes and liberties you are here to protect, with plunder and conquest. Their guns may even now be heard at intervals as they advance.

This enemy it is at once the mission and duty of you brave men to chastise and expel from the soil of Mississippi.

The commanding general confidently relies on you to sustain this pledge he makes in advance, and will be with you in your good work unto the end.

The vice of straggling he begs you to shun, frown on, and, if needs be, check by even the most summary of remedies.

The telegraph has already announced a glorious victory over the foe, won by your noble comrades of the Virginia Army on Federal soil. May he not with redoubled hope count on you, while defending your own firesides and household gods, to emulate the proud example of your brothers in the east? The country expects in this, the great crisis of its destiny, that every man will do his duty.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *July* 9, 1863.

General W. H. JACKSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

SIR: It is of the utmost importance that accurate information be speedily obtained of the strength of the enemy in our front. This, allow me to suggest, might be gotten by sending half a dozen men of Col. Wirt Adams' regiment to the rear, in the direction of Bolton (having an eye to Raymond), to Queen's Hill, to Jackson and Orleans Railroad. These men, being well acquainted with the country, may elude observation, and they may, by application to loyal citizens, be able to form some idea of the force which has crossed Big Black at various points. Be kind enough to send this information as soon as it can be gotten.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WITHERS', *July* 9, 1863—7.30 p. m.

Maj. A. P. MASON:

MAJOR: I have ordered the skirmishers to be thrown to the front, as directed. I have also ordered a strong regiment to be sent to the river, to occupy the timber on this bank, and to throw out skirmishers. I shall place pickets across the cornfield, between the regiment and my right, to keep constant communication along my line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING.

PANOLA, *July* 9, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

Conflicting orders have been sent to my quartermaster and commissary. One, ordered to send off everything, under which wagons have been sent. The other, now to continue getting supplies. It would prevent confusion if staff officers would send their orders to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, &C.,
Camp 4 miles east of Senatobia, July 9, 1863.

[General CHALMERS:]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following for the consideration of the brigadier-general commanding the district. The suggestions are made with the greatest diffidence, and with no view of dictating a policy to the military authorities of the Confederate States, but they

are offered solely as the contribution of a heart earnestly solicitous for the welfare of the State and the protection of its citizens.

The fall of Vicksburg renders, I suppose, the military occupation of the western and northern portions of the State impossible to the Confederate armies. I have no information of what is proposed by General Johnston to be done, and I cannot conjecture, but deeming the foregoing proposition in relation to the northern and western portions of our State as likely to be true, I make the following suggestions upon the basis that it is so.

I suggest that the State forces in the section referred to be employed in the future as guerrillas, or in detached companies. I do not propose to change their organization at all events; I think that companies should be kept organized in regiments. It being impossible to keep together large bodies of organized troops, I think by dispersing through the country at the most available points a regiment or two of guerrillas, they can furnish some protection to the country and annoy and injure the enemy to a considerable extent. They can conceal themselves in swamps and thickets, and, after attacking the enemy, if overpowered, can readily make their escape without being driven from the section in which they are operating. By being organized into regiments and brigades, if there be enough of them, they can, if necessary, be readily concentrated for any particular service requiring it, and there will be a responsibility and accountability of company officers, so much needed in that kind of service. Subsistence and forage for these small parties can be obtained in any neighborhood, and without a wagon train, which would, if kept, be most likely captured. It is true that this kind of service has some serious defects, but, under the circumstances, they had better be tolerated where they cannot be corrected.

This kind of service is popular, both with the troops and the people, and I respectfully suggest that in our present situation, where it is next to impossible to keep men in the service unless they are willing to be kept, that a concession to a popular feeling, call it, if you please, a prejudice, would be wise and useful. I am satisfied that Blythe's regiment cannot be removed to any distant field of operations without losing at least three-fourths of its men whilst this section is threatened as it now is. I fear, also, that but few will re-enlist, except those who can be forced into the service. I am also satisfied that that regiment, and probably another raised in this section, can be kept in the field in the kind of service suggested. It is well known that all that portion of our State which lies near the enemy's lines is filled with men who ought, by law, to be in the service. These men are out of service, of course, because they cannot be forced in. The desire to operate in the neighborhood of one's home, and to furnish such protection to it as is possible, is natural, and feelings of that sort cannot safely be disregarded.

I have not mentioned all the considerations which have occurred to my mind in favor of the plan suggested; many will occur to the mind of the brigadier-general commanding. I earnestly call his attention to the matter, and ask for it a careful consideration. I am sure, without some such plan being adopted, that a large number of men in the section referred to, who ought to be in the service, can never be brought into it, and I am also confident that, if adopted, many, not liable either to conscription or militia ———.*

[J. Z. GEORGE.]

* Incomplete.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

There is much truth in what is said by General George, and it is deserving of serious attention, and, therefore, forwarded for the consideration of the commanding general. My own experience here has been that these guerrilla companies cost the Government much more than they are worth, and that it has been a cover for many men desirous of avoiding all duty. Their ranks are very thin until a muster for pay is ordered, and then they are quite full.

The example of their freedom from military restraint has a very injurious effect upon men in the regular service, producing many desertions from both the infantry and cavalry.

I think some guerrilla companies, under proper officers, can do much good in protecting a country from the stragglers of the enemy, but I would recommend that all guerrilla companies be composed of non-conscripts, and organized under the act of Congress authorizing companies of 20 or more for home defense, without compensation.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS DEPT. TRANS-MISS., *Shreveport, La., July* 10, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: The dispatch from His Excellency the President, dated July 2, calling for my co-operation in the relief of Vicksburg, was received this morning. As early as the 20th of May, I made arrangements for concentrating opposite Vicksburg all the disposable force in the department, Major-General Taylor, in person, commanding. These dispositions were made in advance of the investment of Vicksburg, and as soon as the fall of the overflow east of the Bayou Macon Hills admitted of operations from this direction. General Taylor's report has been forwarded. The enemy re-enforced and strengthened opposite Vicksburg, and, with the power of throwing on the peninsula in a few hours an overwhelming force from either flank of the investing army, they made their position impregnable.

I inclose the only communications received from General Johnston previous to the 3d of July. His concern is there expressed for the garrison in Port Hudson. He calls upon me to do something for their succor, and announces his own preparations for the aid of Vicksburg.

On the 30th of June I received the inclosed letter from General Elgee, and proceeded immediately in person to Delhi, General Walker's head quarters, and made arrangements for communicating with General Pemberton and for supplying his command with caps. I arrived at Monroe on the 3d of July; the garrison of Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th.

General Taylor's successes in Lower Louisiana show that no efforts have been spared by him to make his demonstration for the relief of Port Hudson effective.

I inclose a letter from General Walker exhibiting the difficulties encountered in operating opposite Vicksburg.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

[Indorsement.]

Returned to Secretary of War.

The within and its inclosures explain why the effort of the Trans-Mississippi troops was directed in the first instance especially for the relief of Port Hudson.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CANTON, MISS., *May* 31, 1863.

Lieutenant-General SMITH:

GENERAL: Port Hudson is invested by Major-General Banks, Vicksburg by Major-General Grant. I am preparing to aid Vicksburg, but I cannot march to Port Hudson without exposing my little army to destruction. If you can do anything to succor Port Hudson, I beg you to do it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

JACKSON, *June* 3, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I inclose you with this an extract from a letter just received from the Secretary of War,* and hope that you may be able to direct action upon the principle of the suggestion. Port Hudson is invested. Whether it is possible for you to do anything in aid of the garrison I do not know, not knowing where your troops are nor their strength. The investing force is said to be 20,000, Northeastern troops. I need not tell you what a service to the Confederacy would be performed by relieving the place—one which I am not in a condition to render; Grant's position makes it impossible. The Secretary's suggestion to take Helena may be practicable; if so, it is well worth doing. The most important object you can have is the maintaining communication with this side of the Mississippi and preventing the enemy's possession of its banks. I know that you will do all in your power, but do not know the amount of that power.

As ever, yours, truly,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HARRISONBURG, *June* 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, *Comdg. Dist. West. La., Alexandria:*

GENERAL: I have just returned from my mission to General Johnston. I shall proceed to General Walker's headquarters, and communicate to him the information received from General Johnston.

I regret to inform you that he considers the situation of Vicksburg eminently critical. Grant is being heavily re-enforced by Burnside's corps, and this, added to his strength of position, renders the condition of Vicksburg, in General Johnston's opinion, almost hopeless. The greatest success he anticipates is the withdrawal of the garrison and its safety, but the difficulties in the way of accomplishing even this are very great. General Johnston has 25,000 men; Grant has certainly 80,000, probably 100,000. General Johnston's troops are far from being the best, owing to causes which you may easily conjecture. Grant is intrenched in a naturally strong position, where he ought to whip an attacking force of double his numbers. To accomplish anything, it is extremely important that General Johnston should communicate with General Pemberton. He receives communications from him by men floating down the river at night, but can get none to him. He requests every effort to be made on this side to that end. He also desires that he may have a ready means of communication with you by way of Natchez, to which point the telegraph extends. He suggests no other

* See Part I, p. 219.

mode of your rendering him assistance than that already contemplated in your orders to General Walker and Colonel [I. F.] Harrison. General Johnston has news both from General Pemberton and General Gardner up to Saturday, the 14th instant. The former reports some sickness in the garrison, twenty days' provisions, and a want of percussion caps. The latter reports a scarcity of provisions and ammunition.

General Johnston expressed himself highly gratified at your courtesy in sending to him your offer to co-operate with him in any manner he might desire, and requested me to assure you of his high personal regard.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. LED. ELGEE.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS WALKER'S DIVISION, *Delhi, July* 3, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,

Commanding Department of Trans-Mississippi, Monroe:

GENERAL: In reference to your inquiry as to the practicability of throwing re-enforcements and provisions into Vicksburg, I am reluctantly compelled to state that, with the force at my disposal or within my reach, I consider it utterly impracticable. At no time since my arrival in this region has my force amounted to more than 4,700 effective men, and such has been the deleterious effect of the climate and bad weather, that in two weeks' time, in the three brigades, I had barely 2,500 men fit for duty. Since I have been re-enforced by [J. C.] Tappan's brigade from Arkansas, my force has not exceeded at any time 4,200 men fit for duty.

To reach a point on the Mississippi, opposite Vicksburg, it would be necessary to march for 20 or 30 miles into the narrow peninsula at the eastern extremity of which that city is situated, while on the right and left, only a few miles distant by practicable roads, overwhelming forces can without difficulty be thrown upon my rear, which could not fail to secure the destruction or capture of my command. Since General [J. M.] Hawes' demonstration on Young's Point, on the 7th of June, that point and the immediate river front of Vicksburg have been largely re-enforced, and it would be hopeless to expect that our march could be conducted so secretly that it would be undiscovered until we reached the canal or cut-off. This short line, capable of being perfectly manned by a few thousand men, would present an insurmountable obstacle to our farther progress, and even a delay of two or three hours would be quite sufficient to enable overwhelming forces to be thrown upon the few practicable roads leading toward the rear, and escape would be impossible. In my frequent conferences with Major-General Taylor, while he was conducting in person the operations of my present command, he constantly expressed the utmost anxiety to relieve Vicksburg, but after the 7th of June he considered it so impracticable for my constantly and rapidly diminishing strength to effect this much-desired end, that he ordered the withdrawal of the troops. This order was afterward countermanded, and for two weeks I have sought every opportunity to strike an effective blow for the safety of Vicksburg; but such has been the strength of the enemy's forces at Milliken's Bend, Young's Point, and other places along the shores of the Mississippi, that I have been unable to effect anything more than a diversion of a considerable column of the enemy's troops to watch my movements.

At Richmond, La., on the 15th of June, I was attacked by a column of about 8,000 infantry and three batteries. The same day three bri-

gades of the enemy's troops crossed the Mississippi from Warrenton, and moved across the peninsula to Young's Point. I mention these circumstances to show that my forces have not been idle and to illustrate the ease and rapidity with which the enemy can throw any required number of troops upon the peninsula, to crush any small force that should attempt to pass into the narrow strip leading to Vicksburg. The same is true in regard to the establishment of batteries upon the Mississippi, to prevent the passage of re-enforcements to the enemy. I have examined carefully every point from Young's to Lake Providence, in order to get such a position, but between those points there is no position that my small force could occupy more than a few hours. If there was the slightest hope that my small command could relieve Vicksburg, the mere probability of its capture or destruction ought not, and should not, as far as I am concerned, weigh a feather against making the attempt, but I consider it absolutely certain, unless the enemy are blind and stupid, that no part of my command would escape capture or destruction if such an attempt should be made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *July* 10, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

The great and apparently intentional delay in paroling the garrison made it necessary to leave General Smith behind to complete the rolls. These have been sent for, but cannot be sent you earlier than five days. An approximate statement can now surely be given: 1 lieutenant-general, 4 major-generals, 8 brigadier-generals, and 1 State brigadier, with their staffs; the regimental and other officers, and rank and file and men amount to some 29,000, of which not less than 10,000 are ineffective from sickness and wounds. Most of the Mississippi and Missouri troops have already deserted. Very few will remain. I have no arms, and cannot prevent it. Whatever your orders are, I will use every exertion to carry out.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

YAZOO CITY, *July* 10, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

In the event of having to abandon the Yazoo, what [shall we] do with the steamboats?

ISAAC N. BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, July* 10, 1863.

Major-General FRENCH, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: A courier has just reported that our cavalry pickets on the Clinton road have been driven in, and that the enemy is advancing. General Johnston directs me to desire you to throw forward two or three companies to support the cavalry pickets, to prevent a reconnaissance being made by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BARROLL WASHINGTON,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

General EVANS:

Please send forward three companies immediately.

S. G. FRENCH.

EVANS' BRIGADE, *Jackson, July* 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: The enemy are erecting a battery, evidently to enfilade our line. It would be well to have cotton bales hauled here to-day, to be put up to-night. I will try to interrupt their party as soon as I can distract the attention of the sharpshooters.

Very truly, yours,

N. G. EVANS.

RAYMOND, *July* 12, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c., Jackson:*

The most of my troops, paroled prisoners, will be in Raymond to-day. Stevenson's division to-morrow. Many of the men are leaving for their homes without authority. Unless you send me orders to the contrary, I shall move via Bovina to Brandon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *July* 12, 1863.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

GENERAL: I have learned with high satisfaction the success of your troops this morning; it increases my confidence in your gallant division. I beg you to say so to it for me. Do me the kindness, also, to express to the First and Third Florida, Forty-seventh Georgia, and Fourth Florida Regiments the pride and pleasure with which I have accepted the splendid trophies they have presented me. Assure them that I equally appreciate the soldierly courage and kindly feelings to myself which have gained me these noble compliments.

Respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CANTON, *July* 12, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

I cannot advise you to change your position, nor do I think it safe to send forage near this place. The enemy are now near here. Have been skirmishing this morning.

G. B. COSBY.

MOBILE, *July* 13, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Can send, if General Johnston deems it expedient, [J. H.] Clanton's command, consisting of 500 or 600 cavalry, and seven or eight companies of infantry. Also one full regiment of infantry. Clanton's cavalry now in neighborhood of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

VAUGHAN'S STATION, *July* 13, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

The operator at Yazoo City reports that Colonel [W. B.] Creasman has abandoned his position at Yazoo City, leaving guns, ammunition,

and everything in perfect order. Enemy not yet entered city. He destroyed no guns, no ammunition; burned all the steamers. Operator still there.

LUCAS,
Operator at Vaughan's.

BRANDON, MISS., *July* 14, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

I earnestly recommend that I be allowed to furlough this army for thirty days. If authorized, it can be brought together at the expiration of that period; otherwise it cannot. I shall await your answer here.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[JULY 14, 1863.—For Davis to E. K. Smith, see Series I, Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 925.]

RICHMOND, *July* 14, 1863. (Received July 15.)

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

A dispatch from General Johnston of yesterday informs me that you recommend that a furlough of thirty days be given to the troops in your command, to avoid the necessity of placing them in a paroled camp. We are waiting to receive by telegraph a list of troops, the number of each grade, and expect to effect their immediate exchange, so as to give all who are fit for duty an opportunity to serve their country in this hour of its sorest need, and asking from them only such devotion and gallantry as they have heretofore displayed. I hopefully pray for their better fortune on another field.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, Miss., July* 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: An order was sent to you to-day to the effect that you were to keep your troops south of the railroad, and proceed by the shortest road to Enterprise. General Johnston directs that you do not allow your troops to come in contact with the railroad at any point, and not allow them to go by Brandon.

This change of direction is in consequence of the communication made by General Stevenson this morning in your presence.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
In the Field, July 14, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: The enemy's dead in front of my position are becoming quite offensive, and I cannot have them buried because of their skirmishers firing on my burial parties. They have even fired on my litter-bearers while their wounded were being brought in.

I respectfully suggest that some arrangement be made by which the dead of the enemy can be buried without allowing their burial party to come within the line of my skirmishers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Johnston directs me to ask of you what arrangements you propose to effect the object you propose in your letter. This letter is returned, as you may not have retained a copy, and may wish to refer to it in recommending any arrangement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

Colonel EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: The only mode that occurs to me is for the general to send a flag to the enemy, requesting him not to fire on my burial parties. I think we can bury them in two or three hours. My chief surgeon reports that the offensive smell has caused some sickness, and that it is important to have them buried.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE, *July* 14, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. BUCKNER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Breckinridge's Division:*

COLONEL: At this hour, 2.14 p. m., I am in receipt of the order for burying the enemy's dead by 4 p. m., and have taken steps to have it promptly executed. The time is short if, as it seems, the labor is devolved upon my command. No work is progressing from other commands, but large crowds of idlers, &c., are on the ground. I have appointed Lieut. Col. Leon Von Zinken to see to the execution of this order.

Respectfully,

DANIEL W. ADAMS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, Miss., July* 14, 1863.

Capt. I. N. BROWN, C. S. Navy:

SIR: If it is necessary to abandon the Yazoo country, you will destroy all steamboats and public property to the extent of your means.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *July* 14, 1863.

General CHALMERS, *Panola, Miss.:*

Your command is extended to include Yazoo City and its vicinity. Hold your troops in readiness to move east, if it becomes necessary, destroying railroad bridges and rolling-stock.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., July* 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: You are directed to hold your troops in readiness to move, and, when it becomes necessary, move east, destroying the railroad bridges and rolling-stock and all public property you cannot bring away, and drive with you all the beeves you can collect.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *July* 14, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel [W. B.] CREASMAN, *Commanding, Yazoo City:*

It is reported that the enemy is moving in large force between the Yazoo and Big Black. Send your cavalry to a distance to reconnoiter. If you find he is coming against you in force too large to be resisted, abandon the place, destroying what public property you cannot carry off, taking an easterly direction, and immediately reporting to General Chalmers for further instructions.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPT. MISS. AND EAST. LA., *Panola, July* 14, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IX. The First and Second Brigades and [J. F.] Kerr's battery will move at 6 a. m. to-morrow, via Oakland, to Grenada, and encamp on the south side of the river. A car-load of corn will be forwarded to Oakland, to supply forage for the command.

X. Captain [J. W.] Smith, commanding company Chalmers' battalion, will move with his company to Wyatt, where he will encamp. He will throw out scouts in front to observe the movements of the enemy, and will forward all information promptly to these headquarters. When important, information may be sent by telegraph from Oxford.

XI. As soon as he has executed his present orders, Major [A. H.] Chalmers will proceed with [E. D.] Porter's company to Wyatt, where he will assume command of Smith's, Webb's, and [W. G.] Middleton's companies, place pickets at the crossings above and below that place, so as to prevent all improper passing, and throw out scouts in front to observe and report any movement of the enemy. All information of importance will be communicated to these headquarters, at Grenada, by telegraph from Oxford, and by courier to Brigadier-General George at this place. If forced to fall back, he will do so in the direction of Grenada, and so as, if possible, to protect the railroad.

XII. Brigadier-General George will establish his headquarters at this place, and will so dispose of his forces as to guard against any advance in his front. If practicable, he will defend the place against any attack, but, if compelled to fall back, he will retire to the railroad bridge over Yockeney, where he will make a stand, and endeavor to defend it. If driven from that position, he will fall back to Grenada. The tele-

graph office at Senatobia will be kept in operation as long as possible, and all information will be forwarded promptly to headquarters at Grenada. He will procure forage and provisions for his command from this vicinity, and, if that should fail, he will be supplied from Grenada.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., July* 14, 1863.

Colonel [J. L.] LOGAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: An order was sent you yesterday, directing you to move east across Pearl River and open communications with General Johnston. The general has directed these orders to be somewhat modified. You will, previous to moving east, collect all beef-cattle in the country you now occupy, and drive them before you when you move. You will also destroy all the railroad bridges and rolling-stock on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad and all public property you cannot bring away as you fall back.

By command of General Johnston:

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *July* 15, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Brandon, Miss.:*

The question of furloughing your troops having been referred to the President, cannot be decided by General Johnston, so he directs me to state. The President's answer may reach here to-day. He further directs me to say that the safety of this army requires that your troops should take the route south of Brandon.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. PAROLED PRISONERS, *Brandon, July* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY:

I am informed that several hundred of the paroled prisoners are endeavoring to leave this place on the cars. You will at once make a detail as large as you can arm, who will stand guard at the depot, and prevent the paroled prisoners from leaving this place on them. You will direct the officer of the guard, in case the men refuse to leave the cars when ordered, to fire on the foremost car which carries the men. The responsibility of the act, should disaster follow, is entirely assumed by the lieutenant-general commanding.

By order of Lieutenant General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General, Dept. Miss. and East. Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS, *Brandon, Miss., July* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Forces:*

GENERAL: In accordance with an arrangement for communication between General Smith and myself while at Vicksburg, I send you an

open letter to his address, by the hands of General Taylor, a member of my staff. I hope you will facilitate him in his passage in going to and returning from Vicksburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Brandon, July* 15, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Vicksburg:*

GENERAL: The President has asked for the names of the several general officers and their staffs, and list of the officers and men surrendered in the terms of the capitulation of Vicksburg. I desire you to furnish me with the rolls, if completed, of the paroled prisoners; if not completed, you will send me the names of the general officers and their staffs, the number and grade of all other officers, commissioned and noncommissioned, and the number of the private soldiers paroled. Also the number of each grade who marched out of Vicksburg as effective. I trust you will furnish this information with the least possible delay.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Panola, July 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. Z. GEORGE, *Commanding Third Brigade:*

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that if you should be compelled to fall back from this place, and afterward from the Yockeney Bridge, you may use your discretion in either retreating to Grenada (as directed in Paragraph XII, of Special Orders, No. 95), or in crossing the Tallahatchee River into the Mississippi bottom, as you may think best.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of Breckinridge's division, at Jackson, Miss., July 15, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Adams' brigade	150	1,739	1,681	2,092	3,426
Helm's brigade	175	1,752	1,721	2,067	2,958
Stovall's brigade	145	1,419	1,419	1,941	3,196
Total	470	4,910	4,821	6,100	9,580

RICHMOND, *July* 16, 1863. (Received July 17.)

General PEMBERTON, *Brandon:*

Yours of 14th and 15th received. Had mine of 14th reached you? Do the men insist on leaving when service is offered, or is it to avoid a camp for paroled prisoners? Withdraw your troops to Demopolis, and

give further information to aid in decision. A part of your troops could not go home now if furloughed, and you have not suggested any discrimination. They can all realize the pressing nature of our condition, and the importance of thirty days to the future of our country. Yourself and the general officers, whose names were sent on, have been discharged from their parole. Enter at once on duty.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BRANDON, *July* 16, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

It is impossible to keep the Trans-Mississippi troops and the Mississippi troops, or any large portion of them, together. Will you approve of my furloughing them for thirty days? Under no circumstances, if exchanged, will they be available to the Government within that period. Please order Major Mims and Major Whitfield, quartermasters, to report to me for duty, and direct Major Johnston, chief commissary, to furnish funds for the subsistence of my troops.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

BRANDON, MISS., *July* 16, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Jackson, Miss.:*

It is impossible to keep the railroad clear of my troops without an armed force. Major [J. D.] Bradford has cavalry between Jackson and this place. Will you order some here for that purpose?

I have no mounted men to drive cattle. Can you spare me a few?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

JACKSON, *July* 16, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Chattanooga:*

Can you not spare a large body of cavalry from your new position? If so, send it into Northeastern Mississippi. The enemy is preparing to plunder that country and make raids into Middle Alabama.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JACKSON, *July* 16, 1863.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

The following dispatch has been received:

PANOLA, *July* 14, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Scout Kemp reports from Byhalia yesterday morning that 3,000 volunteers had been called for to penetrate the State of Georgia and destroy all the powder-mills, &c.; and, in case they succeed, each man is to receive a bounty of $100 and an honorable discharge from the service. Scout Richards [reports] a number of horses sent up on the railroad toward Corinth, preparatory to a move of same kind. I have given this information to General Chalmers, and also sent same by courier to General Ruggles, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Have sent additional scouts toward Corinth, and will report promptly to Generals Chalmers and Ruggles, should a raid start out from there. Nothing from near Memphis.

Very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. HENDERSON,
Captain, Independent Scouts.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] DEPT. OF THE WEST, *Jackson, Miss., July* 16, 1863.

The time having arrived when, in the opinion of the commanding general, the safety of this army renders necessary a retrograde movement, the following order will be observed:

The right wing of the army, consisting of the divisions of Major-Generals Loring and Walker, with the batteries attached to them, will retire by the upper Brandon road, crossing the Pearl River on the upper bridge, at Carson's Ferry.

The left wing, composed of the divisions of Major-Generals Breckinridge and French, will retire by the old Brandon road, crossing Pearl River on the bridges near the lower end of the town.

The artillery in or near the trenches will be moved by hand for at least half a mile to the rear, when they will be limbered up and moved without delay by the routes above designated. The reserve artillery of Major [W. C.] Preston will remain for the present, and march with the divisions to which they are temporarily attached. The generals commanding divisions will have details made, 12 men for each piece, who, with the cannoneers, will drag them to the points where they are to be limbered up.

The artillery will be moved at 9 p. m., and every arrangement must be made previously to insure punctuality. Where the artillery crosses the railroad, the rails and sleepers must be taken up, except at the regular crossings. At 10 p. m. the whole of the infantry force, with the exception of the skirmishers and pickets in advance, will march out from the trenches rapidly and noiselessly by brigades, each brigade moving by its right flank.

The brigades of General Loring's division and General Walker's division will move by the most practicable routes to that part of the low ground east of the town, just below the ruins of the Bowman House. General Walker will here form his division, without halting, and proceed directly to the upper bridge, and thence toward Brandon. General Loring will form his division, and, as soon as General Walker has cleared the road, will proceed in the same direction.

To prevent confusion, General Walker will move along the street immediately south of the Bowman House and the next two streets north of it. General Loring will gain the low ground by any street or road north of those assigned to General Walker. General French's division will reach the bridges which he is directed to cross by the three streets immediately south of the State-house, and thence by the new road to the bridges. He will form his division while on the march. After crossing the river, General French will march toward Brandon by the old Brandon road.

General Breckinridge will form his division, on the march, on the first favorable ground, crossing the bridges, which he will reach by the nearest and most frequented route, after General French has crossed, and follow him. The wagons and batteries of both these divisions will cross only by the trestle-bridge. At 1 a. m. the whole line of skirmishers and pickets will be quickly drawn in, and will follow their respective divisions with as much celerity as possible.

Generals commanding divisions and brigades will see that their staff officers acquaint themselves thoroughly with the points and roads herein mentioned, that they may prevent confusion or delay.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 16, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Having removed all the Government property from Panola, I removed my headquarters and all my Confederate cavalry to this place on yesterday, leaving General George, with the State cavalry, to occupy Panola and the country north of it.

I had ordered the officers here to turn out with their clerks and employés, and impress wagons to remove the stores from this place, but, on my arrival here, I found that nothing had been accomplished by any of them except by Maj. J. S. Mellon, assistant commissary of subsistence, who, I take pleasure in saying, is one of the most efficient officers in his department.

I have to-day sent out detachments in every direction to impress wagons. The wagons which transported the stores from Panola were ordered to return to this place as soon as possible, and I hope in the course of a few days to have all the ordnance stores and the most valuable of the commissary stores removed. We have collected about 1,200 head of beef-cattle, which will be forwarded as directed.

Yazoo City was reported taken before I received your order extending my command over it. Rumor says that the garrison has been captured, but I have received no reliable information from either, excepting a dispatch from Colonel Creasman, informing me that he was about to evacuate the place.

I have ordered the steamboats and all the Government property at Greenwood which cannot be removed to be destroyed, and the troops now there to fall back to this place, bringing with them all the cattle they can collect, and have ordered the rolling-stock of the different railroads to be concentrated at the most convenient places, and arranged so as to be destroyed on the shortest notice.

I send down a sergeant and 4 men to establish a line of couriers from the telegraph office at Vaughan's or Goodman Station to your headquarters, and will endeavor to keep up a line of communication with you.

I would be glad if you would notify me when you think it necessary to destroy the railroad property, as my judgment may be at fault from the lack of information.

I am, colonel, &c., your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that Colonel Creasman and his command are at Goodman.

NEAR GRANT'S FERRY, *July* 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General COSBY, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date is just received, and your orders will be obeyed. Captain [William A.] Rogers had fallen back to a bridge 2 miles from Grant's Ferry, which he had destroyed. He reports the enemy gone back from the ferry, after burning the boats, or rather one of his lieutenants does, he himself being now on a scout to the ferry. The lieutenant reports a large force as having been at the ferry. I will dispatch again as soon as a scout returns.

Respectfully,

F. A. MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to General Johnston. I will send the next dispatch as soon as received. It would seem that they fear ——* if this is true. A scout was sent on the other side of Pearl River to find where they had gone.

G. B. COSBY.

LAKE STATION, *July* 17, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Your telegram of 16th received on the road; that [of] 14th had not been received when I telegraphed on 15th. The men, misled by many officers, insist on going home. I have no arms to prevent. It is not to avoid a camp for paroled prisoners, but a determination to see their families. I have done everything in my power to keep them together, but in vain. Nearly all troops from Trans-Mississippi and from State of Mississippi have already deserted. Georgians, Alabamians, and Tennesseans will also go when they draw near their homes. About 1,600 Missourians will go at once anywhere you wish. I assure you I deplore the necessity of furloughing at this critical period; but it is a necessity. A furlough granted will bring back nine-tenths of the men, who will not otherwise return. General Johnston is falling back. I am marching to Enterprise; will await your orders there, rejoiced to enter at once on duty.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *July* 17, [1863.]

General PEMBERTON, *Lake Station:*

I have indicated my wish that the troops should be promptly in service. Unless Grant is checked, the means of supporting an army in your department will be destroyed. The men who are near their homes could visit them, and reach the rendezvous nearly as soon as the main force. Exceptional cases might have leave for time according to circumstances. You repeat opinion as to necessity for furloughs, and I cannot know as well as yourself how near it is unavoidable; can, therefore, only ask of you to keep the main purpose in view, and use your discretion.

Twelve thousand arms were sent to General Johnston for militia; they could not have been issued. Five thousand are at Selma, and more will be sent.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JULY 17, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

Telegram of 17th received *en route* to Enterprise. With all my desire to keep my army in the field for immediate service, it is impossible to do so. The Missouri troops, say 1,600, are all that can be brought into service now, if immediately exchanged. Stevenson's division, and Alabama and Tennessee troops of other divisions, are still pretty well in hand. Having left it to my discretion, I shall furlough the army for thirty days. I feel confident, in so doing, I will bring your troops again together at any point you may designate in a very few days at furthest

* Illegible.

beyond the limits of their furloughs; in very less time than it can be accomplished by any other course of procedure. Please inform me as soon as possible if I have control of the whole matter. If so, I will make immediate arrangements for an established camp at once at Demopolis, and visit you in Richmond when my arrangements are completed. Unless you can give me active service, which I prefer, Major-General Stevenson, next in command, is fully competent to take my place. I have already informed you that General Johnston is falling back. You are aware that every mile Grant advances weakens him and strengthens Johnston. I name Brig. Gen. S. D. Lee for immediate promotion, and assignment to command to cavalry in this Department. In my opinion, nothing will so effectually check Grant as this appointment.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. PAROLED PRISONERS, *Brandon, July* 17, 1863.

Col. T. N. WAUL:

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that he will send so many of your officers as you may deem necessary to the State of Texas, collecting the men of your legion and properly organizing them, and when those men shall have been collected, they will return and report with them at Demopolis, Ala., or such other point as may be hereafter designated. You are authorized to grant them, for this purpose, a leave of absence for forty days.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. THOMPSON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *July* 17, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Will send Roddey immediately. [John H.] Morgan's division is now north of the Ohio, creating great consternation. My other cavalry is much jaded. As soon as fit for service, will put Wheeler and Roddey on the alert for raids into Alabama. We are now expecting a heavy one from about Huntsville.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS, *July* 17, 1863.

MEMORANDUM.*

The divisions of Major-Generals Breckinridge and French will continue their march to-morrow on the Hillsborough road, as follows: Breckinridge in advance, and French following. The wagon trains of both divisions to precede the troops. Major-General Breckinridge's wagons will move promptly at 4 a. m., and will be immediately followed by those of Major-General French. As soon as both wagon trains have moved, the troops will follow, Breckinridge in advance and French in rear, as above mentioned. The artillery of each division will move in its proper position.

By command of General Johnston:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Sent to Breckinridge and French.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, July* 17, 1863.

Major-General FRENCH, *Commanding Division:*

General Cosby reports that the enemy have advanced; force not known. General Cosby's pickets have fired at them, and retired three times. General Johnston directs that you be informed of this, that you may keep your division in readiness for service at a moment's warning. Put a picket, consisting of a regiment and one gun, at a suitable position on the road you now occupy, to the rear.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *July* 17, 1863.

This division will move in front of the division of Major-General French, on the Hillsborough road, at 4 a. m. to-morrow, in the following order: The brigade of Brigadier-General Adams will move in advance; that of Brigadier-General Stovall next; and that of Brigadier-General Helm last. The artillery will move in front of each brigade. The train will move at 3.30 a. m. Baggage wagons of this division in advance; then baggage wagons of Major-General French's division; next the ordnance of this division, and then the ordnance of Major-General French. The whole of the train in front of this division. Brigadier-General Helm will detail one regiment to guard the ordnance and baggage train of this division.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON PICKET, *July* 17, 1863.

Captain [W. F.] BULLOCK, Jr., *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: My pickets report the enemy in strong force near the school-house we passed this morning. They were dismounted in the woods. Not yet known whether dismounted cavalry or infantry.

J. J. PERRY.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS COSBY'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
One and a half miles from Brandon, July 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. The school-house alluded to is on the road I came out upon, and situated about 4½ miles from Jackson, at intersection of upper Brandon road with road leading to Ubank's Ferry.

In order to be at convenient point for receiving reports from pickets on both roads, I have established my headquarters near railroad crossing on upper Brandon and Jackson road, about 1 mile from former place.

G. B. COSBY.

JULY 17, 1863.

Captain BULLOCK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The advance is now mounted. My pickets have fired and fallen back three times. Impossible to get in rear to find their force. A line of battle 3 miles from Brandon.

J. J. PERRY,
Captain, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded. Cannot tell what it amounts to. Will report as soon as I can. I am in very good position and in line.

G. B. COSBY.

IN LINE OF BATTLE,
One and a half miles from Brandon, on Upper Jackson road,
July 17, 1863—6 p. m.

Colonel EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have heard nothing further from my pickets in regard to advance of the enemy. I have been in line since my last communication. It is now so late I do not apprehend an advance to-night. I shall use every precaution, and endeavor to keep General Johnston fully advised.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. COSBY.

[P. S.]—I do not believe the enemy are nearer than 4 miles from here.

BRANDON, *July* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I was compelled to abandon Jackson last night. When the enemy makes such additions to his forces in your district that you will not be able to hold it, move eastwardly, but no farther than you may be forced to do from time to time. It may be some time before any other than plundering parties enter your district. Grant's army may be kept together, to continue to operate against ours. In that event, you will be able to show a bold front to the enemy, and protect the abundant crop of this year, removing as much of it as you can to the Mobile and Ohio road. I shall halt within 15 or 20 miles of this place unless driven farther.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 17, 1863.

Capt. A. H. FORREST, *Commanding Battalion, Greenwood, Miss.:*

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you burn the steamboats and destroy all the other Government property at Greenwood which you cannot remove, and fall back with your command and all the stores you can remove to this place. You will impress wagons to remove the stores, and drive all the cattle you can collect to this place.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, MISS., *July* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Yazoo City has been abandoned to the enemy, and with it the river. If there are any small steamers on Tallahatchee, have them destroyed. General Johnston has ordered me to destroy the public property along

the Yazoo. This destruction should include all cotton west of Big Black. I have no one to execute this order. Can you detail one of your local companies of cavalry to burn in Holmes and Carroll? If the cotton is left for the enemy, it will more than pay their expenses in taking Vicksburg. We have sunk by torpedoes, in sight of Yazoo City, the iron-clad De Kalb, of thirteen guns. Grant intrenching close to Jackson. Heavy firing there yesterday. Enemy have not yet extended from Yazoo City beyond Benton.

ISAAC N. BROWN,
Commander, C. S. Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Richmond, July* 18, 1863.

General J. C. PEMBERTON, *Brandon, Miss.:*

In sending lists for the discharge of paroled prisoners, discriminate as far as you can in some distinct manner those soldiers deemed most reliable and certain to remain firm to their colors, making separately likewise those so sick and wounded as not to be available for early service. We shall not have enough captured men of the enemy to discharge all our men, and it is important to make selection of the most serviceable.

J. A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS, *July* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Forces:*

GENERAL: I find it necessary again to communicate through you with General Smith, and, in pursuance of engagement, I send by the hands of Maj. H. M. Mathews an open letter to his address. I hope you will afford him every facility in going to and returning from Vicksburg.

I am, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. PAROLED PRISONERS, *On the March, July* 18, 1863.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH:

You are authorized to grant leaves of absence for thirty days from the date of the receipt of this communication to all paroled officers and soldiers now in Vicksburg. To invalids such furloughs not exceeding sixty days, or, in extreme cases, ninety days, on the proper surgeon's certificate. In all cases the parties concerned to report in person at Demopolis, Ala., unless some other point shall hereafter be designated by the War Department. At the expiration of their respective leaves of absence, you will request of the commanding general of the United States forces at Vicksburg such facilities as may be necessary (employing paroled prisoners) in the Trans-Mississippi Department. I feel authorized to direct this, having received the assurance of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant that passports granted by me to the paroled prisoners at Vicksburg will be recognized by him, unless special military reasons intervene to prevent it. It is very important that I receive the roll of paroled prisoners. If not already sent by General [T. H.] Taylor, send it by special courier through flag of truce.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

CIRCULAR ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS,
On the March, July 18, 1863.

I. The President has intrusted to my discretion the granting of furloughs to this army. Never did the country require the services of her defenders more than at this time. It was the President's most anxious desire that this army, which has distinguished itself by a gallantry and endurance of hardships almost without parallel, in defense of the most important point in the Confederacy, should be kept together, and by an immediate exchange meet and defeat the enemy upon equal field. Many of you have been long absent from your homes, and I fully sympathize with you in your natural desire to see those you best love. The President has yielded to my application, and you are permitted to visit your homes for the longest period the country can possibly dispense with your services. Some of you will remain at home a longer and some a less time. I give each and all of you who desire it a leave of absence of thirty days from the date of the promulgation of this order. I confidently hope that not one man of the Army of Vicksburg will be found absent from his post at the expiration of the period.

II. All regimental and company officers will take immediate measures to notify the rank and file of the commands to which they respectively belong of the full purport and intent of this order, and regimental commanders are authorized to publish in the newspapers of the districts in which their commands have been respectively raised or organized this order, as also such notices as they may deem necessary and fitting to bring the men together, and to conduct them as far as possible to Demopolis, Ala., where they [will] again receive arms and equipments to meet our enemy.

III. Within the time limited, all companies or organizations, under a commissioned officer, who shall report themselves at recognized railroad depots, not in possession of the enemy, but in actual operation, shall be transported to Demopolis free of expense to themselves, and when officers or men not belonging to the particular organizations with which they move, but to others of the Army of Vicksburg, shall, for local convenience, join these organizations, they shall be entitled to transportation as if they belonged to the command with which they moved.

IV. Such enlisted men as should prefer to receive the allowance authorized by Congress when not accepting furloughs, and who shall not already have received furloughs, shall be paid the same, upon the certificate of the proper regimental commanders to that effect.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Mrs. Winston's, July* 18, 1863—8 p. m.

General JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: Scouts Dalton and Carter crossed Big Black at Kebby's Ferry on morning of 15th, and went to near Satartia. No force of enemy had gone up by land between Big Black and Yazoo. Citizens report a force of several thousand, with five gunboats, having passed up to Yazoo City Monday, but as Scout Smith had gone in that direction, they returned across by Vernon, where they reported to General Jackson. Returning, near Calhoun they were ambushed by 15 Yankees. Their fire fortunately missed, but, after chasing them half a mile, they must have hit Carter's horse, as they overtook and captured him; a very serious loss to my command—one of the best men I ever knew Dalton found General Jackson's cavalry skirmishing with enemy's in-

fantry and cavalry at Canton yesterday about 9 o'clock, without much result. He crossed Pearl River, with Whitfield's brigade, at Smith's Ferry last evening, and left them at 10 a. m. to-day on Smith's Ferry and Brandon road, about 7 miles from latter place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. HENDERSON,
Commanding Independent Scouts.

BRANDON, *July* 18, [1863]—10 p. m.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I arrived here two hours since. No advance of enemy reported this afternoon. Enemy sent division of infantry to Canton yesterday to intercept my command. Skirmished with them for four hours near Canton. The prisoners captured—about 100—are here, and, in the absence of rations, I have concluded to parole them and send them to Jackson in the morning. I find it impossible to procure a particle of forage within 8 miles of this place, unless supplied by the cars. It is impossible to keep my command here to-morrow, as the horses have not been fed for two days. I should be pleased to have the general's views and wishes concerning the position of cavalry at once. Please do me the favor to direct Major [W. P.] Paul, assistant quartermaster of my division, to send wagons with cooking utensils and rations (three days') back on Brandon road for Texas Brigade, Adams' and Starke's regiments.

Prisoners report that enemy will endeavor to take Mobile at once. No movement from Yazoo, and I do not think Sherman will advance from Jackson.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. JACKSON.

HDQRS. FIRST MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Okolona, Miss., July 18, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS, *Comdg. Fifth Mil. Dist.:*

GENERAL: The evacuation of Jackson on the night of the 16th instant initiates a change in defensive movements, rendering your falling back in this direction quite probable. In view of this contingency, I shall hope to receive your co-operation in all things, and advices constantly of your movements and those of the enemy as far as known to you.

The report that the enemy is re-enforcing along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad seems to gain credence daily.

The period is critical, and requires our utmost vigilance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 18, 1863.

Capt. A. H. FORREST, *Comdg. Battalion, Carrollton, Miss.:*

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say, in reply to your note of yesterday, that you will send a detachment to burn the steamboats Hope, Hartford City, Cotton Plant, and any others

that may be in the Tallahatchee and Yazoo Rivers. You will also send out detachments southwest and east of you, with orders to burn all cotton, whether belonging to the Government or individuals, leaving the owners only sufficient for the use of their own families. They will commence by burning that nearest the enemy. The enemy are reported to be within 7 miles of Vaughan's Station, and advancing in this direction. You will throw out scouts to observe their movements, and will report them promptly to these headquarters. It is desired that only such cattle as are suitable for beef should be driven out of the bottom.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *In the Field, July* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, *Mobile:*

Have you force sufficient to defend Mobile from a land attack should it be made? Are you well provisioned? State your condition in both these respects.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. COSBY'S BRIGADE, *Brandon, July* 19, 1863.

Colonel EWELL:

COLONEL: I have to report the advance of the enemy with infantry and artillery to within about 2 miles of this place, on the lower Jackson road. I shall keep them in check as long as possible, and keep you advised.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. B. COSBY.

[P. S.]—Have not yet developed enemy's strength.

HEADQUARTERS, *In the Field, July* 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

General Cosby reports that the enemy have advanced with infantry and artillery to within 2 miles of Brandon. General Johnston desires to know why it is that the enemy have been allowed to advance so far without the fact having been sooner reported to him; also why the report did not come through you, commanding the cavalry force.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, *July* 20, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Cosby, who will give an explanation, as called for within.

W. H. JACKSON.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS COSBY'S BRIGADE, *July* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

I have the honor to state that I used, as I thought, every necessary precaution to obtain the earliest information of the advance of the enemy. My vedettes were about 5 miles west of Brandon, and a small party of scouts within 4 miles of Jackson—as near as they could go. This party was nearly captured by a small party of the enemy's cavalry, who pursued them with vedettes, and then turned back. They were reported to me about two hours previous to the advance of the main body, but as only a party of the enemy's scouts. I did not consider it worthy of a notification to General Johnston or yourself. When their main body advanced, its advance guard was immediately before the artillery and infantry, and but a few moments elapsed between the appearance of the two. By the time the report could be brought in, they had advanced to within 3 miles of town, and to within 1 mile of the point selected to check them. As soon as any estimate of their strength could be reported, a courier was started to General Johnston. You were present, and it was sent with your knowledge. It should properly have been sent as by your order, but this was not done. I trust hereafter to be able to transmit information more quickly, and through you. The dispatch should have stated about 3 miles in place of 2.

Respectfully,

G. B. COSBY.

OKOLONA, *July* 19, 1863.

To the PRESIDENT:

Military orders for the destruction by fire of railroad equipments to the value of $5,000,000 have been issued. They can be rendered useless to the enemy for many months at a loss of one-third of their present value.

The order should be countermanded if not a necessity.

W. GOODMAN,
President Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

[Indorsement.]

Give orders that efforts be made to bring away equipments. They should be taken down the road for removal as far as may be necessary.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatch to the President, of the 19th instant, received. Your statement leaves no choice; thirty days cannot be needed for those who are within two or three days of their homes; ten days is surely as much as, in the present condition of the country, any soldier should claim for attention to his private affairs. Confiding in your discretion and anxious desire to keep as many as possible in service, and to bring others back to duty at the earliest practicable period, you are left according to your judgment, under the limitation above suggested, to give furloughs as proposed by yourself. You will report as promptly as possible the result of your action and the companies or regiments which may agree to continue in service.

Report by telegraph.

S. COOPER.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 20, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON:

Your dispatches of 15th and 19th received. The Adjutant-General will give you the proper orders in relation to furloughing, and you are entitled, under the cartel, to go on duty, but the enemy's commissioners deny this, and the correspondence will be sent you, as it affects you and other officers similarly situated. The gallant Missourians have my cordial thanks. Their patriotism will be remembered. I hope others will emulate their heroism and follow their example.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MOBILE, *July* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Force amounts to 2,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, ten field guns. Utterly insufficient. Require 15,000 men and four batteries in addition.

DABNEY H. MAURY.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
In the Field, *July* 20, 1863.

Colonel [EWELL]:

Your communication of the 19th just received. In reply, I have the honor to state for the information of the general commanding that I arrived at Brandon the night of the 18th July, after a fatiguing march, and as General Cosby had been left to bring up the rear of the army, I supposed that he had made proper disposition of his command. I asked him if he had scouts near the enemy to inform him of the earliest move; he said he had. I had not time to ride myself and see that his scouts were in position. On account of the total absence of forage around Brandon, I had ordered that portion of my command with me to encamp 8 miles east of Brandon, to get forage. The morning of the 19th, yesterday, feeling quite tired and unwell, I was resting, and directed General Cosby to send his report direct to General Johnston, should the enemy advance. I have referred your letter to General Cosby, and called on him for explanation. I would state that I think the scouts sent out were not good ones, and failed to report in time; yet it requires some little time to find out whether the enemy is advancing in force or not.

Please say to the general commanding that I will give the army due notice of enemy's approach, if he intends giving battle where he is, and will endeavor to check them as much as is required.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JACKSON.

CIRCULAR.] MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, *July* 20, 1863.

You will cause to be detailed daily, when on the march, two commissioned officers from each regiment, one-half of whom will take their place with the rear guard of each brigade, and the remaining half with the rear guard of the division. The duty of these officers will be to assist in the care of the sick. They will form the sick who have dropped out of ranks, with or without surgeons' passes, into squads, and march them in such manner as their condition will allow. These officers will be held responsible for the delivery of the sick to their commands at

night. They will also be charged with the collection of stragglers who are not sick, and will require them to assist in the care of the sick. Medical officers alone will give sick passes.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, *In the Field, July* 20, 1863.

The train of this division, ordnance wagons in the rear, will draw out on the road at 6 a. m. to-morrow, if General Loring's command has cleared the way by that hour, and will move on the Hillsborough road as soon as the road is clear. The baggage train will be in charge of the division quartermaster, the ordnance train in charge of the division ordnance officer. The troops will be ready to move at 7 a. m.; first, Helm; second, Stovall; third, Adams.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DIST., *Grenada, July* 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. Z. GEORGE, *Comdg. Third Brig., Panola, Miss.:*

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move with your whole command (including the companies now on scouting duty) to the vicinity of Vaiden, Miss., and dispose of them so as to watch the movements of the enemy in that quarter and prevent the advance of marauding parties. You will also send out detachments in different directions to burn cotton, commencing with that nearest and most exposed to the enemy.

On your march from Panola to Vaiden, you will send out detachments on both sides of the road, with orders to burn all cotton, giving certificates to the owners for the amount burned, and leaving a small quantity with each family for domestic use. Corn will be forwarded to Vaiden to supply your command.

You will notify your command that any one found straggling, or absent without leave, after you leave Panola, will be arrested and conscripted into some Confederate regiment.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *July* 20, 1863.

Capt. THOS. HENDERSON, *Commanding Scouts, Panola:*

CAPTAIN: The condition of affairs rendering it necessary to have some force south of this place, in order to repel the plundering parties of the enemy and to observe their movements, the brigadier-general commanding has ordered Brigadier-General George to move with his command to Vaiden. It is his intention to move the troops now here to Panola in the course of a few days, and in the meantime he desires you to remain there, and keep your scouts out in front, as at present, so as to report any movements of the enemy. The telegraph office at

Senatobia will be kept in operation as long as possible. Maj. Alex. [H.] Chalmers will be at Wyatt, and scout in front of him.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.*] HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS,
Enterprise, Miss., July 21, 1863.

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general directs me to inform you that he has been notified by the President that you are exchanged and ready to be returned to duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. TUPPER,
Aide-de-Camp.

ENTERPRISE, *July* 21, 1863.

Maj. [HENRY] C. DAVIS, *Demopolis, Ala.:*

Stop all paroled prisoners until further orders; camp and ration them.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Enterprise, July* 21, 1863.

Major-General FORNEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say he desires that you inform him as to which regiments of your command you consider most serviceable and most desirous of a speedy exchange. He desires you give the number of men in each regiment present, giving a separate list of the sick and wounded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *July* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: General Johnston directs that you observe the movements of the enemy toward Canton. Send out strong scouting parties, and ascertain, if possible, if it is their intention to use the railroad toward Grenada.

By command, &c.:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TWO MILES WEST OF BRANDON, *July* 21, 1863—5 p. m.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: From an intelligent paroled prisoner, who left Jackson at 8 o'clock this morning, I have obtained some information which may be of interest to the commanding general.

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* Sent to Major-Generals Bowen, Forney, Smith, and Stevenson, and the brigadier-generals.

Jackson is being evacuated by the enemy, all but one army corps having marched in the direction of Vicksburg at 4 o'clock this morning. The remaining corps, the Ninth, will probably move to-night or to-morrow morning.

It is generally understood in the Yankee army that Mobile will be the next point of attack, their army procee ling from Vicksburg to Memphis, and thence by rail to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

He reports large quantities of ammunition being landed at Vicksburg, chiefly for artillery.

My scouts report no enemy this side of Pearl River, except scouts one-half mile this side of Jackson.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WIRT ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 21, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Brandon, Miss.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from General Johnston, dated Brandon, July 17, 1863, in which he directs me to hold this district as long as possible, and, when compelled to leave it, to retire to the east, moving from point to point, as may be necessary.

The movements of the enemy below render it necessary that I should send a force in that direction to observe and check them. I have, therefore, ordered Brigadier-General George, with the State troops, to move to the vicinity of Vaiden for that purpose. As soon as I have removed the remainder of the stores from this place, I will return with the rest of my command to Panola, to operate against the enemy on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

My ordnance stores, heavy baggage, and some supplies have already been taken to West Point, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. To-day I shall send about 100,000 pounds of breadstuffs to the same place. Since communication has been cut off with your army, about 2,000 head of beef-cattle have been sent across the country. I will continue to collect them and other supplies, and forward them as rapidly as possible, while I am able to remain in this part of the country.

I have about 50 wagons which I can use in the transportation of supplies. And as long as I can maintain my positions and protect this place, it is my intention to make it my depot for supplies, and run a regular wagon train between it and West Point, which will be my depot on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. By this means I hope to get out a considerable quantity. I will keep the railroad in operation from Panola as far south as can be done with safety to transport supplies. I have ordered all the rolling-stock on the different roads, not required for that purpose, to be concentrated north of the Yalabusha River, and arranged so as to be destroyed at the shortest notice whenever it shall be necessary.

Is it necessary that the rolling-stock of these roads should be completely destroyed, if I am compelled to abandon the line of the road? Or will it be sufficient to disable them and the road (by burning bridges) so as to render it impossible to operate it for some time, and without great labor and expense to the enemy?

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 27, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Colonel Ewell, to be submitted to General Johnston on his return.

W. J. HARDEE.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., *Grenada, July* 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES, *Comdg. 1st Mil. Dist., Okolona, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th instant.

My command has been extended so as to include Yazoo City, and my last orders from General Johnston direct that I should hold the country as long as possible, and, when driven from it, to retire eastward, but slowly, and from point to point, as may be necessary.

The movements of the enemy below me require a division of my forces in order to meet him in that quarter. The remainder of them will be continued at or above Panola, to hold him in check on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

I am sending all the cattle I can collect, and all the other supplies for which I can find transportation, to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and shall continue to do so as long as possible. My ordnance stores, heavy baggage, and some other supplies have already been sent to West Point. I will be obliged if you will take the necessary steps for their protection, or, if you think it advisable, that you order them removed to some place of greater safety. I will endeavor to keep you advised of any matters of importance. If compelled to fall back into your district, I shall, of course, report to you at once, and in the meantime I shall very cheerfully co-operate with you as far as it may be in my power to do so.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

PANOLA, *July* 21, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

A detachment from Colonel McGuirk's regiment has cut the railroad and taken 15 prisoners near Germantown.

J. Z. GEORGE.

PANOLA, *July* 21, 1863.

General CHALMERS:

I fear not half of McGuirk's regiment can be gotten to Vaiden. Very few of Blythe's can be gotten there. If I had a fair chance, I could organize a battalion in Blythe's regiment. The order to go to Vaiden and to conscript stragglers will prevent this. Can't Blythe's regiment remain until after reorganization? We agreed, when you were here, that it was inefficient till then. I tried to write you, but train left.

J. Z. GEORGE.

CIRCULAR.*] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, *July* 22, 1863.

GENERAL: I am instructed by General Johnston to call your attention to the loose manner officers have of discharging their duties. Rob-

* Sent to Breckinridge and Loring.

bery and plunder are resorted to by the men composing the divisions of this army, and apparently nothing is done to check it. He calls upon the major-generals always to post guards around property about which their troops may be encamped, with orders to shoot down any man caught in the act of depredating upon such property. He directs me further to say that you will at once take steps to find out the company and regiment of every man engaged in stealing, and have their pay stopped at the next pay-day.

You will please enforce this matter strictly, and, in order that you may stop their pay when the troops are next paid, you will take measures to detect all past and future offenders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. HARVIE,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 22, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the West, Brandon, Miss.:

COLONEL: I desire most respectfully to present for the consideration of the general commanding some views for the future action of a part of this command, which have been submitted to me by the two senior colonels of the command, and which, in part, at least, meet with my approval.

The recent movements of our armies in Virginia, Tennessee, and this State have greatly circumscribed the district of country from which we can hope to obtain supplies, and this difficulty is greatly increased by the emigration of large numbers of our citizens with their families and slaves from this and other States to localities where they will be protected by our arms. The enemy are still pressing us at every point into still narrower bounds, and it is thought that the best and speediest means of relieving this quarter, at least from that danger, will be to create an army on the west side of the Mississippi River of sufficient size to alarm the enemy for the safety of their communications by the river.

Again, the regiments in my command which were enlisted west of the Mississippi are greatly dimished in numbers, and there is but little hope that they will be able to recruit here. The people in this State, like those of Kentucky after the evacuation of Bowling Green, and those of Tennessee after the battle of Shiloh, are now much depressed, and it will be some time before much assistance can be received from them, particularly in filling up regiments from other States. On the other hand, the people of those districts of which the enemy have had possession for some time, are, I am informed, now willing to enlist. West Tennessee is beginning to rally, and Colonels McCulloch and Slemons are informed that Missouri and Arkansas are full of men who would join their regiments if they were among them. The number of them will be increased by the extension of the age of those liable to conscription to forty-five, and by the fact that a considerable number of men from General Pemberton's army have been allowed to cross the river. If an attempt is made to force them to return at once to this side of the river, they might seek to avoid it, but it is believed that they would readily reassemble for duty on the other side. These men, united with other experienced officers and soldiers of that department, and the new recruits who could be collected, would, it is thought, form a force so considerable as to

make it prudent for the enemy to send a portion of his force from this side of the river to hold them in check, and consequently to relieve our army here to that extent.

In view of these circumstances, it is proposed that the Second Missouri, Second Arkansas, and First Tennessee Regiments of Cavalry and Willis' battalion Texas Cavalry, having an effective strength of about 800 men, shall be allowed to cross the Mississippi, with orders to arrest all deserters and stragglers from other commands, and authority to recruit their own ranks by conscription or otherwise, and that, when a sufficient number of men has been obtained, they should be authorized to make a raid into Missouri and Illinois, and return through Kentucky and Tennessee, unless it should be thought best that they should return directly across the Mississippi. This would leave Col. W. C. Falkner's regiment and Major [A. H.] Chalmers' battalion Partisan Rangers, with all the State troops, to operate in this military district. They, with the command of Colonel [R. V.] Richardson and others in West Tennessee, will be sufficient to repel all small parties of the enemy and to give notice of the advance of any considerable force, which is all that I am able to do with my present command.

These views, so far as they relate to the beneficial results to be derived from increasing our army in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and to the probability that the Missouri and Arkansas regiments would be able to enlist many recruits if allowed to go to the other side of the river, have my approval, and are recommended to the favorable consideration of the general commanding. If he should approve of them, I would respectfully ask that he will allow me to take command of the troops who cross the river, and also that the detached companies from the Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas regiments, viz, Captain [P. M.] Savery's, Second Missouri; Captain [T. M.] Cochran's, Second Arkansas, and Captains [Benjamin F.] Weeks' and [J. W.] Stell's, of [L.] Willis' battalion, now under Major [H. W.] Bridges, may be ordered to rejoin their commands.

I inclose a copy of a letter, of which I forwarded the original on yesterday,* showing the dispositions I intended making of my forces, and my arrangements for getting out supplies from this part of the country. The latter can be continued for some time, even if a portion of the troops should be removed.

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

GAINESVILLE, *July* 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Your dispatch and that of the President of the 20th instant received I have furloughed the troops for thirty days, believing the best good of the service was subserved thereby, but now change it, giving the men from Tennessee thirty days, those from Georgia twenty days, those from Alabama and Mississippi fifteen days, which will allow them all about ten days at home. I shall take immediate measures to notify all concerned. Had it been possible to have kept the army together, I should have done so, fully appreciating its importance. I expect the Missouri troops in Demopolis by the 26th; will be there myself to-morrow, and will communicate more fully from that point.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

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* See Chalmers to Ruggles, p. 1023.

HEADQUARTERS, *Demopolis, Ala., July* 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON, *Demopolis:*

GENERAL: A dispatch was this day received from the President, of which the following is an extract:

> You are entitled under the cartel to go on duty, but the enemy's commissioners deny this, and the correspondence will be sent you, as it affects you and other officers similarly situated. You are not, therefore, competent to perform any duty save that connected with the paroled army.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. C. TAYLOR,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, *Near Morton, Miss., July* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Commanding, &c., Grenada, Miss.:*

GENERAL: The latest reports from Jackson show that but one corps of the enemy remains there, the others having fallen back toward Vicksburg. It is further reported that the one now remaining is about retiring in the same direction. Of this nothing is yet positively known.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *In the Field, July* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Commanding, &c., Grenada, Miss.:*

GENERAL: A cavalry force will be sent toward Canton, Miss., for the purpose of reconnoitering, &c.

Is Yazoo City still occupied by the enemy, and was a proper resistance made by the troops there previous to the evacuation?

It is important that the movements of the enemy on the Mississippi Central Railroad and the Yazoo River be constantly and closely observed. You are requested to give immediate attention to this, and to communicate frequently with these headquarters. For the speedy transmission of intelligence, a line of couriers ought to be established.

The commanding general desires to express his approval of your own conduct as highly judicious and proper.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COSBY'S BRIGADE, *July* 23, 1863.

Capt. GEORGE MOORMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: S. Nelson, scout, just from the other side of Pearl River, or rather at Deer's Ferry, met General Tom [H.] Taylor, just from Vicksburg. Reports that General Taylor told him that he met Generals Sherman and Osterhaus, Hovey, Lauman, General Carr, of Ord's corps, who passed Edwards Depot early on the 22d with their whole commands. He also states that they informed General Taylor the remainder of the command would leave Jackson this morning, and that they would not remain in Vicksburg a day, but would proceed up the river. Nelson's horse is unfit for travel, and I send this report for him. General Taylor is coming as rapidly as possible to General Johnston. I will render him every assistance in my power to get forward without delay.

G. B. COSBY.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 24, [1863]—7 a. m.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

W. H. JACKSON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, *July* 23, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: Please inform the general commanding that as soon as I heard that the enemy were leaving Jackson, I ordered General Cosby to press forward in their rear with a portion of his command. I also ordered Colonel [L. S.] Ross, with his command, to cross the river above Jackson, and strike at enemy's right flank, and harass them as much as possible.

I regret that my horses are in such condition as to preclude my pursuing vigorously with my whole command.

Hoping this will be satisfactory to the general commanding, I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON.

P. S.—I shall endeavor to have the cars running to within 2 miles of Brandon to-morrow.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MIL. DIST., *July* 23, 1863.

Captain [A. H.] FORREST:

Information has just been received that the enemy were at Durant on yesterday, and were expected at West's to-day. Their force is reported to be about 1,500 strong.

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you collect all detached parties from your command as rapidly as possible, and throw out scouts to observe and report the movements of the enemy. If he advances upon you in force, you will fall back toward this place, skirmishing with him as you retire. Any information you may receive will be forwarded to these headquarters.

I am, &c., very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MIL. DIST., *July* 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General GEORGE, *Commanding Third Brigade:*

GENERAL: Recent intelligence having rendered it desirable that our forces should be concentrated, the brigadier-general directs that you bring your command to this place with as little delay as practicable.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS,
Near Morton, Miss., July 23, 1863.

The following system of furlough is hereby adopted in this army, to go into effect immediately: Furloughs will be given, at the rate of one

for every twenty-five men in each regiment, on the certificate of the captains (approved by their colonels) of the companies to which the men respectively belong. This certificate must state the number of men present for duty; that none have absented themselves without proper authority since the publication of this General Order granting furloughs; that the man (or men) recommended has (or have) not received the benefit of the act of Congress authorizing furloughs on re-enlistment; the length of time the applicant has been absent since his entry into service, and the number of days necessary for the applicant to reach his home.

The furloughs will be so graduated as to allow each man to remain at home two weeks, but the number of men absent on furlough at any one time must not exceed the maximum as allowed above.

Leaves of absence may also be granted to such officers as have not been much absent, giving precedence to those who have been most with their commands, at the rate of one to each company, on the certificate of the captain, approved by the commanding officer of the regiment, as to the length of time the applicant has been absent from his company, either on leave or from unfitness for duty, provided that no company shall be left without at least two commissioned officers.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. HEADQUARTERS, *Near Morton, July* 24, 1863.

Lieutenant-General Hardee having been transferred to this department by the orders of the Secretary of War, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS, *Near Morton, July* 24, 1863.

The undersigned having been assigned to duty in this department and with this army by General Orders, No. 15, assumes command in the temporary absence of the commanding general.

W. J. HARDEE.

DEMOPOLIS, *July* 25, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Please inform me to what extent I am to control paroled prisoners; whether prisoners paroled at other points than Vicksburg are to be controlled by me; whether the quartermaster's and commissary departments at this post are subject to my orders; if not, who are to regulate the supplies, &c. Can I not, without violating paroles, arm sufficient prisoners to enforce discipline and guard our own camps and stores? I ask these questions because the President informs me the enemy's commissioners deny my right to go on duty. My understanding is, we can perform among ourselves all duties necessary for our police discipline and protection of stores.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Grenada, July 25, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the West, Brandon, Miss.:

COLONEL: My last information from below is that the enemy have evacuated Jackson, and returned toward Vicksburg. It is reported that a part of their force has been sent to Memphis, and it is supposed that the greater part of the remainder will be sent either up or down the river, leaving only a garrison at that place. If this is true, will it not be possible to repair the railroad bridges over Big Black and Pearl Rivers, and the other injuries to the roads, so as to allow the trains now collected near this place to be removed to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad?

It is impossible, with the information I now have, to estimate correctly the amount of damage done the roads, but it is confidently thought by the railroad authorities here that with the aid of the Government in impressing hands, &c., the road between this place and Jackson can be put in working order within two weeks. Of the condition of the road beyond Jackson, and especially of the bridge over Pearl River, nothing is known. I have, however, sent Messrs. [E. D.] Frost and [T. S.] Williams, the superintendents of the Mississippi Central and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, both of whom have much experience in such matters, to pass over the road to the other side of Pearl River, and estimate the length of time requisite to put it in such condition as to allow the passage of trains. One of these gentlemen will report the result of their examination directly to you, and you may rely entirely upon any statements they may make.

If the enemy have left Jackson, and the road at that place can be protected against them, the greatest difficulty will be in repairing the bridge over Pearl River. I am satisfied that the road between this and Jackson can be repaired in the time specified by impressing negroes, and if the report is favorable as to the Pearl River Bridge, I will commence the work at once.

The value of the rolling-stock of the different roads now near here is not less than $4,000,000, and its usefulness to the Confederacy, if it can be saved, will be incalculable. At present they are exposed to danger both from the north and south, and it will require a large part of my small command to guard them, if I am able to do so at all.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 25, 1863.

Col. J. MCGUIRK, *Commanding Third Brigade:*

COLONEL: Information having been received that the enemy had been at Buck Snort and Chulahoma, the brigadier-general commanding directs that you return to Panola with your command. The necessity for your coming here no longer exists. Supposing that you would be at Tuscahoma to-night, a similar order had been sent to you there before your dispatch was received. Send in a field return of your command.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNIONTOWN, ALA., *July* 25, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: I have the honor to address you in regard to the large amount of Government cotton in Mississippi now exposed to the enemy, and of which I am the agent in charge. I received yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, of which the inclosed are extracts. Should any suggestions occur to your mind in regard to the matter, it would give me great satisfaction to co-operate with you, and appoint proper parties to assist; and should you think that any portion of the cotton could be saved by removing it to Alabama from the counties west of Pearl River and tributary to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and believe that railroad transportation could be spared by you for that purpose, I will undertake the removal. Would be glad to hear from you on the subject.

With high regard, your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DE BOW,
General Agent Produce Loan.

P. S.—The Government owns nearly 200,000 bales of cotton in Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

J. D. B. DE BOW, Esq.:

I inclose you a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, concerning the preservation or destruction, when necessary, of cotton belonging to the Government in Mississippi.

The Secretary directs me to request you to give special attention to this matter; to consult the military authorities, and organize some system by which the cotton may be preserved when practicable, and destroyed if otherwise there is great danger of its falling into the hands of the enemy, but to be particular to guard against its unnecessary destruction.

C. G. MEMMINGER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Richmond*, *July* 15, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson exposes to the enemy the cotton purchased by the Government in Mississippi and Louisiana. I learn that many of the planters, in whose care this cotton was, will probably leave their plantations, so that there will be no person to whom the duty can be intrusted of preserving the cotton, if it can be preserved, or of destroying it when it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. Under these circumstances, I would respectfully submit that the subject should be placed under the control of the commanding generals, and that they be instructed to destroy all such cotton as cannot be preserved from the hands of the enemy.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS, *Morton, Miss., July* 25, 1863.

The following named officers are hereby announced as on the staff of Lieutenant-General Hardee: Lieut. T. S. Hardee, aide-de-camp; Lieut.

W. W. Wilkins, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. T. B. Roy, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Maj. D. G. White, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. D. H. Poole, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. W. D. Pickett, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Samuel L. Black, assistant inspector-general; Capt. T. W. Hunt, assistant inspector-general; Surg. John M. Johnson, medical director; Surg. A. L. Breysacher, medical inspector; Maj. Llewellyn Hoxton, chief of artillery; Maj. J. M. Kennard, chief of ordnance; Maj. W. E. Moore, chief commissary; Maj. C. W. Gassett, chief quartermaster; Capt. J. W. Green, engineer corps. General Orders, No. 14, from headquarters, dated July 23, 1863, will not be so construed as to give authority to division or other subordinate commanders to grant leaves of absence or furloughs. All such applications will hereafter be forwarded to these headquarters for action.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., July 25, 1863.

I. Gregg's brigade will proceed to Enterprise, Miss., by railroad. The commanding officer will report at once to General Hardee for instructions. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

IX. Breckinridge's and French's divisions will move on Monday, 27th instant, via Garlandville, to Enterprise, Miss. They will move with five days' rations. Chiefs of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments will furnish, respectively, the necessary transportation and subsistence.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Morton, Miss., July 26, 1863.

* * * * * * *

VII. Major-General Walker's division will move by rail to Meridian. The movement will commence to-morrow. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

VIII. Major-General Walker will turn over his command to the next officer in rank, and proceed at once to Enterprise, to assume command and dispose of the troops as they arrive.

* * * * * * *

XV. Orders for the movement of the troops to Enterprise are hereby countermanded. Division commanders will send orders to their artillery sent by dirt road to return at once.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Morton, Miss., July 26, 1863.*

Major-General WALKER, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Hardee instructs me to say he desires you to proceed on the evening train to Enterprise, Miss., assume command, dispose of the troops as they arrive, detail a provost-marshal, organize a provost-guard, cause the troops to be provided with sinks promptly upon going into camp, and direct commanding officers to see that they are used. Take steps to prevent the location of any slaughter-pens within 2 miles of the site of any encampment, and do generally whatever may be needful for the service. Major Pickett, inspector-general, has gone forward with assistants to select encampments, and will, the general thinks, be of service to you in locating the troops and in other respects.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 26, 1863.

Maj. A. H. CHALMERS, *Comdg. Battalion Partisans, Wyatt, Miss.:*

MAJOR: The brigadier-general commanding desires me to say that you may move with your command into Marshall and the adjoining counties, for the purpose of scouting and recruiting your command, for the space of ten days, or you may remain in your present position, as you may prefer.

If you remain where you now are, you will report to Colonel Slemons, at Panola, and, in any event, you will forward to him any information of importance.

You will arrest and muster into service all men liable to military duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Those who desire to enlist in any command in this district, and who have horses, will be enlisted in it at once. All others, including those without horses, will be sent to this place. You will detail as many officers and men from Webb's and Middleton's companies as you may think necessary, to recruit for them, and will take the remainder of the companies with you.

Lieutenant [James H.] McCain, who is enlisting a company for your battalion, reports that he is at Panola with 50 men. You will communicate with him, if you desire, but will not order him to move as long as there is a prospect that he will be able to complete his company. You will continue to send information to these headquarters.

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 26, 1863.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS, *Comdg. Second Brigade:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that he is too unwell to go to Panola at present, and fears that he may be detained here for some days on that account. He desires, therefore, that you should assume command of the forces at Panola, and dispose of them as you may think most advantageous for the service.

If you think it best, you may move forward from Panola to operate against the enemy. In that event, the general suggests that it might

be best to send each brigade to act in part independently, but so as to co-operate with the others, if it should be necessary. You will, however, be guided by your own discretion in this as in all other matters.

Major Chalmers, commanding battalion at Wyatt, will be allowed to remain in his present position, or to go on a scout through Marshall and Tippah Counties, as he may prefer. If he remains at Wyatt, he will report to you. You will arrest and muster into the service all persons liable to military duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Those who desire to enlist in any command in this district, will be mustered into it at once. All others, including all who are without horses, will be sent to this place.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *July* 27, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Demopolis:*

Your report of the campaign before Vicksburg, and of the attack and defense, should be made promptly and fully. Your attention is called to a communication to the Atlanta Appeal, and published in the Charleston Mercury of July 22.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS, *Near Raymond, Miss., July* 27, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: On the 24th instant I moved up Pearl River, to cut off, if possible, a command of Federal cavalry then operating on the railroad below Jackson. Upon my arrival at Terry, I found that the cavalry had left, and that the enemy were falling back toward Vicksburg, and I at once determined to strike his rear guard. I find that he has moved to Big Black; his infantry have pitched their tents, but seem to be crossing, and, I think, from the best information I can get, that the entire Federal force will cross Big Black, and will make that river their line.

I have details out collecting beeves between here and Port Hudson, and I shall now move in the direction of Port Gibson, thence down Mississippi River, via Natchez and Woodville, Miss., and Jackson, La., and collect all the horses that can be spared; drive beeves, horses, &c., to Monticello. I presume that I will remain in this section of the country, and I would most respectfully ask for an additional force of mounted men, say two regiments of cavalry and one regiment mounted infantry. With this force I am confident that I can protect all the country lying between New Orleans and Jackson Railroad and Port Hudson, Natchez, and Port Gibson. I doubt not that you are fully aware of the importance of holding this section of country; the supplies this country can afford is alone of vast importance. Should you decide to give me the additional force, please do not send an officer that will rank me (my commission as colonel dates 29th September, 1862). I have the confidence of the men under my command, and, perhaps, could accomplish more with them than any one else. Besides, I am well acquainted with the geography of the country. I do not think a smaller force can operate successfully, as a large scope of country is to be defended.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. LOGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

SELMA, *July* 27, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Chief of Staff:*

The country is full of paroled men without furloughs. I doubt the policy of arresting them. Please give me instructions.

W. T. WALTHALL,
Major, Commanding Post.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. PAROLED PRIS., *Demopolis*, *July* 28, 1863.

Under instructions received from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of 27th instant, I assume command of all paroled prisoners at this point.

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J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Demopolis*, *July* 28, 1863.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

Your dispatch of 27th received. The reports of my division commanders have not yet come in. My report shall be as full and as prompt as possible. Have never seen the communication referred to by you in the Mercury of the 22d; am endeavoring to obtain the paper. Would it not be well for me to ask for a court of inquiry as to my official acts since in command of this department?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Demopolis*, *July* 28, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that you furnish to the Arkansas troops belonging to this department, under command of Colonel [T. P.] Dockery, the subsistence they may require; also any transportation that may be required upon the movement of the troops to this side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, *July* 28, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *A. A. G., Dept. of the West, Morton, Miss.:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 23d instant, with accompanying package of papers.

I have a small force observing the movements of the enemy on the Yazoo River and the Mississippi Central Railroad, and will increase it, if necessary. They report that on yesterday there was no enemy at Yazoo City, and that all is quiet in that quarter. It is reported that there is no enemy at Jackson or Canton.

Yazoo City was evacuated before I received the order extending my command over it, and I have received no report of operations from the officer in command. The only communication I have received from him was a telegraphic dispatch, dated July 11, in which he states that his communication with General Johnston was cut off, and that he would retreat via Greenwood, and asks if he could form a junction with me. Not having at that time any authority to control him, I replied that he could join me by coming to this place, but since then I have heard

nothing from him. On the 13th, the telegraphic operator at Yazoo City informed me that Colonel Creasman had abandoned the place, "leaving guns, ammunition, and everything in perfect order," but burning the steamboats; and on the 17th, Commander Brown, C. S. Navy, telegraphed me that the iron-clad De Kalb was sunk by a torpedo in sight of Yazoo City, and that there was heavy firing heard there on the day before, but I have no definite information as to its defense or the circumstances of its evacuation.

I have already established a courier post at the terminus of the telegraph line, and will endeavor to keep in constant communication with your headquarters.

Since my letter of the 21st instant, finding that the reports of the advance of the enemy from the south were unfounded, and hearing that the enemy on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad had been re-enforced by the arrival of Grierson with his cavalry, I ordered General George to return to Panola, and sent the greater part of my command there, with orders to watch the movements of the enemy, and check his advance, if possible.

As my own health is too feeble to allow me to take the field at present, I will remain here to expedite the forwarding of supplies, and, if possible, to collect conscripts and stragglers, and organize them temporarily to aid in the defense of the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *July* 28, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Commanding, &c., Headquarters:*

SIR: I am induced, by information which I have received, to apprehend a raid in the direction of Selma and Montgomery from the enemy in Northern Alabama. The destination of such a raid would probably be Pensacola, and its object the destruction of everything valuable on the route, especially at the two places above named.

The disposition of General Bragg's cavalry force is such as will be likely to deter the enemy from any raid toward Georgia, and the route which I have indicated seems now to present an inviting and practicable opportunity for a hostile incursion through the heart of the State. The impotent character of our militia system, the late requisition for six months' troops for local defense, and the conscription, leave me no available force with which to meet and resist the apprehended raid. I have no troops whatever, except a few widely separated and undisciplined companies of State volunteers, partially armed with sporting guns, and consisting chiefly of men too old or infirm for regular service. The State has only three small pieces [of artillery], which are at Tuscaloosa. It has given its artillery over to the General Government.

I am, as you perceive, without the means of repelling any formidable raid, and must look for the protection of the State to the army of the Confederate States.

I write this letter with a view of calling your attention to the State's destitution of the means of defense, and to request that you will make some arrangement to repel the apprehended raid, if not incompatible with the public interests committed to your charge. I believe there is not a piece of artillery upon the whole line of travel across the State from east to west, through Montgomery and Selma. I venture to suggest that by adding one or more regiments to your force at Pollard, and by stationing a proper force at Demopolis, the troops at those places

could, by aid of the railroads, be brought to defend the respective cities of Montgomery and Selma, and yet be so situated that you could command them as you might need them elsewhere.

Your military skill and experience will enable you best to decide in what manner to prepare to resist the apprehended raid with the smallest detriment or peril to the service in other quarters, and, with the suggestion I have ventured to make, I leave the subject in your hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

MOBILE, *July* 29, 1863.

General COOPER:

Many conscripts keep out of service on plea of being in militia, under authority of War Department. The militia won't serve. I suggest, therefore, that the above authority be revoked, and conscripts put in the army.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 29, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE, *Morton, Miss.:*

Do the necessities of your situation allow any, and what portion, of the forces under your immediate command to be sent to the aid of General Bragg? Prepare such force, if disposable, for early movement. In General Johnston's absence, I telegraph you direct.

J. A. SEDDON.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, July 29, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the West:*

COLONEL: I regret to say that I am informed that there is some disaffection among the people in the northern part of this State, and that a few persons are openly advocating the policy of reconstruction. Is it advisable to attempt to suppress such expressions of sentiment; and, if so, what course shall I pursue toward persons who are guilty of using them?*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

BRANDON, *July* 29, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the West:*

The undersigned have performed the duties assigned them by Special Orders, No. 107, from General Chalmers, and report as follows:

Amount of damages done the three roads, viz, Mississippi Central, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and the Southern Railroad, is very heavy. On the Mississippi Central about 800 feet bridging is destroyed, and but little damage done the track. On the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, 13 miles of the track are torn up, the ties burned, and iron bent. Fourteen bridges burned. On the Southern road all the heavy bridging over Pearl River and in the bottom is burned, and, as far as we can ascertain, not more than 3 miles of the track have been torn up. We are of the opinion that

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*See Lamar to Chalmers, August 9, p. 1051.

it will require 800 hands one month to put these roads in repair, so as to run our rolling-stock to the Alabama River.

Respectfully submitted.

E. D. FROST,
Superintendent Mississippi Central.
T. S. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS, *Demopolis, July* 30, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to forward lists showing the names of officers and the number of non-commissioned officers and privates captured and paroled, whom it is deemed most desirable to exchange as soon as possible.*

The troops from west of the Mississippi River have very generally dispersed, so that it is impossible to collect them speedily. Officers have been sent to the Trans-Mississippi Department, with authority and under instructions to collect such troops and forward them to this side of the river.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MORTON, *July* 30, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

It is reported on authority deemed reliable that no transports with troops have passed below the mouth of Red River, except those conveying re-enforcements to Banks immediately after fall of Vicksburg; that an engagement took place recently near Donaldsonville between Taylor and Banks, in which we were victorious, Taylor taking 6,000 prisoners; that Taylor has since fallen back toward the Teche, and that Magruder is moving to form a junction with him. It is confirmed that most of Grant's army has left Vicksburg. The Yankees report they are destined to Mobile and Tennessee.

W. J. HARDEE.

MORTON, VIA MONTGOMERY, *July* 30, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

Lieutenant-General Hardee has just shown me your dispatch of yesterday. Since his dispatch to you of this morning, he has received from an officer of scouts a report contradicting the information communicated in it. We have, therefore, nothing clear as to the enemy's intention. As you say nothing of General Bragg's instructions, we cannot judge between his wants and those of Mississippi. If he is threatened, I would send this infantry and artillery, except two brigades for Mobile, to join him for a battle. Infantry and artillery a little below 20,000.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS, *Near Morton, Miss., July* 30, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It is important to know the state of things on the Mississippi River, and to be kept informed. You are requested to send scouts to the river to observe and report what is going on both above and

* Not found.

below Vicksburg. For this purpose send a sufficient number of intelligent men, competent for the duty, from your immediate command, and also as many scouts of Captain Henderson's as you may think necessary. Attend to this immediately. Forward their reports promptly and frequently.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNOFFICIAL.] HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Grenada, July 30, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

GENERAL: My brother and volunteer aide, Maj. H. H. Chalmers, who bears this letter, will explain to you more fully than can well be done in writing my plans for the future conduct of affairs in this district, to which I respectfully ask your sanction.

These plans contemplate the probability that I may be left for some time in my present isolated position, and virtually in command of a very large portion of the State, and I believe that, if they can be carried out, I will be able to effect much good in collecting and sending out supplies and in arresting and bringing into the service the large number of stragglers and conscripts who are now to be found in this district.

In connection with this, there is another subject to which, owing to the short time I have been under your command, I feel much delicacy in approaching, but which I feel it to be just to myself and to the service in this quarter to mention. I am satisfied that it would add greatly to my efficiency in my present position if I held the rank of major-general, and, if you deem me worthy of so high an honor, I would be gratified to be recommended by you to the President for promotion. I have already had occasion to call your attention, in an official letter, to the fact that a spirit of disaffection is beginning to show itself among the people in the northern part of this State. The country is filled with stragglers and deserters, whom it is difficult to arrest, because they are hidden and protected by the citizens. The State troops under my command are very apt to desert when ordered to any disagreeable duty, and, so far as they are concerned, I am ranked by the major-general of the State forces, and have already had some trouble growing out of orders issued by him to troops in this district, which, in one instance, removed a part of my command from this to another district without my consent. This difficulty, at least, would be obviated by my promotion.

Your acquaintance with me, whether personal or official, is slight, but I can confidently refer you for my qualifications as an officer to the commanders under whom I have served since the commencement of the war, viz, General Bragg, Lieutenant-General Polk, and Major-Generals Cheatham and Withers; particularly to Generals Bragg and Withers, who have known me longest and best.

I was the colonel of the first regiment mustered into the service from this State, and was in active service with it for some time previous to the fall of Fort Sumter, and have been in constant and active service since that time. Previous to your arrival in this State, I was, with one exception, the oldest brigadier under General Pemberton's command.

I have been (unofficially) informed that General Bragg recommended me for promotion several months since, and I think I can say, without boasting, that no brigadier in his army stood higher in his estimation.

Should these or other considerations induce you to ask my promotion,

I would be pleased if you would allow my brother, who is on his way to Richmond, to be the bearer of the request.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding, for July 30, 1863; headquarters, near Morton, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General and staff	13	.....	.....	13	15
Loring's division:					
Infantry	542	4,034	3,963	5,174	12,929
Artillery	20	414	397	475	660
Breckinridge's division:					
Infantry	429	4,125	4,026	5,151	9,082
Artillery	17	297	284	338	425
French's division:					
Infantry	615	4,963	4,892	6,482	10,486
Artillery	14	349	343	391	482
Walker's division:					
Infantry	534	5,531	5,449	7,049	12,201
Cavalry	4	47	46	63	98
Artillery	13	327	320	389	505
Cavalry division (Jackson's)	335	3,354	3,343	4,519	6,659
Artillery attached	4	87	80	96	105
Reserve Artillery	16	239	236	289	352
Total*	2,556	23,767	23,379	30,429	53,999

Organization of the Army of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding, July 30, 1863.†

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

D. W. Adams' Brigade.

Col. R. L. GIBSON.

32d Alabama, Maj. James E. Austin.
13th and 20th Louisiana, Capt. E. M. Dubroca.
16th and 25th Louisiana, Col. D. Gober.
19th Louisiana, Maj. L. Butler.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James E. Austin.

Kentucky Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BEN. H. HELM.

41st Alabama, Col. M. L. Stansel.
2d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Hewitt.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John A. Adair.
6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. M. H. Cofer.
9th Kentucky, Col. J. W. Caldwell.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. A. STOVALL.

1st and 3d Florida, Col. W. S. Dilworth.
4th Florida, Col. W. L. L. Bowen.
47th Georgia, Maj. J. S. Cone.
60th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. James M. Ray.

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* Note on original states that "the column of 'effective total' [23,379] embraces only the muskets present." This is true only for the infantry; that column embraces for the cavalry and artillery all non-commissioned officers and privates "present for duty." The return does not report the "military districts."

† General Joseph E. Johnston commanding the department. This roster is compiled from division returns, and does not embrace the military districts included in the department.

Artillery.

Maj. RICE E. GRAVES.

Johnston (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Mebane.
Kentucky Battery, Capt. Robert Cobb.
Washington (Louisiana) Artillery (5th Company), Capt. C. H. Slocomb.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. FRENCH.

McNair's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. MCNAIR.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles,† Col. R. W. Harper.
2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles,† Col. J. A. Williamson.
4th Arkansas, Col. H. G. Bunn.
25th and 31st Arkansas, Col. T. H. McCray.
39th North Carolina, Col. D. Coleman.

Maxey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY.

4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter.
30th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Shields.
42d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Hulme.
46th and 55th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. G. B. Black.
48th Tennessee, Col. W. M. Voorhies.
49th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. A. Shaw.
53d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John R. White.
1st Texas Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James Burnet.

Evans' Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. N. G. EVANS.

17th South Carolina, Col. F. W. McMaster.
18th South Carolina, Col. W. H. Wallace.
22d South Carolina, Lieut. Col. J. O'Connell.
23d South Carolina, Col. H. L. Benbow.
26th South Carolina, Col. A. D. Smith.
Holcombe Legion, Lieut. Col. W. J. Crawley.

Artillery.

Louisiana Battery, Capt. C. E. Fenner.
Macbeth (South Carolina) Artillery, Lieut. B. A. Jeter.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. J. F. Culpeper.

LORING'S DIVISION.§

Maj. Gen. W. W. LORING.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

1st Confederate Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. H. Forney.
6th Mississippi, Col Robert Lowry.
14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Col. M. Farrell.
20th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Maj. G. W. B. Garrett.
26th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. F. M. Boone.
Lookout (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. R. L. Barry.

Buford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD.

27th Alabama, Col. James Jackson.
35th Alabama, Col. Edward Goodwin.
54th Alabama, Maj. Thomas H. Shackelford.
55th Alabama, Col. John Snodgrass.
9th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. J. W. Rogers.
3d Kentucky, Maj. J. H. Bowman.
7th Kentucky, Col. Ed. Crossland.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. A. R. Shacklett.
12th Louisiana, Col. Thomas M. Scott.
3d Missouri Battalion (dismounted cavalry), Lieut. Col. D. Todd Samuels.
Point Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. A. Bouanchaud.

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* Organized June 21.
† Dismounted.
‡ Ordered to Savannah, Ga., August 4, 1863.
§ As reported for July 25.

Featherston's Brigade.

Col. J. A. ORR.

3d Mississippi, Maj. S. M. Dyer.
22d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. J. Reid.
31st Mississippi, Lieut. Col. M. D. L. Stephens.
33d Mississippi, Col. D. W. Hurst.
1st Mississippi Battalion (sharpshooters), Maj. J. M. Stigler.
Alabama Battery, Capt. S. Charpentier.
McLendon's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Jacob Culbertson.

WALKER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. W. H. T. WALKER.

Ector's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

9th Texas, Lieut. Col. M. A. Dillard.
10th Texas (dismounted cavalry), Lieut. Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas (dismounted cavalry), Col. J. L. Camp.
32d Texas (dismounted cavalry), Col. Julius A. Andrews.
Alabama Battalion (sharpshooters), Maj. T. O. Stone.
Mississippi Battalion (sharpshooters), Capt. M. Pounds.
McNally's (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. F. A. Moore.

Gregg's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GREGG.

3d Tennessee (volunteers), Col. C. H. Walker.
10th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William Grace.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.
41st Tennessee, Col. Robert Farquharson.
50th Tennessee, Col. C. A. Sugg.
1st Tennessee Battalion, Maj. S. H. Colms.
7th Texas, Col. H. B. Granbury.
Missouri Battery, Capt. H. M. Bledsoe.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. R. GIST.

46th Georgia, Col. Peyton H. Colquitt.
8th Georgia Battalion, Capt. Z. L. Watters.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. C. H. Stevens.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. T. B. Ferguson.

Wilson's Brigade.

Col. C. C. WILSON.

25th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. J. Williams.
29th Georgia, Col. William J. Young.
30th Georgia, Col. Thomas W. Mangham.
1st Georgia Battalion (sharpshooters), Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. McEnery.
Martin's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. E. P. Howell.

Escort.

Independent Company Georgia Cavalry, Capt. T. M. Nelson.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. COSBY.

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
4th Mississippi, Maj. J. L. Harris.
28th Mississippi, Col. P. B. Starke.
Adams' Mississippi Regiment, Col. Wirt Adams.
Ballentine's (Mississippi) Regiment, Lt. Col. W. L. Maxwell.
17th Mississippi Battalion, Maj. A. C. Steede.
Clark (Missouri) Artillery, Capt. Houston King.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. W. WHITFIELD.

3d Texas, Lieut. Col. J. S. Boggess.
6th Texas,* Maj. Jack Wharton
9th Texas, Col. D. W. Jones.
1st Texas Legion, Lieut. Col. J. H. Broocks.
Bridges' battalion,* Maj. H. W. Bridges.

* Detached under command of Col. L. S. Ross.

Escorts and Guards.

Company A, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. W. F. Taylor.
Independent Company Louisiana Cavalry, Capt. J. Y. Webb.
Provost Guard (Company D, Fourth Mississippi Cavalry), Capt. James Ruffin.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.*

Maj. W. C. PRESTON.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the First Military District, Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, commanding, for July 31, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Field and staff	13	.....	13	14
Cavalry	113	1,629	2,148	3,110
Artillery	11	187	226	294
Total	137	1,816	2,387	3,418

REMARKS.—All the cavalry and the artillery (except Rice's and Thrall's companies, which are at Columbus) are in the advance, viz, one regiment at and in the vicinity of Camargo, Miss., one at Shannon, Miss., and the remainder in the vicinity of Pontotoc, Miss.

DEMOPOLIS, *July* 31, 1863.
(Received, Gainesville, Ala., July 31.)

General J. C. PEMBERTON:

Telegrams just received:

RICHMOND, *July* 29.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON, *Demopolis:*

Direct Brigadier-General Cumming to aid in superintending and providing for the paroled prisoners at Atlanta, by payment and a proper supply of clothing.

S. COOPER.

The above dispatch has been referred to Major-General Stevenson for his action.

RICHMOND, *July* 29.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Demopolis:*

You are requested to send at your earliest convenience, for the information of the Government, a full report of your operations in Mississippi immediately preceding the battle of Baker's Creek, and until the fall of Vicksburg.

J. A. SEDDON.

R. R. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, VIA MOBILE, *August* 2, 1863.

General S. COOPER:

The brother of one of our cavalry scouts just from Vicksburg, where he attempted to obtain information, reports indications that General

* Composition not indicated.

Grant would make that place his headquarters for some time. Mrs. Grant just arrived. McPherson's corps arrived at Vicksburg. Sherman arrived; brought two divisions; gone up river. A brigade to Natchez; four boat-loads of negroes to New Orleans. The destruction of railroads and wasting the country give me the impression that Grant's troops would be used in Virginia or Tennessee until the mild season.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 2, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Morton:*

Send Evans' brigade without delay to Savannah, Ga., retaining the artillery and horses for the present.*

By the President:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. PAROLED PRISONERS, *Demopolis, Ala., August* 3, 1863.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Comdg. &c., Gainesville, Ala.:*

GENERAL: Please inform me whether you gave any orders for the Arkansas troops to rendezvous on the other side of the river, or whether orders to that effect were given by the War Department.

There are only 15 or 20 men and no officers of the Arkansas regiment here.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August* 4, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

SIR: From a sense of duty I make to you this communication. I am personally known to the President, and am well known to the Hon. Wyndham Robertson, representative of the city of Richmond in the State Legislature, and I take the liberty of referring you to these gentlemen. I have been a close observer of the progress of things in Mississippi, and I am satisfied it is absolutely necessary that a new leaf be turned over in this department. As commissioner under the impressment law of Congress, I have felt it to be my duty to make diligent inquiry into the condition of things as to supplies for the army, and I feel warranted in the assertion that there has not existed a deficiency in the State. In the commissary department there has been a great want of foresight and energy. The troops at Port Hudson and Vicksburg should never have been reduced to short rations. These strongholds, by proper management, could have easily been provisioned for six or twelve months. The truth of this statement can be satisfactorily established should it be questioned, and whilst the commissary department has been thus inefficient, its agents have been multiplied to an unnecessary extent, and this is also true somewhat, I think, of the quartermaster's department. The great number of able-bodied men connected with these departments has attracted general notice, and to correct this abuse stringent measures must be adopted. Mere general orders will accomplish

* So ordered, August 3.

nothing. I know many persons discharged as conscripts in this State who are fine business men, and whose services should not be lost to the army. I also know of many conscripts capable of performing military duty who have never been in the service of the Government, in the army or elsewhere. The number of absentees, stragglers, and deserters from the army scattered over the State is also alarmingly great. Could all these men be restored to the ranks, a great change would at once be effected in our prospects. The railroads, too, have many persons in their employment whose places could be filled by slaves, and this remark is also applicable to our hospitals. I suggest, too, that slaves should be impressed for service in the army as wagoners, pioneers, sappers and miners, &c. Our able-bodied negro men are now being conscripted into the army of the enemy. At Memphis and Corinth there are now several thousand negroes under drill, with the prospect of their being made pretty good soldiers; and, to prevent more of our slaves from being appropriated by the enemy, we should ourselves bring their services into requisition. Under judicious treatment, the army is really the safest place for the negroes. It might, perhaps, be well to pay to the negroes a part of their monthly wages, and in every other possible way pains should be taken to attach them to the places they may be called upon to fill. I have ever had the fullest confidence in the loyalty of Lieutenant-General Pemberton, and, without expressing an opinion as to his capacity as an officer, I must be permitted at the same time to say that I do not believe that the army which he lately commanded can ever be reorganized by him. The soldiers now scattered over the Confederacy have lost all confidence in General Pemberton, and their determination is almost universal never again to take the field under his lead. It may be that great injustice is thus done General Pemberton, but the practical effect of the want of confidence is the same whether it be with or without sufficient cause. This want of confidence is not confined to the enlisted men, but prevails alike among all classes of the officers. And now, for this want of confidence to be ignored by the Government, would, I fear, be most disastrous to the country. General Johnston, I think, still enjoys the entire confidence of the people and soldiers of this department. It is believed here that his long absence from this department last winter and spring was not voluntary on his part, and, therefore, blame for the fall of Vicksburg is not generally imputed to him. The recent proclamation of the President on the subject of filling up our ranks is a step in the right direction, but this should be followed up by other measures of the most energetic character that can be devised. There is danger that the army and people will become despondent, and to avert this the Government should now put forth the most strenuous efforts.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. C. WATSON.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Grenada, August 4, 1863.

Present indications render it probable that the enemy will soon attempt a raid into this district. When they come, it will be with a strong force, and with the determination to take possession of the country, or to destroy all that is valuable in it. It is time when every true-hearted man should rise in defense of his home. There is no time for delay; the enemy are at our doors, and to-morrow may see our homes in ruins and

our families outcasts and beggars. There are enough men in this district, who are capable of bearing arms, to repel any attack, and let no one hesitate. Let every man who is liable to conscription come forward at once, and take their places in the ranks by the side of their brothers.

Let those who are exempt from conscription organize themselves into companies for local defense, under the act of Congress, and stand up like men for the homes of their wives and children and the property for which they have labored. They may arm themselves with such weapons as they can procure, and ammunition will be furnished them by the Government. Let all soldiers who are absent from their commands report at once to this place. To those who are "absent without leave," and who respond promptly to this call, the brigadier-general commanding promises to recommend a full pardon for their absence.

Let every man and boy who is able to handle a gun rally at once for the defense of Mississippi. The blazing towns, the desolate farms, the plundered citizens, the outraged women who mark the path of the enemy wherever they have gone, warn you what to expect if they are allowed to succeed here.

It is for you to determine whether you will patiently submit to these miseries, or rise in your might to repel them.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 184. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August* 4, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XX. By direction of the President, a court of inquiry, to consist of three members, will convene at Montgomery, Ala., on the 15th of August, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into the events of the campaigns of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana during the months of May, June, and July last, and especially as to the surrender of Vicksburg, of Port Hudson, and the evacuation of Jackson.* The court will report the facts, together with their opinion on the merits of the case, and the proximate causes which led to the result.

Detail of the court: Maj. Gen. R. Ransom, jr.; Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb; Brig. Gen. John Echols. Maj. W. S. Barton, assistant adjutant-general, is appointed judge-advocate of the court, to record the proceedings.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HEADQUARTERS, *Morton, Miss., August* 5, 1863.

Officers on conscript service, or under orders from Brigadier-General Pillow, chief of conscription for the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and

* By Special Orders, of August 8, the court was authorized to adjourn from place to place; on August 24, it was ordered to assemble at Atlanta; and, on September 8, it was ordered to "suspend its sessions until further orders" from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

Mississippi, will not be molested while in the discharge of their duty within the limits of this department.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Grenada, August 5, 1863.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS, *Commanding, &c., at Panola:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say to you that if the enemy should advance upon Panola in such force as to render it impossible for you to defend it, you will fall back to this place. In retreating, the regular cavalry will be kept in front of the enemy, and will annoy him by skirmishers (one company being engaged at a time) as often as the nature of the ground will admit. The State troops and partisans will be thrown out on his flanks and rear, with orders to fire into him as often as possible by day or night, and to harass his movements by every means in their power.

If at any time an engagement takes place between the enemy and the main body of our forces, those upon his flanks will press him vigorously.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *August 6, 1863.*

General JOHNSTON:

In answer to your dispatch of 2d instant, I have to state that the paroled prisoners, for whom we may have reasonable hope that they may be shortly exchanged, had better be retained in camp. The sick and wounded who cannot soon be returned to duty may be allowed to go on furlough.

S. COOPER.

RICHMOND, *August 6, 1863.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

Cannot you direct the engineer of your command to rebuild temporarily and promptly the bridge over Pearl River, at Jackson, with a view to saving the rolling-stock and a portion of the iron rails of the Mississippi Central Railroad? Those articles will be of great value to the Confederacy.

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel Engineers.

MOBILE, ALA., *August 6, 1863.*

Col. L. B. NORTHROP, *Commissary-General, Richmond:*

COLONEL; Inclosed are my cash vouchers for the quarter ending 30th June, 1863. I inclose also a detailed statement of everything important connected with provisioning Vicksburg and Port Hudson.* I am induced to inclose the latter statement for the reason that all offi-

*Not found; but see pp. 867–869.

cers connected with the Commissary Department were assailed by newspaper editors after the fall of those two places, and the failure on the part of officers commanding the forts to hold them was attributed to the neglect or incompetency, first of the lieutenant-general commanding, and next to his chief of subsistence. One writer, in a communication over the signature of I. W. T., states that—

> The subject of supplying Vicksburg with adequate stores had been earnestly pressed upon the attention of General Pemberton for many months. Supplies were accessible and abundant.

Again, the writer says:

> At one time the garrison had only four days' rations, and the supplies subsequently furnished both to Vicksburg and Port Hudson were principally collected and transported by the energy and industry of Col. W. A. Broadwell, and not by General Pemberton or his chief of subsistence. General Pemberton took his army of nearly 30,000 men into Vicksburg, to stand a siege, with not more than ten days' rations, as the public has at last learned.

That writer claims for Colonel Broadwell that it was mainly due to him that Vicksburg had any stores. The following is a list of stores in this department when I was assigned to duty as chief of subsistence on 15th December, 1862:

	Rations.
Bacon and pork	158,580
Lard	90,560
Flour	51,542
Corn	614,880
Peas	4,657,869
Sugar	3,597,512
Molasses	1,044,600
Salt	5,969,028

Colonel Broadwell and Major [W. H.] Dameron had been on duty in this department for several months before I was assigned to duty. I, however, acquit Colonel Broadwell of all blame, for he distinctly stated to me that he was not responsible for the subsistence of the Army of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, but he would cheerfully aid me in any way that he could. I believe he has done so. It will be seen, by reference to the different reports, that there were stores on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad that could have been sent to Vicksburg if they had been ordered earlier. It will be seen that from 13th of April until 3d of May, General Pemberton did not think it necessary to have a larger accumulation of stores at Vicksburg. If he had ordered them sent, they could have been placed there. If the bacon at Port Gibson had been hauled to Vicksburg (360,000 rations, most of which was lost), there would have been nearly 400,000 rations of bacon at that place when it surrendered. If the 25,000 bushels of corn on the Magnolia, at Snyder's Bluff, 12 or 15 miles from Vicksburg, had been hauled across to Vicksburg, there would have been no scarcity of breadstuffs. All of these stores were in General Stevenson's district. As you will observe, there was sugar in Vicksburg, which, if made into sirup, and the rice that was there, would have subsisted the men twenty or thirty days longer. There was in Vicksburg when it surrendered half as much bacon as there was in the whole Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana when I was assigned to duty.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I have honestly and earnestly endeavored to perform my duties in such a manner as to benefit the service and reflect credit upon the officers who assigned me and the department to which I belong. I have one request, however, to make, which is, that if in your opinion my services will be of value, either as

purchasing commissary for any State (the west side the Mississippi River would be preferred), that you assign me to that duty.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. JOHNSTON,
Major, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148.

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., August 6, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

III. The brigade of Brigadier-General Maxey, attached to Major-General French's division, will proceed immediately to Enterprise, Miss.

IV. The brigade of Brigadier-General McNair, attached to Major-General French's division, will proceed immediately to Meridian, Miss.

V. The Macbeth Artillery, attached to Brigadier-General Evans' brigade, Major-General French's division, will proceed immediately to Mobile, Ala.

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *August* 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Special Orders, No. 176, just received, do not give the line between General Bragg's command and mine. Please define it.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MORTON, *August* 7, 1863.

General COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Reports from scouts on Mississippi River, forwarded by Captain Henderson, state that on 3d nine transports with troops passed up near Friar's Point, making, since 30th ultimo, seventeen boats with troops which passed up; five others passed up at night.

Generals Prentiss, Ross, and Steele at Helena, concentrating troops to attack Little Rock.

Thirty transports and gunboats at mouth of Red River. Twelve transports down river since 30th ultimo.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *August* 7, 1863.

General STEPHEN D. LEE, *Columbia, S. C.:*

You are promoted and exchanged, and assigned to command of all the cavalry in Mississippi, and ordered to report to General J. E. Johnston.

S. COOPER.

GAINESVILLE, ALA., *August* 8, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

Troops of Trans-Mississippi Department had abandoned army before permission was obtained to furlough them. They are ordered to rendez-

vous at Camden, Ark. Can I send a few Arkansas troops paroled at Port Hudson to that place?

J. C. PEMBERTON.

RICHMOND, *August* 8, 1863.

General JOHNSTON:

I cannot describe the line between your department and General Bragg's more definitely than is set forth in Special Orders, No. 176, current series, modified by Paragraph VIII, Special Orders, No. 184, and my telegram of 31st ultimo.

S. COOPER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., August 8, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Comdg. Western Department, Enterprise, Miss.:

GENERAL: To keep in repair the main lines of railroad essential to the support and transportation of our armies, iron, rails, and rolling-stock must be obtained from every available source. Will it be possible for the engineers serving in your department to build a temporary bridge over the Pearl River, at Jackson, and make such other repairs as will enable them to save the engines, cars, and a part of the rails from the Mississippi Central road? Major [Minor] Merriwether, Captain [J. A.] Porter, and other engineers with your command have had much experience as civil engineers, and can direct all the operations, if by your authority the requisite labor and materials can be obtained. It is hoped slave labor can be obtained; if not, the work might possibly be accomplished by details from the troops.

Will you please to inform this bureau whether the branch railroad to Marion, Ala., known as the Cahaba, Marion and Greensborough road, is important in any way to the operations of the army under your command? If not, the want of railroad bars for repairing the main lines is so great, it is proposed to remove the iron from the branch.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS, *Morton, Miss., August* 8, 1863.

Brigadier-General JACKSON, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: As the inclosed report shows that our cavalry can find subsistence in the districts referred to, General Johnston directs that you occupy the country south of the Jackson and Vicksburg road with a strong body of cavalry, and north of that road with another. The first-named to send a strong reconnoitering party near the Mississippi River, at Grand Gulf, to go down by Rodney, as near as may be safe to Natchez, to burn cotton, awe unruly negroes, and give confidence to inhabitants.

By command of General Johnston:

T. B. LAMAR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150.

HEADQUARTERS, *Morton, Miss., August* 8, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

II. Brigadier-General Jackson and his cavalry command will move to the west side of Pearl River. He will select some suitable point for his headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Johnston:

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Near Morton, Miss., August 8, 1863.

Colonel EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report upon an inspection of the artillery of this army, made by me in compliance with orders from the general commanding:

Horses.—With the exception of those of Breckinridge's division, those of one battery (Croft's) of the reserve artillery, those of one (Martin's) of Walker's division, of one (Jeter's) of French's division, those of two (Culbertson's and Charpentier's) of Loring's division, the artillery horses are in low condition, but had they the full ration of corn, with the rest they now enjoy, they would recuperate. There is universal complaint among the commanding officers of batteries, both of the irregularity of the supply and the short allowance of forage received by them; Loring's division being the only one in which there is less complaint, his batteries generally receiving 12 pounds of corn. One battery of the reserve (Durrive's) is drawn by horses and mules, there being only 36 of the former. One battery (Moore's) of Walker's division is also deficient in horses.

Ammunition.—There is no great deficiency in any of the batteries, except a deficit of 257 rounds 20-pounder Parrott ammunition, for which requisition has been made, as well as for all ordnance stores needed in nearly all the batteries; those commanding officers who have not made requisition have been ordered to do so at once.

Harness.—The harness was found in good order except in Moore's and Barry's batteries; it all needs oil. Curry-combs, brushes, horse-shoes and nails are very much needed; a very great deficiency existing in the two last-named articles.

Carriages.—The gun-carriages and caissons are in good order, except one carriage in Fenner's battery, and one caisson and carriage in Moore's. In Loring's division there are four batteries; in Walker's three present, one at Hillsborough recruiting, and one with Brigadier-General Gregg at Enterprise; the remaining divisions have three batteries each.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. HOXTON,
Major and Acting Chief of Artillery.

DEMOPOLIS, *August* 8, 1863.

Captain [J. H.] MORRISON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

I do not think sufficient time has been given the colonels to notify all their troops of the expiration of their furloughs. I think they can

be brought together quicker by sending the regimental commanders for them, leaving the other field officers here to organize those who may come in from time to time. Please give me instructions on the subject.

Very respectfully,

C. L. STEVENSON.

Abstract from morning report of paroled prisoners belonging to Lieutenant-General Pemberton's command, in camp at Demopolis, August 8, 1863, Maj. Gen. C. L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding.

Command.	For duty.		Sick.	Extra duty.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	3				3
Forney's division	2	42			44
Bowen's division	88	954	39	26	1,107
Total	93	996	39	26	1,154

HEADQUARTERS,
Morton, Miss., August 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Panola, Miss.:*

I am instructed by General Johnston to direct you to arrest all disaffected persons in your district who are openly advocating the policy of reconstruction.*

By command of General Johnston:

T. B. LAMAR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORTON, *August* 10, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

I have not received Special Orders, No. 184. Please telegraph me its Paragraph VIII. Special Orders, No. 176, only gives the line on one side of General Bragg's command, that running south to the Georgia Railroad, along the line of railroad to West Point, and from that place north to the Tennessee River, and down that river to its mouth.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *August* 10, 1863.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence:

COLONEL: I was appointed commissary agent, and instructed to establish myself at Vicksburg by Maj. R. H. Cuney, commissary of subsistence of the Department of Mississippi and Eastern Louisania, about the 1st December, 1862. As soon as Col. W. A. Broadwell was informed of my appointment, he vested me with much fuller powers

* See Chalmers to Ewell, July 29, p. 1036.

than had been given by Major Cuney. By him I was directed to exert myself to the utmost to provision the post, and instructed to place, if possible, at least 300,000 bushels of corn in store at that place. I reported to Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding the district, and informed him of the object of the appointment. He was fully alive to the necessity of accumulating supplies at the post, and readily granted all assistance deemed necessary to the fulfillment of that object. I immediately commenced operations, but was soon checked by the difficulty of getting transportation. Through the efforts of General Smith, this difficulty was partially removed, though considerable quantities of corn and peas were lost on the landing in the city, from exposure to the weather, in consequence of the difficulty of transporting them to the storehouses prepared for them. On the 4th of January, 1863, General Pemberton issued his Special Orders, No. 4, forbidding all commissaries to purchase commissary stores, except his chief of subsistence, Maj. Theodore Johnston. Even after this order, I made many efforts to procure provisions for the district, in which I met with considerable success, but as I found, or thought I found, so much jealousy and opposition to me, on account of my connection with Colonel Broadwell, I relaxed, and took no further prominent part in supplying the commissariat of the district until the 10th of March, 1863, when I was sent for by Maj. Gen. C. L. Stevenson, then in command of the district. He, knowing of my connection with Colonel Broadwell, and knowing that the stores collected by him were chiefly in Western Louisiana and Texas, desired me to send over to him for aid from that quarter. In the course of that interview with General Stevenson, I understood him to say that he considered the holding of Vicksburg simply a question of subsistence; that his commissaries, under the orders of General Pemberton, had no authority to do anything; that General Pemberton would neither provision the post nor give him authority to do so. Acting under his orders, I sent the C. S. steamer Charm to Red River for meat and molasses. I wrote to Colonel Broadwell, telling him of General Stevenson's apprehensions, and informing him of the condition of the commissariat. Colonel Broadwell began immediately to send back into Big Black River provisions for Vicksburg (communication with the city having been cut off by the Federal batteries on the opposite side of the river). Those supplies continued to come in until we had received about 500,000 pounds of hog meat (bacon, pork, and live hogs), a considerable quantity of molasses, some salt beef, some corn, and a large supply of salt, when, by the passage of the Yankee gunboats by our batteries, our navigation of the Mississippi River was stopped, and this source of supplies cut off.

In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit the foregoing as a statement of my connection with the commissary department at Vicksburg, Miss., up to the time of the surrender of that post.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON,
General Agent, &c.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS,
Demopolis, August 10, 1863.

Major MORRISON,
Aide-de-Camp, Gainesville, Ala.:

SIR: Unless we can arm and drill our men, discipline cannot be fully maintained.

I respectfully request that you will obtain the decision of the President, or War Department, on these points, as that of the highest authority will be necessary to sustain the general officers in their efforts to enforce it, should it be proper to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON.

HDQRS. FIRST DIST., DEPT. OF MISS. AND E. LA.,
Columbus, Miss., August 10, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I deem it expedient to state for the information of the general commanding the department, that the political status of the people of this district has become, as he is probably in some measure aware, a matter of discussion in the public prints as well as in private circles.

My acquaintance with the prevailing public sentiment enables me to state that, although much despondency prevails, growing mainly out of disasters to our arms in Mississippi, commencing with the defeat of General Van Dorn's forces at Corinth, and the subsequent losses and defeats terminating with the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, under Lieutenant-General Pemberton, it has not yet, as has been reported, found expression in "peace meetings" or other public manifestations of discontent.

A general apprehension has prevailed that this portion of the State, in consequence of the inadequate force left to protect it, will be abandoned to the enemy whenever he shall seek to occupy it in force, and, as might be expected, some people, laboring under such apprehension and the despondency naturally resulting from it, have spoken of our Government and its functionaries in disparaging terms, and of some of our military commanders as being both faithless and incompetent. To this extent, and no more, has public discontent found expression, with exceptions such as are frequently found in communities laboring under the influences attendant on the vicissitudes of war.

Thus far supplies for military purposes have been readily obtained under the operation of existing laws from the ample resources of this district. In the meantime, that most essential material of war, men, I am constrained to say, cannot as readily be had.

The spirit of volunteering has ceased to exist, and although there are numbers of able men apparently within conscription limits, few go forward to swell the ranks of our armies, there being no public sentiment sufficiently potent to impel them to enter the service. This want of patriotic fervor is traceable to assignable causes, coming under the ruling desire of saving property. It is to be apprehended that this feeling is reacting banefully on that class of our population possessed of small estates. They assume that if the more wealthy portion of the community, slaveholders especially, will not enter the ranks of the army to defend their rights of property, it is not incumbent on them, who have no such large interest at stake. The argument assumes the greater plausibility considered in connection with the number of substitutes employed by the more wealthy, and unless something is done, and that speedily, to arrest this growing spirit of discontent, we shall cease to have that cordial support from this class of citizens, who con-

stitute a majority of our fighting forces, whose services are so necessary to insure success to our cause.

This fact has operated prejudicially, especially in connection with the reputed inferior character of many of the substitutes received, and has induced me to discourage, as far as has been practicable, the system of substitution.

The practical operations of the militia system of the State, especially in the authorization by the President to embrace persons within conscript limits for a certain period, has proved a shelter for many able-bodied men, and deprived the Confederate cause of their services. It is believed that the consent of the President was limited to the actual condition of the militia service and not to the prospective, when given. (See copy of instructions, inclosure No. 1, and of Special Orders, No. 271, appended.)

I have accordingly arrived at the conclusion that the incorporation of conscripts in the State organizations at this time is unauthorized and in violation of the Confederate laws, and that measures ought to be promptly taken to terminate that practice.

A special recommendation was made on this subject in a communication from these headquarters under date of 27th July ultimo.

The large amounts of outstanding debts for public supplies due citizens in various portions of this district, and which have been for a considerable period accumulating, has been another source of discontent among the people, and tended in some degree to demoralize portions of the community, and especially citizens of small means.

The irregular manner in which supplies have been obtained in this district by irresponsible agents being brought in conflict with the regular staff departments, has been a source of almost constant complaint, and has produced much irritation in the community, and the outstanding debts thus incurred are still a matter of complaint.

The remedy, in my opinion, will be found in the prompt and vigorous execution of the Confederate laws, and the employment of more ample means to attack and repel the enemy in his encroachments on the soil of the State along the northern border.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, January 10, 1863.

His Excellency JOHN J. PETTUS,
Governor of Mississippi:

SIR: Your telegram of the 7th instant has been received by the President. He has referred it to this Department for answer.

The State organizations of troops are too important and the time too critical for any interference to be made with them.

The men belonging to them subject to conscription should be enrolled, and reported to the commander of conscripts, and regular reports should be made to him by the commanders of regiments, battalions, or companies to which they belong, of the service in which they are engaged, and when they cease to be in the active service of the State they should be returned to the camp so long as they are in active service as State troops.

The commander of conscripts will be directed to suspend, as to them, the operation of the conscription act.

Lieutenant-General Pemberton has been instructed to the same effect. A copy of this letter will be sent to the commander of conscripts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTIONS,
Enterprise, Miss., January 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. V. HARRIS, *Columbus, Miss.:*

SIR: The above copy of letter to Governor Pettus just received from the War Department, and I am instructed by Major [M. F.] Berry to transmit the same to you.

Respectfully,

ROB'T C. MILLER,
Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271. } HDQRS. STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Jackson, January* 19, 1863.

Maj. Gen. T. C. TUPPER:

I. You will issue orders to the several commanders of companies, battalions, and regiments to retain in their commands all men under forty years of age who have been already detailed or volunteered in the service of the State.

Special Orders, No. 15, issued from headquarters of Lieutenant-General Pemberton, under instructions from Secretary of War, commands all men under forty years of age, now serving in Mississippi State organizations, will not be interfered with by enrolling officers until the disbanding of said organizations.

II. You will assemble the companies in the several counties in the State, and draft therefrom a sufficient number of men to fill each company now ordered into service to the number of 70, including commissioned officers, and cause all absentees to return immediately to their commands.

III. You will order all field, company, and staff officers not in active service, and all white males between the ages of eighteen and fifty, who are either permanently or temporarily residing in the State, to be included in the draft, excepting such as may be liable to and have not been discharged from conscription.

All those discharged from conscription, and those discharged from State service by reason of surgeon's certificate, together with those who are exempt from conscription by act of Congress, are to be included in said draft, unless specially exempt by the laws of the State.

By order of John J. Pettus, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General, State of Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 152. } HEADQUARTERS, *Morton, August* 10, 1863.

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II. The following rations will govern the issues to the Army of Mississippi from August 1, 1863, until otherwise ordered:

Bacon to the ration	pound	½
Bulk or salted pork to the ration	do	½
Fresh beef to the ration	do	1

Mess or smoked beef to the ration	pound	¾
Flour to the ration	do	1
Corn-meal to the ration	do	1
Hard bread to the ration	do	¾
Peas or beans, in lieu of rice, to the 100 rations	quarts	8
Rice to the 100 rations	pounds	10
Vinegar to the 100 rations	gallon	1
Soap to the 100 rations	pounds	4
Molasses, in lieu of meat, to the 100 rations	gallons	3
Lard, in lieu of meat, to the 100 rations	pound	½

When practicable, two-sevenths flour and five-sevenths corn-meal will be issued. Division commanders are charged with the duty of supplying green corn in quantities to make up the deficiencies in the ration of corn-meal. The ration of bacon has been reduced to one-third of a pound by order of the War Department.

III. Inspectors of commissary stores for condemnation or disposal will be made by brigade, division, or army inspectors, or some officer of the Inspector-General's Department, specially designated by the Inspector-General for that purpose. In cases where delay would cause further damage and loss to the Government, as in cases of condemned flour or meal, bacon or beef, the inspection and recommendation of the brigade, division, or army inspector shall be sufficient. In all other cases the approval of the Inspector-General of the Army must be had.

IV. Division commanders will require provision returns to be made up for divisions, based on actual strength present, including officers and authorized servants, with 10 per cent. added for contingencies, and the correctness of same examined and approved by division commanders. The provision return will then be submitted by division commissaries to Maj. W. E. Moore, assistant chief of subsistence, who will compare the same with the morning report furnished him from this office, and, if found correct, will approve and order issue.

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By command of General Johnston:

T. B. LAMAR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENTON, N. C., *August* 11, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: At our last interview I asked for five minutes of your attention, to enable me to speak of my service in Louisiana, which you promised, and I now avail myself of the promise.

The fall of Vicksburg enables me to say that it was not in my power, with less than a thousand men, to have prevented Grant's army (75,000 strong) from landing at Lake Providence, Milliken's Bend, or Young's Point, or from marching through Louisiana as it pleased Grant, and yet I have been denounced for not doing it!

The records of your office and the Adjutant-General's will show that from July, 1862, when I first went to Monroe, I was asking for troops to defend the country, and particularly the railroad from Vicksburg to Monroe, which I regarded as a vital element in the defense. At that time I had (nominally, for sickness was terrible) about 3,000 men, badly armed. It was thought by my superiors that the troops were not needed there, and the Thirtieth [Twenty-eighth] Regiment, Colonel [Henry] Gray, was sent to Southern Louisiana; the Thirty-first Regiment, Colonel [C. H.] Morrison, was sent to Vicksburg; the Eleventh Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. D.] Shelley, was sent to Point Coupée, and the

light artillery company, Captain [Thomas O.] Benton, was sent into garrison at Harrisonburg, La. All the conscripts were disposed of by being sent away.

There was, then, on the 25th January, 1863, under my command, the Third Regiment of Louisiana Cavalry, about 600 men, and Major [I. F.] Harrison's battalion, about 200 men. Colonel [J. F.] Pargoud, who commanded the troops in the field at Richmond, La. (as my duties as superintendent of conscripts often called me to Monroe), had, on the 25th December, 1862, five companies of the Third Louisiana Cavalry, 300 men, five companies Eleventh Louisiana Battalion, 300 men, and Benton's light artillery company. There were two companies of cavalry at Lake Providence and two at Terrapin Neck.

The enemy landed 75,000 men; 7,000 in one column went to Delhi, turning Colonel Pargoud's left flank; 15,000 attacked his front at Richmond; and a third column of 5,000 men turned his right from Young's Point. How could he resist them? He saved his men and guns, and camp equipage and provisions; and part of that very force, which some people thought he ought to have led into slaughter, subsequently did good service.

I have documentary evidence for all I state, and should be glad to show to a court that I did as much with the means furnished me as could have been done by any man.

It is, indeed, a poor reward for having been the first in the field in Virginia from Louisiana, and to have organized as fine a brigade as was ever in the army, and then to have been sent to Louisiana with limited means and less powers, because the enemy came seventy-five times stronger than I, to be blamed for not driving him back. Who has done it in Louisiana? Even taking nearly all my force did not sufficiently strengthen the army of Southern Louisiana, or of Vicksburg, or of Port Hudson, to enable the commanders of those forces to defeat the enemy.

As to my application to be relieved from conscript duty, I beg leave to repeat that it was expressly grounded on the condition that I should go on duty in the field, and the reason assigned was that the conscript duty could be done by a disabled officer, while I, being in full health, ought to be on active duty.

Had I dreamed that I was to be condemned to this disgraceful idleness, I should never have asked to change bureau duty for duty in the field. Can you blame me, sir, for feeling sensibly my position, or for again asking for employment?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BLANCHARD.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 15, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

I have really no brigade to assign to with propriety.

J. A. S. [SEDDON.]

GAINESVILLE, ALA., *August* 15, 1863.

President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

I rejoice to learn, unofficially, that a court has been called to inquire into the fall of Vicksburg. I desire a searching investigation, and hope the court will not only be allowed the largest latitude, but that it will invite testimony against me.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

MORTON, *August* 17, 1863. (Received Richmond, August 19.)

General [S.] COOPER:

I have received a copy of Special Orders, No. 184, directing a court of inquiry to meet at Montgomery on 15th instant.

I respectfully suggest that as the investigation ordered cannot be full without my constant presence, which would make attendance to command of department impossible, it be postponed until my duties, in the opinion of the War Department, will not prevent my attendance.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 20, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

You will be relieved from duty with your command while your constant presence is necessary with the court of inquiry, and will turn over your command to the next ranking officer, Lieutenant-General Hardee.

S. COOPER.

GAINESVILLE, *August* 20, 1863.

PRESIDENT COURT OF INQUIRY, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

I have received no official notification of the court of inquiry, and hope no proceedings will be taken until I am present.

J. C. PEMBERTON.

HDQRS. PAROLED PRISONERS, *Demopolis, August* 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a partial list of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg.* Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith was left at that place, with orders to obtain complete rolls of all prisoners paroled there, and to transmit them to me. The result, as shown by the inclosed communication from Major Devereux, assistant adjutant-general, has been a failure, nearly all the rolls having been lost. Every effort has been and will be made to recover them, which failing, I see no means of replacing them except by obtaining copies of their lists from the Federal authorities.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON.

[Inclosure.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *August* 25, 1863.

Maj. R. R. HUTCHINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to respectfully report that Major-General Smith, being at present confined to his room by sickness, and having been equally unwell since his departure from Vicksburg, sends me to communicate to you the fact of his having accomplished the purpose for which he was ordered to remain in Vicksburg; that all the sick and wounded whose condition allowed of their removal were sent to Mobile by water transportation, and that the number who were not in condition

* Not found.

to be removed amounted to about 400. A sufficient number of medical officers were retained at Vicksburg to care for our sick. Surgeon Darling, the senior surgeon, was instructed to move the convalescents from the enemy's lines as rapidly as their numbers made such removals practicable. It is impossible to furnish the details of the dispositions made of the sick, &c., as the papers containing them, I regret to say, were lost at Mobile. I have the honor to transmit herewith the rolls of part of the sick paroled. The rolls of the remainder of the paroled were unfortunately lost with the documents referred to above. When the baggage and the general and his staff were transferred from the steamer Keys to the wharf at Mobile, the box containing them was taken by some unauthorized person, and not delivered. After the most diligent search and inquiry, the publication of the loss in the newspapers, the offer of a large reward, a personal inspection of the steamboat and railroad depots, public and private warehouses, express offices, public and private wharves, the hotels and hospitals, and after consultation with the quartermaster, the police, and the wharf-master, the services of a detective having proved unsuccessful, the search was abandoned as ineffectual. Selma, Montgomery, Point Clear, and Fort Morgan were embraced in the search, but without success. I have reported these matters verbally to Major-General Stevenson, who, after communicating with Lieutenant-General Pemberton, has ordered me to Richmond, whither I proceed to-day, to confer with Mr. Commissioner Ould in regard to the missing papers.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. DEVEREUX,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Organization of the Confederate Army of Vicksburg, Demopolis, Ala., August 29.**

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Barton's Brigade.

40th Georgia.
41st Georgia.
42d Georgia.
43d Georgia.
52d Georgia.

Cumming's Brigade.

34th Georgia.
36th Georgia.
39th Georgia.
56th Georgia.
57th Georgia.

Lee's Brigade.

20th Alabama.
23d Alabama.
30th Alabama.
31st Alabama.
46th Alabama.

[*A. W.*] *Reynolds' Brigade.*

3d Tennessee (Provisional Army).
31st Tennessee.
43d Tennessee.
59th Tennessee.

Artillery.

Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery.
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery.
3d Maryland Battery.
Waddell's (Alabama) battery.

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*According to memorandum found in the Pemberton papers; but see Colonel Steever's memorandum, p. 1060.

FORNEY'S DIVISION.

Hébert's Brigade.

3d Louisiana.
21st Louisiana.
36th Mississippi.
37th Mississippi.
38th Mississippi.
43d Mississippi.
7th Mississippi Battalion.
2d Texas.*
Appeal (Arkansas) Battery.

Moore's Brigade.

37th Alabama.
40th Alabama.
42d Alabama.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery.
Emanuel's (Alabama) battery.
Sengstak's (Alabama) battery.

SMITH'S DIVISION.†

Baldwin's Brigade.

17th Louisiana.
31st Louisiana.
4th Mississippi.
35th Mississippi.*
40th Mississippi.*
46th Mississippi.
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery.

Shoup's Brigade.

26th Louisiana.
27th Louisiana.
28th [29th] Louisiana.

BOWEN'S DIVISION.

Cockrell's Brigade.

1st Missouri.
2d Missouri.
3d Missouri.
5th Missouri.
6th Missouri.
Guibor's (Missouri) battery.
Landis' (Missouri) battery.
Wade's (Missouri) battery.

Gates' Brigade.

1st Missouri Cavalry.‡
3d Missouri Cavalry.‡
Dawson's (Missouri) battery.
Lowe's (Missouri) battery.

List of commands which crossed the Mississippi River and returned to their homes after the surrender of Vicksburg.

Organization.	Commanding officer.	Division.	Brigade.	Remarks.
15th Arkansas	Col. Squire Boone	Bowen's	Dockery's	Exchanged.
19th Arkansas	Capt. J. K. Norwood	do	do	Do.
20th Arkansas	Col. D. W. Jones	do	do	Do.
21st Arkansas	Capt. A. Tyler	do	do	Do.
12th Arkansas Battalion.	Lieut. J. S. Bell	do	do	Do.
3d Louisiana	Maj. D. Pierson	Forney's	Hébert's	Not exchanged.
17th Louisiana	Col. R. Richardson	Smith's	Baldwin's	Do.
26th Louisiana	Lieut. Col. W. C. Crow	do	Shoup's	Do.
27th Louisiana	Capt. J. T. Hatch	do	do	Do.
28th [29th] Louisiana	Col. A. Thomas	do	do	Do.
31st Louisiana	Lieut. Col. J. W. Draughon	do	Baldwin's	Do.
1st Mississippi L't Art'y, Bat. E.				Do.
2d Texas	Col. A. Smith	Forney's	Moore's	Exchanged.
Waul's (Tex.) Legion		Stevenson's		Do.

Official:

WEST STEEVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

MARCH 14, 1864.

* In Moore's brigade at Vicksburg.

† Vaughn's brigade, consisting of the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Tennessee Regiments, was reported at Braudon, Miss., July 16.

‡ Dismounted.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *September* 12, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

I inclose you to-day an article published by Lieutenant-General Pemberton's adjutant-general, in which it is asserted that that officer's official report of his campaign has been made. As it should have been made to me, I respectfully request that, if it has been received, you have it transmitted to me.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MONTGOMERY, *September* 12, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

SIR: I respectfully transmit herewith two articles published in a newspaper of this city by Lieutenant-General Pemberton's assistant adjutant-general, W. H. McCardle.

My object in doing so is not to bring to the notice of the War Department the official impropriety of such a publication at a time when an investigation of the matters in question had been ordered by the President, but to point out an untruth and a great exaggeration by this anonymous writer.

The first is the assertion that the battle of Baker's Creek was fought "in obedience to positive orders."

Lieutenant-General Pemberton had received but one positive order from me. That was to march 20 miles to the east, to attack, in conjunction with our troops at Jackson, a Federal force at Clinton. He reported to me his determination not to obey, but to substitute a movement 9½ miles southward. Some three hours before the engagement, he acknowledged the receipt an hour and a half before of a note desiring him to move to the north of the railroad, that our troops might unite. He expressed no intention of fighting, and said nothing of the probability of an action.

The second is the statement that—

Major-General Van Dorn took 6,000 cavalry from the Department of Mississippi to that of Tennessee.

Lieutenant-General Pemberton was desired to order Major-General Van Dorn to report to me with the cavalry he had led to Holly Springs, which was about 3,000. The number was increased by Lieutenant-General Pemberton, but I suppose not more than 1,000, as his effective total in Tennessee was generally about 3,200.

I therefore accuse this officer of publishing a false statement of a military matter about to be investigated by a military court. His position in the Adjutant-General's Department makes it certain that his misstatements were intentional.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully submitted to the President for his information.

S. COOPER.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

General Johnston's charges against an officer of his command should be tried by a court. General Beauregard's report will be referred to Ordnance Bureau.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

Received September 22.

[General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:]

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th ultimo, inclosing "articles published in a newspaper by Lieutenant-General Pemberton's assistant adjutant-general, W. H. McCardle," was duly submitted to the President, and has been returned with the following indorsement, viz:

General Johnston's charge against an officer of his command should be tried by a court.

As soon as your charges are put in form and forwarded to this office, a general court-martial will be ordered for the trial of Major McCardle.

S. C. [COOPER.]

[Inclosure No. 1.]

[From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.]

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PEMBERTON—SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—COURT OF INQUIRY.

Nearly two months have now elapsed since the surrender of Vicksburg, and during that time the public journals of the country have literally teemed with misrepresentations and abuse of Lieutenant-General Pemberton. He has been denounced as a traitor who betrayed his trust and sold Vicksburg to the enemy, and as an imbecile incapable of command. That officer and his friends have heretofore remained silent under these cruel and unjust accusations, not because they could not have been refuted, but for the reason that until the official report of the commander of the Department of the Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana had been made and transmitted to the War Department, it was not deemed proper to engage in any discussion of the matters in dispute.

That report having been forwarded to Richmond, I now propose to say a few words in defense of the best-abused man in the Confederacy, and I speak only whereof I know.

The first and primary cause of the fall of Vicksburg is to be found in the small number of heavy guns on the river front. The batteries from Snyder's Mill to Vicksburg, a distance of nearly 10 miles, mounted not thirty-five guns, and those directly fronting the city mounted but twenty-eight, two of which burst during the siege. With this insufficient number of guns, it was utterly impossible to prevent the passage of an occasional gunboat, and yet whenever one did pass, the flood-gates of denunciation were at once opened upon General Pemberton, while the sinking and destruction of a number of formidable vessels, from Vicksburg to Port Hudson, has been entirely ignored, or treated as an affair of so much insignificance as scarcely to merit a paragraph. The moment the enemy succeeded in running a few of his gunboats and transports past our batteries, a feat which was likely to be accomplished every dark night, it was at once practicable for him to cross the river and commence operations on our flank on the east bank of the river, and this is precisely what he did.

If it should be asked why there were not more guns for the defense of the river front, I can only answer that it was not because General Pemberton did not frequently apply for them, but I presume because it was not in the power of the Government to furnish them. The letters of General Pemberton show that, if repeated and importunate demands for guns could have procured them, he would have had them in such

numbers as to have rendered it impossible for any vessel to have lived under their concentrated fire.

The next cause of our failure at Vicksburg was the absence of cavalry.

Last winter Major-General Van Dorn, with 6,000 cavalry, was sent to Tennessee, to make a diversion in favor of General Bragg. Though often and earnestly asked for, they were never returned. If General Pemberton's earnest desires had been complied with, if he had had Van Dorn and his splendid division of cavalry at hand, Grant and his vandals would never have polluted the soil of Mississippi. Van Dorn and his gallant fellows would have sabred and ridden them down faster than Grant could have put them ashore. This, however, was not permitted; General Pemberton was not allowed to judge of his own necessities, and Van Dorn's cavalry remained with Bragg, while Mississippi was being overrun by Grierson and his marauders.

The battle of Baker's Creek was fought under protest, against his own judgment, and in obedience to positive orders; and yet, but for a panic on the part of Cumming's and a portion of Lee's brigades, and the unaccountable absence of Loring's division, even this disastrous affair would have been a victory.

Industrious efforts have been made to induce the opinion that Vicksburg was starved out; that the surrender was compelled by want of food. This is not so. All the food in the world could not have prevented an early surrender. Eighteen thousand men (reduced by death, wounds, and disease to 15,000) had held nearly or quite six times their number at bay for forty-eight days and nights, covering the ground with the enemy's dead and wounded, and capturing five stand of colors. They had stood like heroes to their posts, but forty-eight days of labor and forty-eight nights of incessant watching had done their work upon them. They were worn out. Their hearts were as firm and unshaken as ever, but their physical strength was gone. Our works were crumbling piecemeal before us. General Pemberton knew that there was no relief to be expected from the outside, and he had only three alternatives, viz: To cut his way out, to surrender with or without terms, or to subject the city, with hundreds of helpless women and children, to the untold horrors of an assault, which he felt he could no longer hope to repel.

He preferred the first and most gallant alternative, but his division and brigade commanders unanimously declared that the men were not physically able to make the attempt with any hope of success, and the idea was, of course, abandoned. The report of Lieutenant-General Pemberton will show that no blame attaches to him for any real or imaginary deficiency, either in subsistence or ammunition, and the court of inquiry, soon to assemble at Atlanta, will afford those who have been so fiercely denouncing him, an opportunity of making good the charges. I chance to know the fact that as soon as he was informed that the court of inquiry, which he had solicited, was ordered, General Pemberton telegraphed to the proper authority requesting a searching investigation, and asked that the court be allowed to invite all attainable testimony against him.

Let none, therefore, stand back. If any man knows that he is disloyal or incapable; that he has been negligent in the discharge of his high trust, let the man come forward and present the facts before the court; but, in Heaven's name, do not continue to condemn unheard and execute without trial.

We have many able generals, many redoubtable warriors, men who

fight a battle every week and always conquer, but their battles are fought on street-corners and in bar-rooms, and are consequently bloodless. Military critics, too, we have, "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa," but they take especial pains to keep their precious bodies out of harm's way. To these warriors and critics it is nothing that a soldier's reputation is murdered, his name blasted, and his future blighted—their "withers are unwrung."

One journal, perhaps your own, Mr. Editor, pronounced the siege of Vicksburg a miserable farce, and dismissed it with contempt. I will not discuss the question with you as to the farcical character of that siege, though, perhaps, I was in a better position to judge than yourself. Be this as it may, the siege of Vicksburg is one of the memorable events the memory of which the world will not willingly let die. While the great river, for the mastery of which so many men have perished, shall continue to roll on in solemn grandeur to the sea, the city of Vicksburg and its heroic defenders will be remembered and honored; and when the mists of error, passion, and prejudice shall have been dispelled by the serene rays of truth, chiefest among those deserving of honor will be found the name of John C. Pemberton.

A PAROLED PRISONER.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

THE BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK AND GENERAL LORING.

[We are happy to see that the author of a letter published from the Mobile Advertiser and Register, containing some severe reflections upon General Loring and many other officers, has withdrawn the imputations upon this officer.—ED.]

Editor Advertiser:

SIR: In my communication, republished from the Mobile Advertiser and Register, I used the following language:

> The battle of Baker's Creek was fought under protest, against his own judgment [meaning General Pemberton's], and in obedience to positive orders, and yet but for a panic on the part of Cumming's and a portion of Lee's brigades, and the unaccountable absence of Loring's division, even this disastrous affair would have been a victory.

It is due, not less to myself than to General Loring, to say that it was no part of my purpose to assail either his personal or military reputation, as I entertain a high respect for him as an officer and a gentleman, and the kindliest feelings for him as a man.

Information received since my article was written has satisfied me that the paragraph quoted above does him injustice; that he was where he should have been, on the field of battle, in accordance with orders, and I therefore cheerfully withdraw and regret its publication. This statement is due to justice and the character of a veteran soldier.

Very respectfully,

A PAROLED PRISONER.

MERIDIAN, *October* 6, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

An officer of high standing has informed me that Lieutenant-General Pemberton's report of his operations in May, June, and July has been sent to your office. As I was Lieutenant-General Pemberton's com-

mander, his report should have been made to me. I respectfully ask, therefore, that it be sent me. I require it in making my own report. This request was made by me on the 12th of September.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

MACON, MISS., *October* 28, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: When I last had the honor of seeing you in Richmond, you informed me you had written to General Joseph E. Johnston, in reference to certain charges he might desire to prefer against me. If the charges have been presented in due form, I respectfully request a copy of them. If General Johnston has formally declined to prefer charges, I respectfully solicit a copy of the letter (if received) in which he so declines.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. McCARDLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *December* 4, 1863.

Capt. W. H. McCARDLE, *Macon, Miss:*

SIR: No charges against you have been preferred by General J. E. Johnston. A letter from him, dated September 12, 1863, complaining of certain published statements by you in relation to General Pemberton, was referred to the President on the 21st September, who has not returned it or given any instructions on the subject up to this time.

Very respectfully, &c.

S. COOPER.

RICHMOND, *December* 28, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter some time since in regard to your report, and called at the War Department to see it, but I learned there that the House of Representatives had called for it, and that it would soon be printed. That report was not necessary to satisfy me in regard to your Mississippi campaign. I had read your letters to General Wigfall, and the explanation which they gave seemed to me to be sufficient.

You are much mistaken if you suppose that you are not held in high estimation in your own State. I believe that there was a general wish in Virginia that you should be intrusted with the command of the Southwestern army. Such was the feeling, I am sure, in both Houses of Congress, and I may add for myself that I have felt much safer since I knew that you were ordered to Dalton.

That you have an arduous task before you, I am aware. If I can be of any help toward procuring such orders as you may think necessary for success, I shall be happy to aid. It is but little, however, that I can do. If you could manage to reorganize your army, and move in advance of the Yankee army in the next campaign, it would be a great thing, as it seems to me. Whether or not this can be done, I know not. I trust to you to do whatever is best. If we could recover Tennessee next

year, we should do more to retrieve our affairs than by anything else which it is possible for us to achieve. If the confidence which the enemy seem now to feel in subjugating us could be once more disturbed or broken down, it would be difficult for them to recover it again. If we could reconquer Tennessee, that confidence would be destroyed.

But it is needless for me to suggest plans of campaign to you. I will only add that we all trust you, and look to you for deliverance in the southwest.

Very truly and respectfully, your friend,

R. M. T. HUNTER.

DALTON, *January* 31, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, dated January 9, with your indorsement, dated 11th.

During the siege of Vicksburg, Governor Pettus proposed to me the adoption of a plan suggested by Judge Tucker, to be executed under that gentleman's direction, to cut off supplies from the besieging army. He required $20,000 to inaugurate it. I drew a check for that sum on the assistant treasurer in Mobile, in favor of Governor Pettus, who indorsed it to Judge Tucker. After considerable delay, caused by reference of the matter to the Treasury Department, the money was paid. While I remained in Mississippi, Judge Tucker was, I believe, using this money against the enemy's navigation of the river. About the end of October, I wrote an explanation of the case to the Secretary of the Navy, to be delivered by Judge Tucker, who had large claims against that Department for enemy's property destroyed on the water.

This sum was not a part of that transferred to me by Commander [Samuel] Barron, all of which was returned by me to the Navy Department.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
No. 16. } *Memphis, Tenn., January* 16, 1863.

* * * * * * *

I. A military commission, to be composed of three members, will assemble at Memphis, Tenn., at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at such place as may be assigned by the post quartermaster, to try all cases that may be laid before them by the department, district, or post commanders, the provost-marshal-general, or district provost-marshals.

The commission may enter any jail or place of confinement, talk to prisoners, examine their cases by taking oral or written testimony, and order the release of any such prisoners. They may also inflict punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, or may sentence persons to be sent away North or South.

A correct record of each case will be made, and sent to the provost-marshal-general, and the judgment of said commission shall be subject to the approval of the general commanding the department.

The following detail is made for such commission:

Col. W. H. H. Taylor, Fifth Regiment Ohio Cavalry Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Adams, First Regiment Illinois Artillery Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel [F. M.] Smith, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

The senior officer of the commission will act as president, who will call for such orderlies, clerks, and assistants as may be required.

The commission will sit without regard to hours, and will make such rules and regulations for their own government and the disposal of the business as they may see fit, provided they do not conflict with department orders.

The commission has a right to summons and enforce the attendance of any person as witness within the department; also the right to enter premises and call for papers.

The commission will sit daily (Sundays excepted) until further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

[JNO. A. RAWLINS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
Meridian, Miss., February 14, 1863.

[Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.:*]

SIR: I telegraphed you to-day concerning the apparently conflicting orders of Lieutenant-General Pemberton, of December 12 (by telegraph from Maj. L. Mims), and December 18 (written also from Major Mims), and decisions recently made at Richmond.

From the first promulgation of these orders, there has been, on the part of the management of the Mobile and Ohio road, a spirit of discontent and ungracious obedience amounting almost to resistance. Parties to whom I have given permits to transport corn down the road for domestic consumption, have been told by the superintendent of the road that such permits were worthless; that the management of the road was vested in the owners and directors of it, not in General Pemberton; and that when not fully occupied with Government transportation, transportation for corn and such supplies would be furnished to private parties without as readily as with these authorized permits from the commander of this department.

A recent communication from J. J. McRae, and another dispatch (which has been published in the Mississippian successively), of which I have no copy, has led the superintendent and managers of the road to believe that they are fully warranted in so acting, by decisions of the War Department. Under this conviction, they were transporting corn to Mobile for a private party, which has been stopped here, and awaits your orders. No application has been made to me for transportation of stores, bought by quartermasters or their agents, but I have reason to believe that supplies of corn are being bought and shipped to Mobile, by order and for the use of General Buckner's command. My orders from Major Mims extend only to the "refusal of transportation" in such cases. Is it the design and order of General Pemberton that I shall intervene and prevent these stores also from going out of his department, even with transportation furnished by General Buckner's quartermaster? I think you will allow, major, that my orders in doing so should be distinct and unequivocal. They will be promptly obeyed, whatever they are.

I have to report, also, that a limited quantity of supplies for the "free market" of Mobile, consisting of corn, lard, soap, pease, and a small quantity of meat, was this morning, after consultation with Major Mangum, commandant of the post, allowed to pass on its way. In doing so, after investigation to satisfy me that its ostensible destination was the genuine one, I believed I was acting in accordance with the spirit of the letter of instructions of Major Mims of December 15, authorizing me to "make exceptional cases in favor of private parties who would necessarily suffer by being cut off in the transportation of corn." I would be glad to know if my doing so is approved.

If Lieutenant General Pemberton's order has been revoked or abrogated from Richmond, and the Mobile and Ohio road licensed to drain this department of its supply of corn for the supply of Mobile, it will be unfortunate. I have reason to believe, and do believe, that there is in Alabama, contiguous to the Alabama River, and along the lines of her railroads, an ample supply of corn for the uses of the military forces within her limits. No such wise forecast, however, as that which has had control in this State having been exerted, it is held at such high prices that the suffering people turn to this department, not so much

because there are no supplies elsewhere within their reach, but because, through this much clamored-against order, the price has been kept within living range. This barrier to extortion broken down, supplies and prices will be as scarce and high in Mississippi as in Alabama.

All of which is respectfully submitted for consideration and the orders of the general commanding.

J. M. McMAHON,
Major and Quartermaster.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson, February 16, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Maj. L. Mims, chief quartermaster, for his remarks.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Jackson, February 17, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

Major McMahon properly represents the spirit of annoyance and opposition that has characterized the Mobile and Ohio Railroad so far as compliance with the late orders of the lieutenant-general commanding, concerning shipment of corn, is concerned.

A special order to Major McMahon to inspect trains at Meridian and prevent shipments when in conflict with that order is positively required.

L. MIMS,
Maj. and Chief Q. M., Dept. Miss. and East Louisiana.

VERONA, MISS.,
March 25, 1863.

General PEMBERTON:

GENERAL: W. J. Morris comes immediately from the enemy, and has had recent communication with Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, concerning which he states it is mostly his business to communicate with you. I send a guard with him, in order that there may be no risk in his doing us damage, if no good.

I hope you will give immediate attention to his statements. I am inclined to credit what he says, particularly in reference to Logan, of whose position and character I have learned somewhat heretofore.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. R. BARTEAU,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson, March 27, 1863.

Respectfully referred to General Adams, to whom this man is turned over for safe-keeping until he can be examined.

Please return this paper.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH MIL. DIST., DEPT. MISS. AND E. LA.,
Jackson, March 28, 1863.

Respectfully returned, with the inquiry, Shall Mr. Morris be detained until the return of the lieutenant-general commanding department?

JOHN ADAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SHREVEPORT, *June* 5, 1864.

His Excellency President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

SIR: General Walker writes me that through General Waul he learns Your Excellency attributes the failure to relieve Vicksburg from this department to his advice.

It is but justice to a gallant and efficient officer that this impression should be removed.

The blame, if it rests anywhere, is with myself and General Taylor, the department and district commanders. General Walker when on the march from Arkansas to Alexandria, asked permission to act with his division against Grant's communications opposite Vicksburg. Banks in force was at that time pressing General Taylor, and the country east of the Bayou Mason Hills was too much under water to admit of operations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 1, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: I inclose to you a communication published, as you will observe, in the newspapers.

There is internal evidence that it was written by some one having access to your correspondence, and a copy of a letter written by one of your staff has been exhibited in this city which contains passages so identical with the published communication as to leave little room for doubt as to its origin.

It is needless to say that you are not considered capable of giving countenance to such efforts at laudation of yourself and detraction of others, and the paper is sent to you with the confidence that you will take the proper action in the premises.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MORTON, *August* 11, 1863.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, *Richmond:*

Your letter of the 1st instant and the newspaper article inclosed with it just received. I have neither seen nor heard of it before. My staff officers present know nothing of it. It is clearly based upon information only to be had in my office. It shall be investigated.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbay's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Abbott's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Abercrombie's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Abert's (G. W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops,* 14th *Regiment.*
Adair's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Adams' (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops,* 81*st Regiment.*
Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Alexander's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment* (*Colored*).
Allen's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Anderson's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Botetourt Artillery.*
Andrews' (Julius A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Anthony's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Appeal Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Armstrong's (Fletcher E.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Battery.*
Arndt's (Albert F. R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Battery.*
Austin's (James E.) **Infantry.**† See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Austin's (James E.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Aymett's (H. H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Bacon's (George A.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Badger's (Ed.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bailey's (George W. K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Bailey's (J. E.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 49th Regimen .*
Bains' (S. C.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Baker's (Alpheus) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
Baker's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Balch's (R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Baldwin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Ballentine's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Ballou's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Barger's (Harrison C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Barkuloo's (William) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Barnes' (?) **Cavalry.** Official designation not of record. See —— *Barnes* (?).
Barrett's (Samuel E.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Barry's (Robert L.) **Artillery.** See *Lookout Artillery.*
Barry's (W. S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Barteau's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bartilson's (Matthias H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*

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* References are to index following.
† Temporarily commanding.

Bartlett's (F. A.) **Cavalry.*** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Baxter's (G. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Bayne's (Griff.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Beach's (Augustus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*
Beardsley's (Ezra M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Beaty's (James) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Beaumont's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 41st, 50th, and 51st Regiments, and 1st Battalion.*
Beck's (F. K.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Beebe's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Kane County Cavalry.*
Belknap's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Bell's (C. J.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Bell's (J. S.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Belt's (Jonathan) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Battalion.*
Benbow's (H. L.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Bennett's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Benteen's (Frederick W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Benton's (Thomas O.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Biffle's (J. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Binford's (J. R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Bissell's (Josiah W.) **Engineers.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Black's (G. B.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 46th and 55th Regiments*
Black's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Blake's (Edgar W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Bledsoe's (H. M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Blessingh's (Louis von) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Blood's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Blount's (Ambrose A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*
Blythe's (G. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Boggess' (J. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bolen's (J. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Bolton's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Boone's (F. M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Boone's (R. M.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Boone's (Squire) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Booth's (Lionel V.) **Siege Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Company A.*
Botetourt Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Botsford's (Eli W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Bouanchaud's (Alcide) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, Battery A.*
Bouck's (Gabriel) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Bouton's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Bowen's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Bowen's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Bowen's (W. L. L.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Bowman's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Bowman's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Boyles' (W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 15th Battalion.*
Bradford's (J. L.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Bradford's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Breckenridge's (William K. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Brent's (Preston) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Bridges' (H. W.) **Cavalry.†** See *H. W. Bridges.*

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* Temporarily commanding.
† Improvised.

Bridges' (H. W.) **Sharpshooters.*** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Bringhurst's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Broocks' (J. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Brookhaven Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Brown's (Aaron) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Brown's (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 46th* and *55th Regiments.*
Brown's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Brown's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Battery.*
Brown's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Brown's (W. N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Brush's (Daniel H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Bryan's (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Bryant's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Buchanan's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Buehler's (Theodore E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Bunn's (H. G.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Burckhardt's (Christopher) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Burdick's (James) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
Burgh's (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Burgin's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Battalion (State).*
Burke's (Patrick E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Burnap's (Silas A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
Burnet's (James) **Sharpshooters.** See *Texas Troops.*
Burrows' (Jerome B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Burton's (Anthony B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Battery.*
Busey's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Bush's (Asahel K.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Battery.*
Butler's (L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Byam's (Eber C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Cage's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Stewart's Legion.*
Caldwell's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Cam's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Cameron's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Camp's (J. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Franklin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Capers' (Ellison) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Carmichael's (Eagleton) **Cavalry.** See *W. Stewart's Cavalry.*
Carnahan's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Carpenter's Cavalry. Official designation not of record. See —— *Carpenter.*
Carpenter's (Don A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Carter's (J. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Catterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Catterson's (W. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Cavender's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Chalmers' (A. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Chambers' (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Champion's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Chandler's (Zachariah M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Chapin's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.*** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Chapin's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Fletcher H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Charpentier's (S.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Battery A.*
Chase's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Cheney's (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cherokee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chetlain's (Augustus L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Chicago Mercantile Artillery. See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery.*
Chinn's (T. B. R.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
Choctaw Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Chust's (Alex.) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, Battery C.*
Claiborne's (F. O.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 3d Battery.*
Clark Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Clayton's Home Guards. Official designation not of record. See *Colonel Clayton.*
Clayton's (Powell) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Clayton's (William Z.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Cobb's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cochran's (T. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Cockrell's (F. M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Cofer's (M. H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Coffman's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Colbert's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Coleman's (D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Coleman's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Collins' (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Colms' (S. H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Colquitt's (Peyton H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Columbus Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cone's (J. S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Connell's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Cooley's (Charles G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Coon's (Datus E.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cooper's (Charles S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Cornyn's (Florence M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Corput's (Max Van Den) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery.*
Corse's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Cortes' (R. E.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas F. Tobin's Artillery.*
Cowan's (J. J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Cowan's (John) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*
Cox's Cavalry. Official designation not of record. See —— *Cox.*
Cox's (N. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Cradlebaugh's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Cravens' (J. E.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Crawford's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Crawley's (W. J.) **Infantry.** See *Holcombe Legion.*
Crockett's (Le Roy) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Croft's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Columbus Artillery.*
Crossland's (Ed.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Crow's (W. C.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Cudney's (Albert) **Artillery.*** See *Albert Cudney.*
Cudney's (Albert) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Battery.*
Culbertson's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
Culp's (J. R.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Culpeper's (J. F.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, Battery C.*
Cummings' (Henry J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

Cunningham's (J.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Cuntz's (Cornelius) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Curly's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Curtis' (Elijah P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Curtiss' (W. E.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Daigre's (H. L.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Davidson's (W. A.) Artillery. See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, Battery B.*
Davis' (Thomas M.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Davis' (William P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Dawson's (W. A.) Cavalry. See *F. M. Stewart's Cavalry.*
Dawson's (W. E.) Artillery. See *Saint Louis Artillery.*
Dayton's (James H.) Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
De Golyer's (Samuel) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Battery.*
De Gournay's (P. F.) Heavy Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
De Gournay's (P. F.) Heavy Artillery.* See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Demby's (James W.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Dennis' (Elias S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Dickerman's (Willard A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Dillard's (M. A.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Dillon's (Henry) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Dilworth's (W. S.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Dockery's (T. P.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Dollins' (James J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Dornblaser's (Benjamin) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Doss' (W. L.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Dowdell's (James F.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Drake's (Francis M.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Draughon's (James W.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Drew's (N. J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Driscoll's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Drish's (James F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Dubroca's (E. M.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 13th* and *20th Regiments.*
Dugger's (James A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Duncan's (Samuel) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Battalion.*
Dunlop's (Isaac L.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Dunn's (Jo. B.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Durrive's (Edward, jr.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Dyer's (S. M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Eakin's (W. L.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Eames' (George B.) Artillery. See *Clark Artillery.*
Earl's (Seth C.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Earp's (J. L.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Eddy's (Henry G.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Eddy's (Norman) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Edgington's (Samuel R.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Edie's (John R.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Edwards' (Jeptha) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Eldridge's (Hamilton N.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Emanuel's (T. K.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Battery C.*
Engelmann's (Adolph) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Engineer Regiment of the West. See *Missouri Troops, Union, Josiah W. Bissell's Engineers.*
English's (R. T.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Erwin's (Eugene) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Estabrook's (George H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ewing's (?) Battalion. Official designation not of record. See —— *Ewing* (?).
Fairfield's (Michael F.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Falkner's (W. C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*
Farquharson's (Robert) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Farrell's (M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (W. W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Felter's (John H.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Fenner's (C. E.) Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Fenton's (Frank B.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Ferguson's (T. B.) Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Fish's (Stillman O.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Fisher's (Cyrus W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Flad's (Henry) Engineers. See *Josiah W. Bissell's Engineers.*
Fonda's (John G.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Forbes' (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Force's (Manning F.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Forney's (G. H.) Infantry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion.*
Forrest's (A. H.) Cavalry. Official designation not of record. See *A. H. Forrest.*
Forrest's (J. A.) Cavalry. See *A. N. Wilson's Cavalry.*
Forsse's (Eric) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Foster's (Jacob T.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Foster's (John S.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
Foster's (Samuel A.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Fowler's (Alexander) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Freeburn's (Archibald B.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
French's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Fuller's (C. A.) Heavy Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Funke's (Otto) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Gaines' (Thomas W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Gantt's (G.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*
Garland's (W. H.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Garrett's (G. W. B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Garrett's (John A.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Garrott's (Isham W.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Gates' (Elijah) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Geddes' (James L.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Gifford's (Ira R.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Franklin T.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (James I.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Gill's (Charles R.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Gillelyn's (D. C.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Gillespie's (James W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Gillmore's (Robert A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Glasgow's (Samuel L.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Glenn's (Jesse A.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Gober's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 16th* and *25th Regiments.*
Goodwin's (Edward) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Gordon's (James) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Gordon's (John A.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Gorgas' (Adam B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Grace's (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Granbury's (H. B.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Grant's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Company C (Colored).*
Graves' (Phineas) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Gray's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 2-th Regiment.*
Grayson's (J. B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Company A.*
Greathouse's (Lucien) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Green's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Green's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Green's (Galen E.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Battery.*
Gresham's (Walter Q.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Grier's (David P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Grierson's (B. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Griffiths' (Henry H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Griggs' (Chauncey W.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Guibor's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Guppey's (Joshua J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hall's Cavalry. Official designation not of record. See —— *Hall.*
Hall's (Hiram W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Hall's (William) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Hall's (Winchester) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Ham's (T. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Hanna's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Hansel's (Jacob C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Hanson's (Louis A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Battalion.*
Hardy's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Harper's (R. W.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment Rifles.*
Harper's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Battalion (State).*
Harris' (J. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Harris' (Skidmore) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Harrison's Command. Official designation not of record. See *Captain Harrison.*
Harrison's (Isaac F.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 15th Battalion.*
Harrison's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Hart's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Hart's (Levi W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Hassendeubel's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Hatch's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hatch's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (Isaac R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hayden's (Mortimer M.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Battery.*
Hayes' (Asa N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hayes' (Charles S.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Haynes' (G. O.) **Cavalry.** See *Wirt Adams' Cavalry.*
Hays' (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Hedden's (W. H.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Helmrich's (Gustav von) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Hencke's (Theodore W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Henderson County Home Guards. See *Tennessee Troops, Union.*
Henderson's State Troops. Official designation not of record. See *Captain Henderson.*

Henderson's (R. J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Henderson's (Sam.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Henderson's (Thomas) Scouts. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Henning's (Henry R.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F*
Henry's (Albert P.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Battalion.*
Herod's (A. J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Herren's (Gadi) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Herrick's (Thomas P.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hewitt's (James W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Hewlett's (W. A.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Hicks' (Stephen G.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Hill's (Sylvester G.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Hillis' (David B.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Hoffmann's (Louis) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Battery.*
Hoge's (George B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Hogg's (William N.) Artillery. See *Appeal Artillery.*
Hogue's (B. J.) Cavalry. See *T. N. Waul's Legion.*
Holcombe Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Holland's (O. S.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Horney's (Leonidas) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Hoskins' (James A.) Artillery. See *Brookhaven Artillery.*
Hotaling's (John R.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Howe's (James H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Howe's (Marshall S.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Howell's (E. P.) Artillery. See *Robert Martin's Artillery.*
Howland's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Hubbard's (James M.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Marine Brigade, 1st Battalion.*
Hubbard's (Lucius F.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hubbell's (F. L.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Hudson Artillery. See *Pettus Flying Artillery.*
Hughes' Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Hugunin's (James R.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Hulme's (Isaac N.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Humphrey's (Hector J.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Humphrey's (Thomas W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Hundley's (D. R.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Hundley's (Robert M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Hunter's (S. E.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Hurlbut's Artillery.* See *Albert Cudney.*
Hurlbut's (Frederick J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Hurst's (D. W.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Hurst's (Fielding) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hurter's (Henry) Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Hutchens' (William D.) Cavalry. See *W. Stewart's Cavalry;* also *Illinois Troops, Cavalry, 15th Regiment.*
Ilsley's (C. L.) Artillery. See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, Battery A.*
Inge's (W. M.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Jackson's (A., jr.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Jackson's (E. P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Jackson's (James) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Jackson's (W. H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Jenkins' (Wilton A.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Jeter's (B. A.) Artillery. See *Macbeth Artillery.*
Johnson's (Abda) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*

* Improvised.

Johnson's (B. W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate,* 15*th* and 16*th Regiments,* and 8*th Battalion.*
Johnson's (Henry S.) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery.*
Johnson's (James A. W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops,* 34*th Regiment.*
Johnson's (J. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Johnson's (Ole C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops,* 15*th Regiment.*
Johnson's (W. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops,* 28*th Regiment.*
Johnston Artillery. See *John W. Mebane's Artillery.*
Johnston's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Botetourt Artillery.*
Johnston's (T. N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Jones' (D. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops,* 9*th Regiment.*
Jones' (D. W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate,* 20*th Regiment.*
Jones' (Henry E.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops,* 1*st Regiment, Battery G.*
Jones' (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops,* 30*th Regiment.*
Jones' (Wells S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops,* 53*d Regiment.*
Jones' (William) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops,* 53*d Regiment.*
Judy's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 114*th Regiment.*
Kane County Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops.*
Kappner's (Ignatz G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union,* 1*st Regiment* (*Colored*).
Keigwin's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops,* 49*th Regiment.*
Keily's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops,* 114*th Regiment.*
Kempton's (Solomon D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops,* 12*th Regiment.*
Kerr's (J. F.) **Artillery.** See *Quitman Light Artillery.*
Kidd's (Meredith H.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops,* 14*th Battery.*
Kimball's (Charles B.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops,* 1*st Battery.*
King's (Houston) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery.*
Kinloch's (J. M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops,* 23*d Regiment.*
Kinney's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 119*th Regiment.*
Kirby's (Dennis T.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union,* 8*th Regiment.*
Kittredge's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops,* 36*th Regiment.*
Klauss' (Martin) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops,* 1*st Battery.*
Krebs' (Adolph) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union,* 4*th Regiment.*
Krez's (Conrad) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops,* 27*th Regiment.*
Landgraeber's (Clemens) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Landis' (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Langen's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union,* 4*th Regiment.*
Lanphere's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops,* 7*th Battery.*
Lansing's (William N.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops,* 1*st Regiment, Battery I.*
Larison's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 2*d Regiment.*
Latham's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 106*th Regiment.*
Lavigne's (James William) **Cavalry.** See *Christian Thielemann's Cavalry.*
Lawler's (Michael K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 18*th Regiment.*
Lawyer's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 7*th Regiment.*
Layton's (P. S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops,* 4*th Regiment.*
Lemma's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 128*th Regiment.*
Le Sage's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 101*st Regiment.*
Leslie's (Joseph P.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops,* 4*th Regiment.*
Lester's (W. V.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops,* 1*st Regiment.*
Lewis' (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Lightburn's (Joseph A. J.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops,* 4*th Regiment.*
Lillard's (N. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate,* 3*d Regiment, P. A.*
Lippincott's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops,* 33*d Regiment.*
Lochbihler's (Christian) **Sappers and Miners.** See *Missouri Troops, Union,* 35*th Regiment Infantry.*

Logan's (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Logan's (John A.) Cavalry Escort. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Logan's (John L.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Lookout Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Loomis' (Reuben) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lord's (William A.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Lowe's (Schuyler) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Lowry's (Robert) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lucas' (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Lyles' (O. P.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 14th, 18th,* and *23d Regiments.*
Lynch's (J. P.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Lynch's (William F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Lynn's (D. A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Lyon's (H. B.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Lyon's (William P.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Mabry's (William M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
McArthur's (James N.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
McArthur's (John) Cavalry Escort. See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Macauley's (Daniel) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Macbeth Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
McCammon's (William W.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
McConnell's (J. T.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
McCook's (Edwin S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
McCown's (James) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
McCown's (Joseph B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McCray's (T. H.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 25th* and *31st Regiments.*
McCullough's (James) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McDermott's (John) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
McDowell's (J. K.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
McEnery's (John) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*
MacFarlane's (A.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
MacGavock's (R. W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d, 10th,* and *30th Regiments.*
McGrath's (Maurice J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
McGuirk's (John) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Regiment (State).*
McKeaig's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (John A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McLean's (William E.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
McLendon's (J. M.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
McMahon's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McMaster's (F. W.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McMillen's (William L.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
MacMurray's (Junius W.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
McNally's (Christopher H.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regimen*
McNally's (Francis) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
McNaught's (Thomas A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
McPherson's (James B.) Cavalry Escort. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
McReynolds' (William) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Main's (Zalmon S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Malloy's (Adam G.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Malmborg's (Oscar) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Maloney's (Maurice) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*

Maltby's (Jasper A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Mangham's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Mann's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Mann's (Martin) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Mansfield's (Fielding) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Manter's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*
Marks' (L. D.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Marks' (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Marsh's (Benjamin F., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Martin's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (N. M.) **Cavalry.** See *J. Y. Webb's Cavalry.*
Martin's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Martin's (Roger) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Martin's (W. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Maryhugh's (Russel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Matthews' (Samuel) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Mattson's (Hans) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Maxwell's (W. L.) **Cavalry.** See *J. G. Ballentine's Cavalry.*
Mebane's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Meek's (Bazil D.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Meeker's (Stephen M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Mellon's (T. A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Merrill's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Middleton's (W. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Miles' (W. R.) **Legion.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Miller's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M*
Miller's (Madison) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Miller's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Mississippi Marine Brigade, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mitchell's (Greenville M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (W. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Mix's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Molinard's (Albert J. S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Monroe's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 22d Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Bacon) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Milton) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Moore's (David) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Moore's (F. A.) **Artillery.** See *Francis McNally's Artillery.*
Moore's (Francis T.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Moore's (Franklin) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Moore's (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Moore's (Jonathan B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Moore's (Risdon M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Morgan's (John H.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Morgan's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Morrill's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Morris' (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Morrison's (C. H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Morse's (Francis W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
Morton's (J. W., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Moyers' (Gilbert) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mudd's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Mueller's (Michael) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*

Nale's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Nelson's (T. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Nevins' (Garrett) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Newbold's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Newsom's (J. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Niles' (Nathaniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Nimmo's (Alexander J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Nispel's (George L.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Nolte's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Norton's (P. H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Norwood's (J. K.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Noyes' (Edward F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Nuckols' (Joseph P.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
O'Connell's (J.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 22d Regiment.*
O'Connor's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
O'Connor's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Ogden's (F. N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 8th Battalion.*
Ohr's (Simon P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Oliver's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
O'Meara's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Orff's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Orr's (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Osband's (E. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Owen's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Owens' (J. A.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Ozburn's (Lyndorf) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Pace's (Thomas N.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pardee's (Don A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Parker's (Job R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Parker's (T. F.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Parry's (Augustus C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Pleasant K.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Patrick's (Matthewson T.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Patterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Patterson's (William F.) **Engineers.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Patton's (Isaac W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Peace's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Pease's (Phineas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Peats' (Frank F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Peckham's (James) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Pennington's (W. F.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Peoria Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Peter's (Richard A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Peterson's (Samuel G. W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Pettus' Partisans, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Phillips' (C. D.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Phillips' (Jesse J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Pierce's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Battalion (Choctaw).*
Pierson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Pile's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pitts' (F. E.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Platt's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Pointe Coupée Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Poole's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Porter's (E. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Portis' (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Post's (P. Sidney) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Potts' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Pounds' (M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 43d Regiment, Infantry.*
Powell's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Price's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Prince's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Prince's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pettus' Partisans.*
Purvis' (Joseph L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Putnam's (Holden) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Putnam's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Battery.*
Quisenberry's (H. S.) **Artillery.** See *Edward Durrive's, jr., Artillery.*
Quitman Light Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Rader's (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Raum's (Green B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Ray's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Rayburn's (W. A.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Raynor's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Red's (S. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Redfield's (James) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Reed's (Joseph R.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Reichard's (August) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 13th* and *20th Regiments.*
Reid's (H. J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Reid's (Hugh T.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Reid's (T. J., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (A. E.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment, (Boone's).*
Rheinlander's (John) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Rhodes' (T. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Rice's (Americus V.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Rice's (Elliott W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Rice's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Rice's (T. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richards' (Evan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Richards' (W. C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Richardson's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Richardson's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Richardson's (R. V.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Riley's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Rinaker's (John I.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Ritter's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Robbins' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Calvit) **Artillery.** See *Seven Stars Artillery.*
Roberts' (William Y.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Robinson's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Robinson's (George) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Battery.*
Robinson's (H. C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 5th Regiment (State).*
Robinson's (Solomon S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
Roddey's (P. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Rodgers' (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Rogers' (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Rogers' (Henry A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Rogers' (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Rombauer's (Raphael G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Rorer's (W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Ross' (L. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Ross' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Battery.*
Rowan's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 62d Regiment.*
Rowett's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Ruffin's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Ruggles' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Russell's (D. R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Rutherford's (Friend S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Saint Louis Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Sampson's (Ezekiel S.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Samuels' (D. Todd) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Sanders' (Addison H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Sanders' (E. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Sanderson's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Savery's (P. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Schadt's (Otto) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Schaller's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Schofield's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Scott's (Jefferson K.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Scott's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Scott's (Oliver H. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Scott's (Robert K.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Scott's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment*
Sears' (C. W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Sears' (Cyrus) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Battery.*
Seay's (Abraham J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*
Sebold's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Seley's (Abel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Sengstak's (Henry H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Seven Stars Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Shaaff's (Arthur) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Shackelford's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 54th Regiment.*
Shacklett's (A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Shane's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Shaw's (W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Shaw's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Shedd's (Warren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Shelby's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Sheldon's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Sheldon's (Lionel A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Shelley's (C. M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Shelley's (J. D.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 11th Battalion.*
Shepard's (Isaac F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Shields' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Shunk's (David) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Siber's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Simpson's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Sloan's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Slocomb's (C. H.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, 5th Company.*

Small's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Smedley's (Abel B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Smith's (A. D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Smith's (Ashbel) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Smith's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Smith's (J. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment (State)*
Smith's (Joseph C.) **Cavalry..** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Smith's (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Smith's (J. Y.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Smith's (Milo) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Smith's (Newton J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Battery.*
Smith's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Smyth's (J. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Smyth's (William) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Snoddy's (John T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Snodgrass' (John) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th* and *16th Battalions;* also *55th Regiment.*
Sollanburger's (David) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Sparks' (David R.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Sparrestrom's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Spaulding's (Zeph. S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Spear's (Edward, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
Spencer's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Spicely's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Spiegel's (Marcus M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Spooner's (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Spoor's (Nelson T.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Sprague's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 63d Regiment.*
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